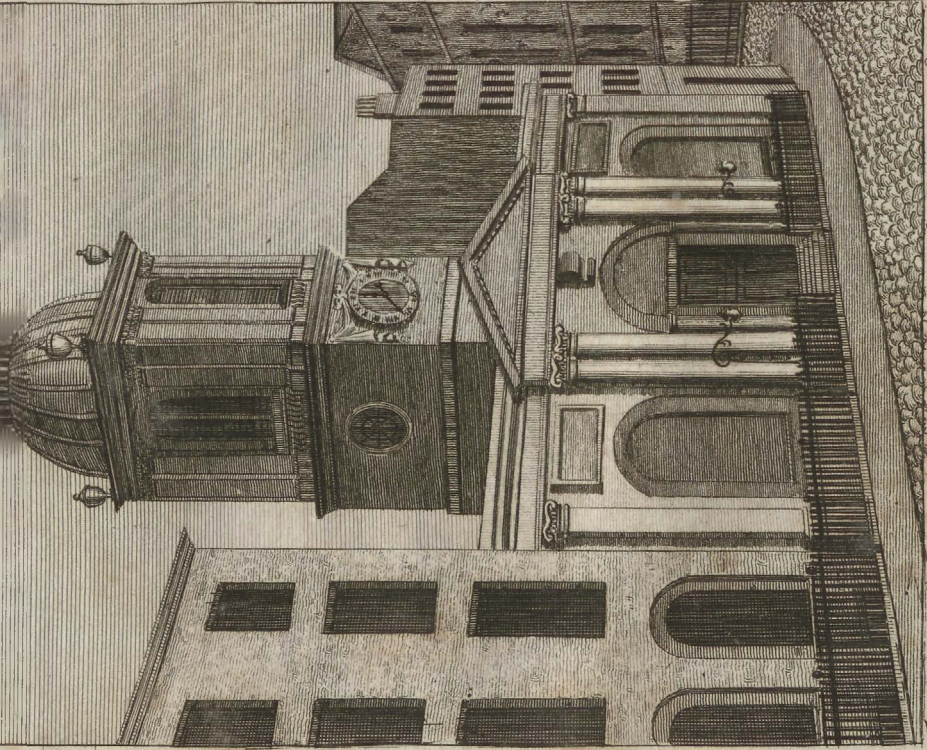


Frontispiece to European Magazine, Vol. 35.





The new Church of St. Peter le-Poor, Broad Street.
Published Feb. 1799, by J. S. Everett.
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THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

London Review,

Containing the

Literature, HISTORY, Politics,

Arts, Manners & Amusements of the Age

Simulet jucunda et idonea dicere vitae

BY THE

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THE European Magazine,

For JANUARY 1799.

[Embellished with, 1. AN ELEGANT FRONTISPIECE, representing the NEW CHURCH of ST. PETER LE POOR. And, 2. A PORTRAIT of SAMUEL LORD HOOD.]

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L O N D O N :

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

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,
FOR JANUARY 1799.

SAMUEL LORD HOOD.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

IN our Magazine for June 1782 (Vol. I. p. 399.) we presented our readers with an account of this Nobleman, who had just at that juncture atchieved the most signal services for his country, and a portrait which then afforded to his countrymen a striking likeness of their gallant defender. In the lapse of more than sixteen years. events have occurred which have added to his honours, and made him more illustrious: time however has silently taken from him some of his former resemblance; it has given him a more venerable appearance, though it cannot increase the respect in which he has been held. We once more therefore gratify ourselves in pointing out to the Nation one of its most distinguished heroes.

In September 1783 Lord Hood was created a Peer of Ireland, by the title of Baron of Catherington; and peace, chiefly owing to the victories in which he had borne so distinguished a part, succeeded. This enabled most of the heroes of the sea to enjoy their well earned honours. Lord Hood, however, was not suffered to remain in a state of inactivity. The Parliament which met in 1784 required the aid of every friend of the country, and Lord Hood was prevailed on to engage in the disagreeable contest of a popular election by offering himself a candidate for the City of Westminster, in which he at length succeeded. In July 1788 he was appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and in 1790 was again returned for the same city.

At length the aggressions of our inveterate enemies once more called into

service, on their own element, those by whose valour the safety of Great Britain had been heretofore secured; and in the year 1793 Lord Hood had the command of the Mediterranean fleet. The horrors of the French Revolution at that time began to develope themselves, and a very deep impression was made on the minds of the most considerate and best informed people of Toulon and Marseilles, whose eyes were at length opened to the hazard of their situation. Convinced, though late, of the villainy of those who had seized the reins, and usurped the powers of Government, and foreseeing the dangers with which they would be surrounded, unless some effectual measure was adopted, they were able to form no expectation of security for their lives, liberty, or property, but by throwing themselves into the arms of their adversaries, and relying on their justice and generosity. On this ground a negotiation was opened between the principal authorities of each place and Lord Hood, in behalf of the British Government, which at length terminated in an agreement to deliver up both places to his Lordship, in trust for their lawful Sovereign Louis the Seventeenth. The preliminaries being settled, Lord Hood took possession of Toulon on the 28th of August; but the surrender of Marseilles was prevented by General Carteau, who obtained information of the design. This important business was transacted with great address, and the delivery of Toulon for some time promised to be attended with advantages. The enemy were apprised of its importance, and strained

every nerve to regain it. They poured down troops in great numbers; and, after many engagements, in which they often were worsted, they so far made an impression, that it was judged prudent to relinquish the place, after destroying as many of the ships, and as much of the ammunition as possible. This was effected in the month of December, after having been in our possession about four months. The detail of these transactions will be found in our Magazines for the years 1793 and 1794.

This was the last service Lord Hood was enabled to render to his country in the immediate line of his profession. In March 1796 he succeeded Sir Hugh

Palliser in the post of Master of Greenwich Hospital, to which has been added, the Rangership of the Park. On the 1st of June in the same year he was advanced to the English Peerage by the title of Viscount Hood. Here we leave him to the calm enjoyment of those honours, and of that well founded estimation, which worth and valour and long services always experience from a grateful country.

Lord Hood married Miss Lindzee, of Portsmouth, by whom he has a son, Henry, born in 1754, who married Jane, daughter of Francis Wheeler, Esq. by whom he has issue to perpetuate the honours in the family.

STATE PAPER.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

WHILE with reverence and resignation we contemplate the Dispensations of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, in the alarming and destructive Pestilence with which several of our cities and towns have been visited, there is cause for gratitude and mutual congratulations that the malady has disappeared, and that we are again permitted to assemble in safety at the seat of Government, for the discharge of our important duties. But when we reflect that this fatal disorder has, within a few years, made repeated ravages in some of our principal sea-port towns, and with increased malignancy, and when we consider the magnitude of the evils arising from the interruption of public and private business, whereby the national interests are deeply affected, I think it my duty to invite the Legislature of the Union to examine the expediency of establishing suitable regulations in aid of the health laws of the respective States; for these being formed on the idea that contagious sickness may be communicated through the channels of commerce, there seems to be a necessity that Congress, who alone can regulate trade, should frame a system which, while it may tend to preserve the general health, may be compatible with the interests of commerce, and the safety of the revenue.

While we think on this calamity, and sympathize with the immediate sufferers, we have abundant reason to present to the SUPREME BEING our annual oblations of gratitude for a liberal participation in the ordinary blessings of his Providence. To the usual subjects of gratitude, I cannot omit to add one of the first importance to our well being and safety: I mean that spirit which has arisen in our Country against the menaces and aggression of a Foreign Nation. A manly sense of national honour, dignity, and independence has appeared, which, if encouraged and invigorated by every branch of the government, will enable us to view, undismayed, the enterprizes of any Foreign Power, and become the sure foundation of national prosperity and glory.

The course of the transactions in relation to the United States and France, which have come to my knowledge during your recess, will be made the subject of a future communication. That communication will confirm the ultimate failure of the measures which have been taken by the Government of the United States towards an amicable adjustment of differences with that Power. You will at the same time perceive that the French Government appears solicitous to impress the opinion that it is averse to a rupture with this country, and that it has, in a qualified manner, declared itself willing to receive

receive a Minister from the United States for the purpose of restoring a good understanding. It is unfortunate for professions of this kind, that they should be expressed in terms which may countenance the inadmissible pretension of a right to prescribe the qualifications which a Minister from the United States should possess, and that while France is asserting the existence of a disposition on her part to conciliate with sincerity the differences which have arisen, the sincerity of a like disposition on the part of the United States, of which so many demonstrative proofs have been given, should even be indirectly questioned. It is also worthy of observation, that the decree of the Directory alledged to be intended to restrain the depredations of French cruizers on our commerce, has not given and cannot give any relief; it enjoins them to conform to all the laws of France relative to carrying and prizes, while these laws are themselves the sources of the depredations of which we have so long, so justly, and so fruitlessly complained.

The Law of France enacted in January last, which subjects to capture and condemnation neutral vessels and their cargoes, if any portion of the latter are of British fabric or produce, although the entire property belong to neutrals, instead of being rescinded, has lately received a confirmation, by the failure of a proposition for its repeal. While this law, which is an unequivocal act of war on the commerce of the nations it attacks, continues in force, those nations can see in the French Government only a power regardless of their essential rights, of their independence and sovereignty; and if they possess the mean, they can reconcile nothing with their interest and honour but a firm resistance.

Hitherto, therefore, nothing is discoverable in the conduct of France which ought to change or relax our measures of defence; on the contrary to extend and invigorate them is our true policy. We have no reason to regret that these measures have been thus far adopted and pursued, and in proportion as we enlarge our view of the portentous and incalculable situation of Europe, we shall discover new and cogent motives for the full development of our energies and resources.

But in demonstrating by our conduct that we do not fear war, in the ne-

cessary protection of our rights and honour, we shall give no room to infer that we abandon the desire of peace. An efficient preparation for war can alone ensure peace. It is peace that we have uniformly and perseveringly cultivated, and harmony between us and France may be restored at her option. But to send another Minister without more determinate assurances that he would be received, would be an act of humiliation to which the United States ought not to submit; it must therefore be left with France, if she is indeed desirous of accommodation, to take the requisite steps. The United States will steadily observe the maxims by which they have hitherto been governed. They will respect the sacred rights of embassy, and with a sincere disposition on the part of France to desist from hostility, to make reparation for the injuries heretofore committed on our commerce, and to do justice in future, there will be no obstacle to the restoration of a friendly intercourse. In making to you this declaration, we give a pledge to France and the World that the executive authority of this country will attend to the humane and pacific policy which has invariably governed its proceedings in conformity with the wishes of the different branches of the government and of the people of the United States. But considering the late manifestations of her policy towards foreign nations, I deem it a duty deliberately and solemnly to declare my opinion, that whether we negotiate with her or not, vigorous preparations for war will be alike indispensable. These alone will give to us an equal treaty, and insure its observance.

Among the measures of preparation which appear expedient, I take the liberty to recall your attention to the Naval Establishment. The beneficial effects of the small naval armament provided under the Acts of the last Session are known and acknowledged. Perhaps no country ever experienced more sudden and remarkable advantages from any measure of policy, than we have derived from the arming for our maritime protection and defence. We ought, without loss of time, to lay the foundation for an increase of our Navy, to a size sufficient to guard our coast and protect our trade. Such a naval force, as it is doubtless in the power of the United States to create and maintain, would

would also afford to them the best means of general defence, by facilitating the safe transportation of troops and stores to every part of our extensive coast.

To accomplish this important object, a prudent foresight requires that systematical measures be adopted for procuring, at all times, the requisite timber and other supplies. In what manner this shall be done, I leave to your consideration.

I will now advert, Gentlemen, to some matters of less moment, but proper to be communicated to the National Legislature.

After the Spanish garrisons had evacuated the posts they occupied at the Natchez and Walnut Hills, the Commissioner of the United States commenced his observations to ascertain the point near the Mississippi, which terminated the northernmost point of the thirty-first degree of north latitude. From thence he proceeded to run the boundary line between the United States and Spain. He was afterwards joined by the Spanish Commissioner, where the work of the former was confined; and they proceeded together to the demarcation of the line. Recent information renders it probable that the Southern Indians, either instigated to oppose the demarcation, or jealous of the consequences of suffering White People to run a line over lands to which the Indian title had not been extinguished, have, ere this time, stopped the progress of the Commissioners. And, considering the mischiefs which may result from continuing the demarcation, in opposition to the will of the Indian Tribes, the great expence attending it, and that the boundaries which the Commissioners have actually established, probably extend at least as far as the Indian title has been extinguished, it will perhaps become expedient and necessary to suspend further proceedings, by recalling our Commissioner.

The Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the Fifth Article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation between the United States and his Britannic Majesty, to determine what river was truly intended under the name of the river St. Croix, mentioned in the Treaty of Peace, and forming a part of the boundary therein described, have finally decided that question. On the

25th of October, they made their declaration, that a river called Schoodiag, which falls into Passamaquoddy Bay, at its north-western quarter, was the true St. Croix, intended in the Treaty of Peace, as far as its great fork, where one of its streams comes from the westward, and the other from the northward; and that the latter stream is the continuation of the St. Croix to its source. This decision, it is understood, will preclude all contention among individual claimants, as it seems that the Schoodiag, and its northern branch, bounds the grants of lands which have been made by the respective adjoining Governments. A subordinate question, however, it has been suggested, still remains to be determined. Between the mouth of the St. Croix, as now settled, and what is usually called the Bay of Fundy, lie a number of valuable islands. The Commissioners have not continued the boundary lines through any channel of these islands; and unless the Bay of Passamaquoddy be a part of the Bay of Fundy, this further adjustment of boundary will be necessary. But it is apprehended that this will not be a matter of any difficulty.

Such progress has been made in the examination and decision of cases of captures and condemnations of American vessels, which were the subject of the seventh Article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between the United States and Great Britain—that it is supposed the Commissioners will be able to bring their business to a conclusion in August of the ensuing year.

The Commissioners acting under the twenty-fifth Article of the Treaty between the United States and Spain, have adjusted most of the claims of our Citizens, for losses sustained in consequence of their vessels and cargoes having been taken by the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, during the late War between France and Spain.

Various circumstances have concurred to delay the execution of the law for augmenting the Military Establishment. Among these is the desire of obtaining the fullest information to direct the best selection of Officers. As this object will now be speedily accomplished, it is expected that the raising and organizing of the troops will proceed without obstacle and with effect.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I have directed an estimate of the appropriations which will be necessary for the service of the ensuing year, to be laid before you accompanied with a view of the public receipts and expenditures to a recent period. It will afford you satisfaction to infer the great extent and solidity of the public resources, from the prosperous state of the finances, notwithstanding the unexampled embarrassments which have attended commerce. When you reflect on the conspicuous examples of patriotism and liberality which have been exhibited by our mercantile fellow-citizens, and how great a proportion of the public resources depends on their enterprise, you will naturally consider whether their convenience cannot be promoted and reconciled with the security of the revenue, by a revision of the system by which the collection is at present regulated.

During your recess, measures have been steadily pursued for effecting the valuations and returns directed by the Act of the last Session, preliminary to the assessment and collection of a direct tax. No other delays or obstacles have

been experienced, except such as were expected to arise from the great extent of our country, and the magnitude and novelty of the operation, and enough has been accomplished to assure the fulfilment of the views of the Legislature.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I cannot close this Address, without once more adverting to our political situation, and inculcating the essential importance of uniting in the maintenance of our dearest interests; and I trust, that by the temper and wisdom of your proceedings, and by a harmony of measures, we shall secure to our country that weight and respect to which it is so justly entitled.

JOHN ADAMS.

The President then presented a Copy to the President of the Senate, and another to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

In the Senate.—Messrs. Read, Ross, and Stockton, were appointed to draw up an Answer to the Address.

In the House of Representatives.—The Speech was referred to a Committee of the whole House.

HOBBS.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM ANTHONY WOOD TO JOHN AUBREY.

(NOW FIRST PRINTED.)

MR. AUBREY,
I SHALL not give myself any other trouble concerning Mr. Hobbes's business. What I told you in my last, that was put into my book concerning him, is all true; and for me to write a letter of complaint to him will be a means to make me a party in the controversy, which I am very unwilling to be: I have suffered much trouble and affliction for these four years in relation to my worke, by a company of partiall and corrupt people, who, to please their humours, have not only made me their drudge, but have deprived me of the authority of my labours. I hope in time they will be made to know it, and to have their presumption and folly made manifest to all men. I have no more to

say, but onlie my service to Mr. Hobbes, wishing him success in his worthy endeavours.

I am,

Your very loving friend,

A. A. WOOD.

Low Sunday 1674.

If Mr. Hobbes doubts of Dr. Fell's insertions, you may tell him that I can for a need shew them under his owne hand, in foul revise of a sheet.

(Directed)

For John Aubrey, Esquire, to be left at Mr. Coley's house, in Baldwin's Court, in Baldwin's Gardens, neare Greys-inne-lane, London.

Post paid 2d.

LETTER

LETTER FROM EGYPT.

MALLET DU PAN, in the Tenth Number of his Journal, gives the following extract from an intercepted Letter from Egypt, which does not appear in the Volume lately published.

The letter is dated the 28th August, and comes from Le Petre, an Officer of Engineers, and is addressed to Betz, Member for Belgium, in the French Legislative Council.

“AMIDST a variety of distressing circumstances, daily exposed to trifling checks, or rather multiplied assassinations, constantly on the watch against a people who reject the blessings of Liberty, obliged to use all those precautions which an invasion, the means of which had not been previously prepared, renders necessary; we flattered ourselves with the hopes of a change for the better, when the disastrous business of the 1st of August came to overwhelm, to annihilate us, and to shew us, in our fate, the image of all the furies which are destined to pursue us.

“Buonaparte was thunderstruck by this disaster. Brueys wished to leave the coast immediately after the troops were landed; but Buonaparte opposed it. We cannot conceive why the Commander in Chief should obstinately persist in having our Squadron conceal itself in the port of Alexandria, instead of returning

to Toulon, to protect the second expedition.

“What will become of us now that we have the mortification of being blocked up by three English ships of the line, and as many frigates, which take all our advice boats in our sight, and deprive us of all news, and of all succours. In vain do they attempt to deceive us with the pretext that we shall be relieved as soon as the forces which we have at Corfu, Malta, and Toulon, shall have joined. Children may be amused with such rattles.—We are not simple enough to believe that Admiral Nelson will permit this junction to be effected.

“I repeat, that without succours from France, we can henceforth experience nothing but misfortune. We are enervated by the climate, and tormented and harassed by the insects. Our army is consumed by sickness and continual losses. Many detachments of our cavalry have disappeared. We have just lost the Commissary Joubert and Peyres, as well as Renard the surgeon, such is our situation, which I consider as the second volume of the Crusades. And who knows but the Turks will also declare war against us? I deposit my sorrows in the bosom of a friend; but do not alarm my mother by imparting these details to her.”

EPITAPHS.

IN WOTTON CERNE CHURCH-YARD, WARWICKSHIRE.

BY WILLIAM SOMERVILE, ESQ.

Author of The Chace, &c.

H. S. E.

JACOBUS BOETER

Gulielmo Somerville Armigero

Promus et Canibus Venaticis

Præpositus

Domi, forisque, fidelis

Equo inter venandum corruente

Et intestinis graviter collisis

Post triduum deplorandus obiit

28^o die Januarii anno Domini 1719,

Ætatis 38.

INSOUTHWELL CHURCH-YARD, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

WILLIAM CLAY

died 4 Oct. 1775, aged 53 years.

Here lies a sportsman, jolly, kind, and free

From the cares and troubles of this world was he;

When living, his principal and general pride

Was to have a fowling bag slung by his side,

And in the fields and woods to labour, toil, and run,

In quest of game with Pero, Cobb*, and gun;

But now, poor mortal! he from hence is gone,

In hopes to find a joyful resurrection.

* Two favourite dogs, whom he survived but a very short time.

ACCOUNT

OF

BENJAMIN KENNICOTT, D. D.

TO this Gentleman Literature and Religion are so much indebted, that we cannot but express some surprize that so little notice has hitherto been taken of him. That his labours justly entitle him to every mark of respect, few will deny; and that his life did not throw his learning into shade, we believe those who

were best acquainted with him will readily admit.

He was born at Totness, in Devonshire, about the year 1718, of parents who appear to have had no claims to respect from birth, ancestry, or wealth*. His father was parish clerk of Totness Church †, and probably could afford him

* Dr. King, in his "Apology, or Vindication of Himself," 4to. 1755. 3d Edition, p. 42, upbraids our Author as the son of a low mechanic, whom he afterwards styles a cobbler. In answer to which illiberal sarcasm, Dr. Kennicott, after drawing a portrait of Dr. King with equal spirit and acrimony, thus repels the attack on his parent by the following contrast:— "But on the right hand (I am now drawing a real character), behold a man born to no fortune, yet above want! in youth, industrious in the station assigned him by Providence; exact in his morals; exemplary in his religion: at middle age, loyal in principle; peaceable in practice; enabled to exchange the more active life for a more contemplative; ever warm for the glory of the Church of England; concerned for, yet charitable towards those who are not of her communion; qualified by uncommon reading to judge of his own happiness as a protestant and an Englishman; and most effectually recommending to others (with zeal regulated by prudence) the important duties arising from both these characters: and now, in old age, I shall only say, enjoying the prospect of that awful period, which, however favourable to himself, will cause deep distress amongst his numerous surviving friends!—Happy would it be for you, Sir (addressing himself to Dr. King), were your latter end to be like his!"—*Letter to Dr. King, occasioned by his late Apology, and in particular by such parts of it as are meant to defame Mr. Kennicott, Fellow of Exeter College, 8vo. 1755, p. 41.* We have been lately told, that the father of our Author was once Master of a Charity School at Totness, where, at an early age, he was assisted by his son, who was in that situation when he wrote the verses on Mrs. Courtenay. It is said, that when he took orders, he came to officiate in his clerical capacity in his native town: when his father, as clerk, proceeded to place the surplice on his shoulders, a struggle ensued between the modesty of the son and the honest pride of the parent, who insisted on paying that respect to his son, which he had been accustomed to shew to other clergymen: to this filial obedience was obliged to submit. A circumstance is added, that his mother had often declared he should never be able to support the joy of hearing her son preach; and that, on her attendance at the church for the first time, she was so overcome as to be taken out in a state of temporary insensibility.

† See an Inscription to the memory of his parents in our Magazine for November 1799, p. 328. As it is but short, we here repeat it:

As Virtue should be of good report,
Sacred be this humble Monument to the Memory of
BENJAMIN KENNICOTT, parish-clerk of Totness,
and ELIZABETH his wife:

The latter, an example of every Christian duty;
The former, animated with the warmest zeal, regulated
by the best good sense, and both constantly exerted
for the salvation of himself and others.

Reader! soon shalt thou die also;

And, as a candidate for immortality, strike thy breast and say,
"Let me live the life of the righteous, that my last end may be like his."
Trifling are the dates of Time, where the subject is Eternity.

Erected by their son B. KENNICOTT, D. D.

Canon of Christ-Church, Oxford.

but few advantages of education. His youth was passed in obscurity, but not in idleness, and his acquirements at last became known to the family of Kellond Courtenay, of Painsford, Esq. by whom he was patronised, and encouraged in his literary pursuits. The first performance we know by him is "A Poem on the Recovery of Mrs. Elizabeth Courtenay from her late dangerous Illness: humbly inscribed to Kellond Courtenay, of Painsford, Esq. and his Lady, written in 1743," 8vo. of which a few copies only were printed. This poem, which can be recommended for little more than the effusions of gratitude it contains, laid the foundation of his future fortune. In the introductory part of it he writes,

What tho' I ne'er beheld the Muses' seat,
Nor in the college found a wish'd retreat;
Tho' the fam'd hill I never slept upon,
Nor drank the waters of the Helicon;
Yet Nature urges, and I must obey,
Must ease my breath, howe'er untun'd
my lay,
My heart you'll read in STEPHEN'S *
honest rhymes,
As clear as in the blaze of POPE'S il-
lustrious lines.

This only effort, as far as we know, at an acquaintance with the Muses, might be suffered to drop into oblivion without any diminution to the fame of the Author: he however reprinted it in 1747, and observes in the preface, that he had been uncommonly fortunate since its publication; being indebted to it (under Providence) for the happiness he then enjoyed.

On such trifles do sometimes public benefits, of the most important kind, depend. The Courtenay family, by themselves and friends, raised a subscription to enable the till then unknown poet to prosecute his studies with more advantage, and in 1744 he was entered of Wadham college, where he soon proved that he was deserving of the patronage conferred upon him. In 1747 he produced his first performance, entitled "Dissertations. the First, On the Two Paradises, with some Observations on the Creation and Fall of Man: the Second, On the Obligations of Cain and Abel," 8vo. printed at the University Press. To this Work he prefixed the following dedication, which, for its singularity, deserves to be exempted from the common fate of that species of

composition. It is addressed to Kellond Courtenay, Esq. the Hon. Mrs. Elizabeth Courtenay, the Hon. Mrs. Barbara Cavendish, Ralph Allen, Esq. John Andrew, M. D. the Rev. Mr. Ph. Atherton, the Rev. Mr. Archdeacon Baker, the Rev. Mr. Aaron Baker, Henry Langford Brown, Esq. the Rev. Francis Champernowne, the Rev. George Costard, the Rev. William Daddo, Mr. Peter Gaye, the Rev. Dr. Thos. Hunt, Henry Fownes Luttrell, Esq. the Rev. William Marshall, Norton Nelson, Esq. William Neyle, Esq. William Oliver, M. D. Thomas Taylor, Esq. Mr. John Taylor, George Treby, Esq. Browse Trist, Esq. the Rev. Mr. Robert Wight, the Rev. Dr. George Wyndham, in the following terms:

"My honoured Benefactors,

"There is scarce any pleasure more agreeable to the human mind, than that which arises from reflecting on favours received, when there is a power of expressing a proportionable gratitude; but you have rendered that almost impossible by the measure as well as nature of your condescension and liberality; condescension—such as shews that pride is the farthest removed from the true nobility of soul; and liberality—such as not only relieves, but makes the receiver happy."

"Charity indeed is become the reigning virtue of our country, its tutelar defence, its brightest ornament. And therefore every one, who has experienced the benevolence of British virtue, and the greatness of its public spirit, should be careful to encourage, by acknowledging it with a pious gratitude. And if this be a duty incumbent upon all that are obliged, 'tis peculiarly so on me, who have felt a very uncommon share of favour, and have found many fathers where I could not presume to expect friends.

"'Tis to you I think myself bound to express this sense of my present happiness; you, who have raised the character even of beneficence itself, by contending who should exert it in the most obliging manner, and yet confer the least obligation. 'Tis to some of you that I stand indebted for that generous subscription, which has placed me in this theatre of learning; and to others of you for that favour and condescension, by which my situation here has been rendered still more happy and delightful.

"I beg your acceptance therefore of my warmest thanks, thus publickly offered, for the many instances of your goodness, so publickly conferred; and especially for your leave to honour myself with the mention of your names in my present appearance before the world. An appearance, this—arising only from the persuasions of some of you, to whose judgment I pay a profound deference; and from the fondness of an opportunity to make known that duty to you all, which (if kindness, if charity can at all oblige), you have so richly deserved; and which will, I hope, be the characteristic of my life, 'till ingratitude become a virtue.

"You are entitled, by the strongest claim, to the labours as well as the acknowledgments of my life; and have abundantly more right to the production now before you, than to the fruit of a tree transplanted into your own garden. I have the greatest reason to wish there may be found something useful, and therefore agreeable, in the following Dissertations, on your account as well as my own. And as I doubt not of their containing some mistakes, it may be decent to observe—that many of you have not yet perused what is here presented you; and therefore have condescended to be the patrons of the Author only, and not of his performance.

"The subjects however will appear, I presume, of consequence, and to be worthy of careful consideration. This indeed is evident from the first view of them in themselves; and it may be farther strengthened and ascertained by observing, that our great countryman Mr. Mede had minuted them both down for his consideration; but death deprived the world of his valuable explanation of them.

"What this celebrated writer proposed, I have ventured to consider. The principal observations, on which the main part of each Dissertation turns, occurred to me in considering the original text; and I humbly submit the whole that is here built upon them to

the judgment of yourselves, and the rest of the learned world; hoping for your favour and their pardon.

"May this little present, offered only as an earnest of my grateful wishes, be thought not unworthy your acceptance! The design you will approve, from that principle of religion which animates your actions; and forgive the manner of its execution, from that principle of candour which I have so frequently experienced in the favours received from you all. And may the Giver of every good and perfect gift, who alone is able to recompence such a profusion of goodness, reward you an hundred fold for every act of generosity conferred on

"Your very dutiful

"And most obliged humble servant,
"BENJAMIN KENNICOTT *."

The approbation of the learned in general followed this performance, though there were not wanting some who did not agree with the Author, and more answers than one made their appearance. The learning displayed in it was however universally applauded, and the vacancy of a fellowship at Exeter College occurring before he could qualify himself to be a candidate by taking his first degree, the University, as a mark of favour, conferred on him the necessary distinction before the usual period. The following is the letter from Lord Arran, the Chancellor, to the Convocation on this subject †:

"Whereas it hath been represented to me that BENJAMIN KENNICOTT, scholar, of Wadham College, is a person well deserving of your favour; particularly on account of a book lately published by him, entitled "Two Dissertations," &c. For a further encouragement to him in the prosecution of his studies, and as an incitement to the youth of your university to follow so laudable an example; I give my consent that the degree of B. A. be in the fullest manner conferred upon him, without fees.

"I am, &c.

"ARRAN."

* Mr. Kennicott was by no means sparing in his acknowledgements to his benefactors. In the Dedication to Lord Sandwich of a Sermon preached before the Mayor and Corporation of Oxford, April 25, 1749, entitled "The Duty of Thanksgiving for Peace in general, and the Reasonableness of Thanksgiving for the present Peace," 8vo. he says, "With the sincerest gratitude I shall ever acknowledge that it is to your honourable sister I stand indebted for the power of composing this Sermon, and for that happiness in life which her Ladyship, like a good angel, has led me to the possession." This Sermon is declared to be published with a desire of clearing it from past, and freeing it from future misrepresentations.

† Letter to Dr. King, p. 16.

In consequence of this letter, on Saturday June the 20th, 1747, the University unanimously agreed in convocation to confer on him the degree of B. A. without examination, determination at Lent, or fees. Soon after he was elected fellow of Exeter College, and on the 4th of May 1750 took the degree of M. A.

Pursuing his studies with great diligence, he in 1753 published "The State of the printed Hebrew Text of the Old Testament considered. A Dissertation in Two Parts. Part the First compares 1 Chron. xi. with 2. Sam. v. and xxiii. and Part the Second contains Observations on seventy Hebrew MSS. with an Extract of Mistakes and various Readings," 8vo. Oxford. In this Work he first exhibited the utility and necessity of a collation of the Hebrew Text with the various ancient MSS. existing.

At this period the University of Oxford was much tainted with disaffection to the reigning family on the throne, and Tory, if not Jacobite principles, were very prevalent there, and met with much encouragement. In the rage of party it was not likely that any active member should escape the disorders of the times. Mr. Kennicott adhered to the side of Government, and in consequence much of the abuse, then liberally distributed amongst the friends of what was called the new interest, or Whig party, fell to his share*. He defended himself however with spirit and acuteness in the pamphlet we have already quoted, and, as it was supposed, in a Newspaper then published, entitled *The Evening Advertiser*. About this time he was appointed one of the Preachers at Whitehall.

In January 1757 he preached before the University of Oxford a Sermon, which being misrepresented, occasioned its publication under the title of "*Christian Fortitude*." Between this period and 1760 he was presented to the vicarage of Culham in Oxfordshire.

He had now employed himself for several years in searching out and collating Hebrew MSS. It appears, when he began the study of the Hebrew language, and for several years afterwards, he was strongly prejudiced in favour of the integrity of the Hebrew Text: taking it for granted, that if the printed copies of the Hebrew Bible at all differed from the originals of Moses and the

Prophets, the variations were very few and quite inconsiderable. In 1748 he was convinced of his mistake, and satisfied that there were such corruptions in the sacred volume as to affect the sense greatly in many instances. The particular Chapter, which extorted from him this conviction, was recommended to his perusal by the Rev. Dr. Lowth, afterwards Bishop of London. It was the 23d Chapter of the 2d Book of Samuel.

Being thus convinced of his mistake, he thought it his duty to endeavour to convince others; and accordingly, in 1753, published the work already mentioned. In 1758 the Delegates of the Press at Oxford were recommended by the Hebrew Professor to encourage, amongst various other particulars, a Collation of all those Hebrew MSS. of the Old Testament, which were preserved in the Bodleian Library, and Archbishop Secker strongly pressed our Author to undertake the task, as the person best qualified to carry it into execution. In 1760 he was prevailed upon to give up the remainder of his life to the arduous work, and early in that year published "*The State of the printed Hebrew Text considered, Dissertation the Second*," 8vo. wherein he further enforced the necessity of the Collation he had so strenuously recommended. In the same year he published his proposals, and was immediately encouraged by a liberal subscription from the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin; the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Dublin; many of the Bishops; some Noblemen; the principal of the Dissenting Ministers; and various Clergymen, as well as other encouragers of literature. The time he proposed to be employed in the work was ten years, and he set about to fulfill his engagement with alacrity; determining to exert the utmost of his endeavours to serve the public, and not at all doubting the generosity of the public for the reward of his labours. On the 6th of December 1761 he took the degree of B. D. and on the 10th of the same month that of D. D. In that year his Majesty's name was added to the list of annual subscribers for the sum of 200l.

The importance of the Work being generally acknowledged, numberless articles of information were received from

* Any person, desirous of reading the virulent abuse at that time scattered abroad, may be referred to Dr. King's Apology, p. 42. *The last Blow, or an unanswerable Defence of Exeter College*, p. 22, &c. &c. &c.

various parts of Europe, and the learned in every quarter seemed willing to promote the success of a plan so apparently beneficial to the interests of Revelation. Some however doubted the necessity, and some the usefulness of the undertaking, and objections soon were started by different persons, some with a friendly view, and some with a petulant one. Amongst others, the Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, Dr. Rutherford, published 'A Letter to the Rev. Mr. Kennicott, in which his Defence of the Samaritan Pentateuch is examined, and his Second Dissertation on the State of the printed Hebrew Text of the Old Testament is shewn to be in many instances injudicious and inaccurate. With a Postscript, occasioned by his advertizing, before this Letter was printed, that he had an Answer to it in the Press,' 8vo. 1761. To this Dr. Kennicott published an immediate reply, under the title of "An Answer to a Letter from the Rev. T. Rutherford, D.D.F.R.S." &c. 8vo. 1762, in the postscript to which he declared it to be his resolution not to be diverted from his principal design by engaging in any further controversy*.

This resolution he was unable to persevere in. An antagonist of superior order, whose influence was too mighty to be treated with neglect, made his appearance. This was Dr. Warburton, Bishop of Gloucester, then possessed of all his powers, and exercising authority in the world of Letters almost without controul. This learned writer, finding an explanation of a passage in the Proverbs different from his own sentiments, attacked the Collation of the Hebrew MSS. in the Preface to his *Doctrine of Grace*, 1764, in a style not unusual with him, and calculated to make an unfavourable impression on the public mind. To repel the attack, Dr. Kennicott published "A Sermon preached before the University of Oxford at St. Mary's Church on Sunday May 19, 1765," 8vo. in the Notes to which he defended himself with great spirit, and even assailed his opponent, whose reflections he observed, with regard to his work, were a mere fortuitous concurrence of words, of heterogeneous and incompatible meanings, which were therefore incapable of forming any regular system of opposition,

and had therefore the benevolent faculty of destroying one another.

In the summer of 1766 he visited Paris for the purpose of examining the MSS. in that place, and was received with the honours due to him on account of his learning and diligence, and of the utility of his undertaking. In November 1767 he was appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the other Electors, to the office of Radcliffe Librarian.

In 1768 he published "Observations on the First Book of Samuel, Chap. vi. Verse 19." 8vo. These were dedicated to Dr. Lowth, the earliest and most steady encourager of the Work. They were the fruit of his visit to Paris, and were soon after translated into French.

At length, in the year 1769, the important Work was concluded within the period of ten years, originally promised. On this occasion he published the ten annual accounts of the progress of this laborious undertaking, by which it appeared that the whole money received from the subscribers amounted to the sum of 9117l. 7s. 6d. on the recital of which Dr. Kennicott exclaims "Reader! What a sum is here! Let foreign nations read with astonishment this story of Britons and their King, joined by one foreign Prince and one foreign Academy, voluntarily contributing for ten years their several bounties, with a degree of public spirit beyond all example, for the accomplishment of a work purely subservient to the honour of Revelation; a work sacred to the Glory of God, and the good of Mankind! And, under the powerful influence of this view of my work, it is impossible for me to be sufficiently thankful, either to those who have honoured with their patronage me, as the humble instrument in beginning and completing it, or to Divine Providence for granting me life to finish it, as well as resolution to undertake it." He then states, that after deducting his income to live on during these ten years, the money spent in collations abroad, and assistants at home, there remained only 500l. all which was likely to be swallowed up in further expences which he had engaged to pay. His industry had been unremitting; his general rule being to devote to it ten or twelve hours in a day, and frequently fourteen; at least,

* In The Library, or Moral and Critical Magazine for Aug. 1761, p. 263, a Work conducted at that time by Dr. Kippis, is a Letter from Dr. Kennicott to an anonymous Correspondent, who had published some Remarks on his Dissertation. See p. 201 of that Work.

he says, "this *was* my practice, till such severe application became no longer possible through the injuries done to my constitution." In this final statement he also, with proper indignation, notices some despicable and sordid insinuations which had been thrown on him during the progress of the Work.

He had declared at the outset of his undertaking, that he had no doubt of receiving from the public the reward of his labours. Accordingly, on the death of Dr. Ballard, in June 1770, he was appointed a prebendary of Westminster, which in October he exchanged for a canonry of Christ Church, Oxford. His circumstances being thus rendered easy, he entered into the marriage state on the 3d of January 1771 with Miss Ann Chamberlayne, sister of Mr. Chamberlayne, of the Treasury.

In 1776 he gave the public the first fruits of his long and laborious task, by the publication of the first Volume of the Hebrew Bible, with the various readings; and this, in 1780, was followed by the second Volume, with a general Dissertation, which completed the work. The revival of the present English Translation, earnestly recommended by him, has not yet taken place.

Dr. Kennicott had enjoyed an extraordinary firm state of health, which had not been shaken until near the conclusion of his labours. He had, we are told, been presented by the Chapter of Exeter* to the valuable living of Mynhenyote in Cornwall, which, we have been informed, he conscientiously resigned when he found himself incapable of the duty †. At length the infirmities of age began to make incroachments on him, and, from a

remark in The Monthly Review, it seems as though his friends had the affliction to see him before his death in a state of alienation of reason. This probably interrupted his last work, entitled "Remarks on Select Passages in the Old Testament: to which are added, Eight Sermons," 8vo. of which 194 pages were printed in his life-time, and afterwards published in 1787.

He died on the 18th August 1783, and was buried in the body of Christ Church, under a white marble gravestone, which has only the following inscription on it:

BENJAMIN KENNICOTT,

S. T. P. R. S. S.

CANONICUS.

OB. A. D. 1783, ÆT. 65.

Of the petty habits, or the domestic virtues or foibles of Dr. Kennicott, we profess not (for want of information) to give any detail. These would come with more propriety from those who were intimate with him. We cannot, however, refuse ourselves the hope that some friend will do justice to his memory, while it is yet in his power, by drawing his character in the manner it deserves. THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, which is open to all communications calculated to do honour to the Literature of the Country, will be found ready to afford a place to any person possessed of the means, who may be willing (and to such we make our application) to do an act of justice to one who, if we are not misinformed, the more his character is known, is the more likely to command the respect of the present, and the admiration of future times.

C. D.

[Any Information relative to the Lives or Writings of HENRY TAYLOR, Author of *Ben Mordecai's Letters*; of HENRY COVENTRY, Author of *Philemon to Hydaspes*; his Brother, FRANCIS COVENTRY, Author of *Pompey the Little*; or, JOSEPH WASSE, Editor of *Sallust*, will be thankfully received by the Proprietors of THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.]

* See Monthly Review, Vol. 78, p. 481.

† A writer in the Gent. Mag. 1789, p. 289, says this living was procured through the friendship of Bishop Lowth; and that Dr. Kennicott intended to reside on it, at least occasionally, after finishing his great work. Finding his purpose defeated by ill health, he refused to avail himself of the emoluments, and relinquished the living.

THE WANDERER.

NO. IX.

Quid mentem traxisse polo, quid profuit altum
Erexisse caput? pecudum si more pererrant.

CLAUD.

The Man who's virtue stands each season,
May well be said to worship Reason;
But if from France you take the fashion—
Alter the word, and call it Passion.

I HAVE frequently thought, that with an apathy peculiar to Englishmen we suffer the seasons of the year to take their turn, without sufficiently reflecting on the similitude they bear to the life of man; and that in this respect ninety-nine of us out of the hundred might fall under Werter's reproach, "that the fall of the leaf suggests to us no other idea than that of approaching winter." If we except the almanack-maker, the bellman, the lamp-lighter, and a few others, whose business or whose interest it is to usher in the New Year, the great mass of the Nation suffer it to approach with heedless indifference, and perhaps even Robinson Crusoe paid more attention to convenience than to morality, when he marked the anniversary by notching a stick. At this season of the year it behoves every man, like the skilful merchant over his books, to balance with care his vices and virtues, in order to find which preponderates; for it is with evil qualities as with debts, they increase by being neglected, and in process of time bring with them not only an inability to pay, but a horror at the idea of inspection.

Not that I would have men obtrude their reflections upon society, whenever occasion offers, regardless of time, place, or person; for if there be a creature on earth more obnoxious than another, it is the man who moralizes, like Joseph Surface in the Play, till he sets his auditors asleep; who annexes importance to the most trivial actions of life; and, as Lady Bolingbroke said of Pope, "plays the politician about cabbages and turnips." The wisdom of such a man, like the instinct of brutes, acts very forcibly in a very small compass. Among fools he is reckoned a prodigy of wisdom, and among wise men a fool. No transaction, however trivial, can take place, without drawing from him a string of sententious reflections. If, for instance, you stir the fire, he draws a

laborious comparison between the life of man and a stove. "Does not the fire," cries he, "burn for a time with pleasing brightness, afterwards grow dim, then die away in ashes, and is it not in conclusion cast with scorn away? Even such is the life of man; to-day he flourishes in youth and health; to-morrow fades in sickness or in age, and the succeeding day beholds his ashes, like the ashes of the grate, consigned to some obscure and loathsome receptacle." All this is certainly very true, but at the same time very dull; and these retail dealers in morality, while they are lamenting the degenerate state of man, do not consider that among other failings we possess that of not being able to listen with patience to their prolix and uninteresting harangues; but in these cases it is remarkable, that amidst all the vices and follies with which we tax others, we never suppose them deficient in sense to discover our superior wisdom.

I am not however to be deterred by the offensive conduct of these minor moralists, from pursuing those plans of benefit to my fellow creatures, which I have eagerly adopted from my earliest youth, and persevered in without dissent, in defiance of repeated failures, exclaiming with Terence, "Homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto." I have repeatedly considered with myself upon some mode of stopping that tide of dissipation and folly which threatens, like another deluge, to destroy the world. At one time I had some thoughts of entering into holy orders, thinking that invested with the sacerdotal robe, I should command more reverence and attention. But I soon found our regular clergy, to a man, so devout and sanctified, so careful of the souls of their parishioners, and so careless of worldly riches, that it was evident no merit of mine could shed a brighter lustre on the clerical function. I next determined to

enter

enter the field of methodism, and actually contracted for an opposition Chapel on the Surrey side of the metropolis, and in the mean time contented myself with haranguing from a tub, like the renowned Henley. But I soon found all the old women desert my standard for that of my towering opponent; for, alas! I was ill versed in the arts of captivating the rabble: I had no merry stories at hand to tickle my auditors, neither could I elevate my eyes till the whites of them were alone discernable; I could not exhilarate their imaginations with an ideal paradise, or with a geographical account of the districts that would be saved or damned; and I foolishly conceived, that the man who was elected to point the road to heaven, must be incapable of "starving that flock he undertook to feed," by burthening their consciences, and debasing their principles with the turbulence, strife, and perjury, of a contested election.

My disappointments, however, did not long dwell upon my mind. I had learned wisdom from my former errors, and determined to seek some other mode of benefiting the world, exclaiming with the prosaic Addison,

" 'Tis not in mortals to command success,
 " But we'll do more, Sempronius, we'll
 deserve it."

I observed that next to the venders of religion, the multitude pay the greatest respect to the venders of physic; wisely in this preferring the cure of their souls to the cure of their bodies. I also remarked, that as the chapel of the methodist overflows while the parish church remains empty, so the advertizing quack carries away all the popularity and business from the regular physician; and this I found to be uniformly the case, from the obscure Empyric, whose private door opens into the alley, to the Esculapius of Blackfriars Road, whose vis-a-vis outglares the equipages of Pall Mall; a Sage, whose disinterestedness cannot be doubted, since we have it from his own mouth; and whose skill is such, that he positively undertakes to cure every disease incident to humanity. In imitation of so great a genius, I have studied the physical structure of the human mind, and prepared with great pains and skill an intellectual physic, by means of which I hope to effect some surprizing cures, verified (if necessary) by the affidavits of the parties. I shall conclude the present

paper with exhibiting some specimens of my attempts to "minister to a mind diseased," though they have not, owing to particular circumstances, been crowned with complete success.

Mr. Marmaduke Stentor, hop-factor in the Borough, was gifted by nature with a most powerful voice; but, as she loves to balance her favours, nature had not been quite so bountiful to him in the article of brains. This latter circumstance Mr. Stentor of course overlooked, and found himself received with considerable applause at the Debating Societies in Pantion-street and Coach-makers-hall, and in all other places where noise is mistaken for argument, and ribaldry for wit. Proud of his oratorical fame, he determined to become a Member of Parliament, and join the standard of Opposition, to the delight of the world, and utter confusion of the Minister. With the common negligence of great minds, Marmaduke never considered whether an orator at an alehouse was sure to succeed in the Senate, but settled the affair without loss of time. Being a friend to radical Reform, he purchased a rotten borough; and, hearing of my medical skill, applied to me to prepare him for his arduous undertaking. The medicine was made up, and taken; but, from some unlucky mistake, Mr. Marmaduke Stentor stopt short in the middle of his first harangue, and was so roughly handled by a ministerial opponent, that he determined to return to his hops in the borough; or, in the fashionable phrase, to secede.

Anthony Abstract, Esq. is an Author by profession; a grand schemer, a citizen of the world, and a philosopher of the new order; but from various causes has met with various disasters. He has written plays which were damned, he has published novels which moulder on the shelf, and tagged verses of which the bellman might be ashamed. In this dilemma he applied to me for a little "spirit of brains," but somehow or other did not meet with all the relief he expected; for, after various adventures, his grand schemes were frustrated by an arrest, and, from being a citizen of the world, he is reduced to the liberties of the King's Bench, where his philosophy is employed in cursing his ill luck, and venting imprecations on his persecutors.

Mynheer Stuffin Van Doublechin, formerly of Amsterdam, but now of St. Mary Axe, merchant, having by trade acquired

acquired a large fortune, and by gluttony a large belly, resolved to begin a new life, and actually lived three days and a half upon vegetables, cyder, and small whey. His business called him a few days ago to Norwich, but before he went he repaired to me, to obtain a bottle of my never failing medicine, by means of which I assured him he would quickly be restored to health and vigour, without the smallest desire for any of his former indulgences. But unluckily, on his return to London in the Norwich machine, being, from the festive season of the year, surrounded by huge packages of turkeys, Mynheer was so transported by the association of ideas, that my medicine had no power to operate, and Mynheer Stuffin Van Doublechin now riots in all the luxury of turkeys, chins, and turtles, in defiance of asthma or apoplexy.

Miss Honoria Rampant was an uncommon genius from her cradle. She despised the forms and ceremonies of her own sex, and courted the society of men, who received her with open arms. It was her usual custom, when the other females withdrew after dinner, to draw her chair closer to the table, and exclaim

with evident satisfaction, "Well—I'm glad they are gone; now we may have a little rational conversation." But, alas! man, treacherous man, paid that attention to the beauties of Honoria's person which she ascribed to the beauties of her mind. I saw her peril, and by my mental medicine had every expectation of placing her beyond danger. But unfortunately for herself, she happened to gain sight of a book that professed to vindicate the "Rights of Woman," and I verily believe she has never been right since. In a short time she entered into a platonic friendship with a crafty youth; this of course soon degenerated, or (as some philosophers would say) improved, into "that species of connection for which her heart panted;" and now, after having run the customary gauntlet, Honoria, with a becoming contempt for what Mr: Godwin calls "the most odious of all monopolies," flaunts in Cyprian freedom, and exhibits her full length in the upper boxes of Drury Lane, to the admiration of the gaping gallery, vainly striving, by her local elevation, to conceal the depth of misery into which she is fallen.

DROSSIANA.

NUMBER CXII.

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

—A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES!

HAMLET.

[Continued from Vol. XXXIV. Page 376.]

SAUNDERS WELSH, ESQ.

THIS late active, benevolent, and acute Magistrate told Dr. Johnson, that he supposed *two thousand* persons at least died of sheer want in this metropolis every year.

Pudet hæc opprobria nobis,
Et dici potuisse, et non potuisse refelli.

And can we, with the frigid Stoic's ear,
So gross a satire on our country hear.

That this may be indeed but too true, the coldness of our climate, the dearthness of our provisions, the profligacy of our poor, and the unfeelingness of our wealthy, may give us good reason to expect. To the honour, however, of our metropolis, a Society has lately taken place there

with this noble and dignified title, A Society for bettering the Condition and increasing the Comforts of the Poor. The prefatory Address to whose Memoirs for this year thus concludes in the manly and eloquent words of their Secretary. Whoever indeed can read them without being affected, either by their humanity or good sense, must either have a heart of stone, or a head so impenetrable to just and sound reasoning, that we must degrade him from the scale of being, in which he boasts himself to be placed, and turn him over to that rank for which he is exquisitely fitted, that of the beasts that perish, and have no understanding.

"The question," says Mr. Bernard, whether the rich support the poor, or the poor the rich, has been frequently agitated

agitated by those, who are not aware that, while each does his duty in his station, each is, reciprocally, a support and a blessing to the other. All are parts of one harmonious whole; every part contributing to the general mass of happiness, if man would but endeavour to repay his debt of gratitude to his Creator; and, by a willing habit of usefulness, to promote the happiness of himself and of his fellow creatures. In this way the higher classes of society may, by superiority of power and education, do more service to the other parts of the community, than what they receive; the welfare of the poor being then in truth more promoted and assured by the gradations of wealth and rank, than it ever could have been by a perfect equality of condition; even if that equality had not been in its nature chimerical and impracticable; or (if practicable) had not been hostile and fatal to the industry and energy of mankind.—Rank, power, wealth, influence, constitute no exemption from activity or attention to duty; but lay a weight of real accumulated * responsibility on the possessor.—If the poor are *idle and vicious*, they are reduced to subsist on the benevolence of the rich: and if the rich (I except those to whom health and ability, and not the will is wanting) are *selfish, indolent, and NEGLECTFUL OF THE CONDITIONS ON WHICH THEY HOLD SUPERIORITY OF RANK AND FORTUNE*, they sink into a situation worse than that of being *gratuitously maintained by the poor*. They become *PAUPERS of an elevated and distinguished class*: in no way personally contributing to the general stock, but subsisting upon the labour of the industrious cottager; and whenever Providence thinks fit to remove such a character, whether in *high* or in *low* life, whether *rich* or *poor*, the community is relieved from an useless burthen.

“If there should be among my readers any one whose views are directed to himself only, I could easily satisfy him, that his means of self-indulgence would be increased, his repose would be more tranquil, his waking hours less languid, his estate improved, its advantages augmented, and the enjoyment permanently

secured, by his activity in the melioration of the condition, the morals, the religion, and the attachment, of a numerous and very useful part of his fellow-subjects. To the patriot, who wishes to deserve well of his country, I could prove that, from the increase of the resources and virtues of the poor, the kingdom would derive prosperity, the different classes of society, union—and the constitution, stability. To the rich, who have leisure, and have unsuccessfully attempted to fill up their time with other objects, I could offer a permanent source of amusement: that of encouraging the virtues and industry of the poor, with whom, by property, residence, or occupation, they are connected; that of adorning the skirts of their parks and paddocks, of their farms and commons, with picturesque and habitable cottages, and fruitful gardens; so as to increase every Englishman's affection for an island replete with beauty and happiness; that of assisting the poor in the means of life, and in placing out their children in the world; so as to attach them by an indissoluble tie, and by a common interest, to their country, not only as the sanctuary of liberty, but as an asylum, where happiness and domestic comforts are diffused, with a liberal and equal hand, through every class of society.

“THOMAS BERNARD.”

“2d Nov. 1798.”

DR. FREEMAN,

of Hammells, in Hertfordshire, presented the music-room at Oxford with an organ thus inscribed:

Lætitix semper comes, et medicina dolorum.

Joy's harbinger, and Misery's heav'nly balm.

This inscription gave rise to the following Lines on visiting a lady of great elegance and musical talents, a favourite pupil of Dr. Freeman, in the gloomy month of November:

LINES TO MISS H.

PREST with the season's gloomy power,
The beating rain, the skies' dull lour,
With life's sad ills still darker made,
And thrown into a blacker shade,

* “Is heaven tremendous in its frowns? most sure:

“And, in its favours, formidable too.

“Its favours here are trials, not rewards;

“A call to duty,—no discharge from care;

“And should alarm us full as much as woes.”——YOUNG.

To spleen a prey and dire despair,
 To tuneful H.'s I repair:
 Yet, when her fingers strike the quill,
 Responsive to her matchless skill,
 Her quivering lips diffuse around
 Their magic charms of vocal sound,
 The mist's dispell'd, the prospect clears,
 Nature her loveliest features wears;
 Light on its throne my "Bosom's Lord"
 Sits, and, by no fell passions aw'd,
 Yields strict obedience to the strain
 Her flying fingers love to feign:
 Whether Marcello's notes she chuse,
 Or Handel, theme of every Muse;
 Whether her art divine unty
 The complicated harmony
 Which Wesley, "Music's sweetest child"
 (Urania on whose cradle smil'd),
 So kindly, at a friend's desire,
 And feeling all the Poet's fire,
 Has thrown upon the tragic scene
 Of tender and sublime Racine*.
 Hark! the sounds breathe the father's
 cries,
 When, with hands reaching to the skies,
 He thus exclaims, "Avert from me,
 Ye Gods unjust, your dire decree;
 Let not the Priest's uplifted knife
 Be glutted with my child's dear life!
 Another victim then receive,
 And let my spotless daughter live."
 Oh then blest maid what powers are
 thine,
 What magic spells, what charms divine!
 How vain philosophy's wise saws,
 How futile reason's noblest laws;
 Thy sounds condemn their pride of art,
 They care dispell, and mend the heart;
 Nor by gradation dully led,
 Seek the conviction of the head;
 And as by Heav'n's own fire impress'd,
 They flash their transports thro' the
 breast. S.

M. JACQUELOT.

"In ancient times," says this writer,
 "the punishment for calumniating any
 one in the Senate of Poland was very
 degrading, yet exemplary. The person
 convicted of calumny was obliged, in

full Senate, to fall down at the feet of
 him against whom he had spoken, and to
 cry out, "I have bit like a dog, and I
 ought to be treated like one." Having
 said this, he was to howl three times
 like a dog.—What a lucky thing it is,"
 adds the writer, "that this punishment
 is not adopted with us in France, or
 what numbers of men and women me-
 tamorphos'd into dogs and bitches we
 should behold in most of our small towns,
 and sometimes in our larger ones!"

SIR NOAH THOMAS, BART.
 PHYSICIAN TO HIS MAJESTY.

This acute and learned Physician was
 distinguished in early life for great pow-
 ers of argumentation and volubility of
 language; so that when he disputed in
 the schools of Cambridge, they were al-
 ways crowded with auditors.

He used to say, that when a man came
 to consult him for an out of the way
 complaint, he always prescribed to the
 stomach; when a woman came to him
 in the same situation, he directed the in-
 tentions of the medicines he ordered to
 the uterus; and that in general he suc-
 ceeded very well with this method of pre-
 scription. Hippocrates had indeed said,
 many centuries ago, that the stomach
 gives the law to males, the uterus to fe-
 males.

DR. DALTRY, OF YORK.

This great practitioner in medicine
 was of a good Yorkshire family, and
 born to a good fortune, which he dissi-
 pated in early life. He then went to
 Leyden, where he studied physic under
 the immortal Boerhaave, in whose house
 he lived for three years. In his practice
 he was no less liberal than successful, and
 was extremely humane and generous to
 the poor who required his assistance. He
 was the Æsculapius of his Country; and
 the cheerfulness and openness of his dis-
 position were universally beloved. At
 his funeral, in the Cathedral of York,

* Mr. S. Wesley †, at the desire of a friend, has lately set, to a very expressive and
 energetic strain, the four lines from Racine's Tragedy of "Iphigenie," which Lully
 in a fit of transport set to music extemporaneously, on being told that he could
 compose airs for no other songs than the languid ones in the Operas of Quinault.

† England appears capricious in its admiration of excellent Professors in the art of Music.
 Its admiration of Mr. S. Wesley (the greatest improvisatore player on the organ at present in
 the world; a man who on that instrument adds the versatility and vivacity of Hayden to the
 strength and sinew of Handel,) has long given way to the wretched flimsy players of great
 execution, but of very little taste upon their different instruments, with which this island is
 inundated.

one of the bye-standers pronounced an eulogium upon his merit; and the affection of his widow prevented a subscription from taking place for the monument to him in that fabric, which was decorated with an elegant inscription by Mr. Mason.

Tradition seems to furnish few notices of his opinions and of his practice. He sat to receive his patients in a small room of his house in York, with his back to a large window, opposite to which he placed those who came to consult him, whose countenances * he examined with great scrupulosity, and said that his practice was much directed by that examination. He was so great a favourite with his master Boerhaave, that he often sent over patients from the continent to consult him.

DR. RATCLIFFE.

Little is known of this great practitioner. He is said to have been very fond of prescribing blisters, and of giving little or no medicine till he saw the approach of the crisis of the disorder. Dr. Bathurst, the learned President of Trinity College, Oxon, at a very advanced age, was very fond of visiting Ratcliffe; and once, on seeing few books about him, asked him where was his study. Ratcliffe, pointing to a skeleton, some vials, &c. he had, said, "There it is." "To succeed in the practice of medicine," said he one day to Mead, then a young physician, "there are two methods, to bully or to cajole mankind: I have done the first, and succeeded; you (as a Presbyterian) will chuse the latter perhaps, and do as well."

MR. THOMAS CARTE.

This learned Historian made extracts in his own language from the papers of King James in the Scots College at Paris, which his widow afterwards sold to Mr. Cadell, who furnished Mr. M'Pherson with them for his History of England. All the curious papers from that College might have been now safely lodged in England, had not a very great person in it said, "that he made no collection of manuscripts." No one knows where the papers are at present; papers which would have been of infinite use in illustrating an interesting period of History, and which may perhaps be never again

recovered. Had a noble and accomplished Duke continued Secretary of State, the papers would have been secured to this kingdom: his successor, a true descendant of a miserable financier, took no care about them.

ALEXANDER SMALL, M. D.

OF BIRMINGHAM,

was a man of the most accurate and various knowledge that ever came from his country, that of Scotland. Whatever he knew he knew perfectly, and he seems to have known every thing with a most discerning spirit. He was a great scholar, an excellent natural and moral philosopher, a profound mathematician, a mechanic, and a very accurate observer of life. His modesty would never permit him to publish any thing; and to a friend of his, an ingenious man, who has published since his death, he used to say, "Stay till you are forty before you publish, and I am sure then that you never will." He had a high opinion of the power of medicine when properly applied, and used to wonder at the small doses of medicine given by the London practitioners to their patients. Of the false appreciation we are too apt to make of the happiness of others, he used to give the following account: He said, there was a Gentleman of apparent good health, of good fortune, and of agreeable manners, who came to settle in a town where he resided. The Gentleman was continually uneasy, and complaining of his health and spirits, for which he was laughed at by the principal persons of the place, who treated him as a *malade imaginaire*. On his death-bed, however, he confessed he had been guilty of a murder."

He suspected hypochondriacism to be sometimes owing to the operation of an active mind in a situation to which it was not congenial. The ingenious and excellent Author of Sandford and Merton, Mr. Day, wrote some lines on the death of Dr. Small (who was his most intimate friend), which have, since his own unfortunate death, been inscribed upon his monument in the church of Wargrave, Berks.

Dr. Small said once to a conceited and wrong-headed practitioner, who had been spilling oceans of human blood, and who gravely remarked to him, that he had

* Boerhaave was a great examiner of the countenance, and used occasionally to open the eye-lids of his patients with his fingers, to observe more minutely the appearances of the ball of the eye, and its appendages.

good reason to think, that in these degenerate times the constitutions of men in general would not bear blood-letting so well as they used to do, "My good friend, the only difference is, that you know rather more of your profession now than you did formerly."

He was displeas'd with Sauvages for

classing Morositates amongst diseases. He said they were better cured with a horsewhip than by any medicine. He thought him however right in attributing occasionally the causes of hypochondriacism to too much self-love, too much indulgence, and an effeminate education,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

HAVING lately seen a partial and imperfect account of the late Rev. T. Alcock in your Magazine for October, I have taken the first opportunity my leisure hours afforded of communicating to you some further particulars relating to that Gentleman, which will set his character in a different point of view. When living I respected his virtues; now he is no more, I will vindicate his memory from the effects of misrepresentation.

To mention the defects of a good man must be painful to a feeling mind, but to dwell with circumstantial minuteness upon every failing, to magnify error into vice, and suppress every trait of excellence, is a species of depravity, one would imagine, rarely to be met with in a civilized country, and in an age which calls itself enlightened. Experience convinces us of the contrary; the practice of traducing departed merit is become so common as to lose in a great measure its enormity. But the frequency of guilt cannot justify an offender; nor the example of thousands sanctify the commission of a crime. No sooner is a man removed from this stage of earthly existence, than envy, urged on by pride, and goaded by malice, starts forth to spread her baleful shadow over his memory: scarcely could a Burke retire to his grave (a man to whom it is hardly too much to say this country owes her independence), before a McCormick comes forward, eager to display his skill in the art of destroying characters. But we need not look for proofs of the truth of this observation among men blinded by the rancour of political animosity, and smarting from the sting of disappointment; the practice has pervaded every rank, it is extended to all degrees in society. He, who is determined to preserve the integrity of his principles, and act up to the obligations imposed upon him by the purest of

all religions, will necessarily have many enemies; the gay, the frivolous, and the unprincipled, will laugh at that virtue which they cannot imitate, and decry that excellence which reflects upon their own misconduct.

When the merits of a man are brought before the tribunal of the public, and "A Sketch of his Life and Character" professedly given, it seems necessary to the purposes of justice to take his virtues into the account, and to represent them at least as faithfully as his singularities are minutely described. This, however, your Correspondent G. C. seems to have regarded as an act of supererogation; when he had drawn "a character sufficiently marked by considerable talents as well as great singularity," he seems to have thought he had done all that his duty required. As I differ from him in opinion in this respect, and cannot help thinking the virtues of a man principally render him an interesting object of biography, I will fill up that part of the picture which he has left incomplete, and rectify any errors he may appear to have fallen into.

Mr. Alcock, the subject of these short Memoirs, was entered a student at Brazen Nose College, Oxford, at an early age, and at the usual time took his degrees of B. A. and M. A. passing through the intermediate examinations in a manner creditable to himself, and satisfactory to the society of which he was a member. Dr. Shippen, then principal of Brazen Nose, who is still remembered for the strict discipline he maintained, took notice of his merit, and once paid him the compliment of requesting a second recital of his declamation, "on account of the merit (as he expressed himself) of the composition." At that time it was customary for every student, who absented himself from morning prayers, to deliver to the principal a copy of Latin verses, in which he endeavoured to excuse his negligence,

negligence, and to avert the punishment he had incurred. On these occasions Mr. A. distinguished himself by the elegance of his Latin, and the ingenuity of his defence. His services were frequently volunteered in the cause of an offending fellow-student, and many a criminal owed his acquittal to the ability of his unsuspected advocate. From an unfortunate coincidence of circumstances, being disappointed in his hope of becoming a fellow of that respectable society, he found it necessary to leave Oxford, and retire to a curacy in the country. That venerable seat of learning,

“Where thro’ poetic scenes the genius roves,

“Or wanders wild in academic groves,”

he quitted with the utmost regret; yielding to a power it was vain to contend against, he succeeded in obtaining, after some difficulty, the small cure of Stonehouse in Devonshire, and with this trifling pittance contrived to maintain his independence, and to gain the respect as well as love of his parishioners. Aware of a truth, of which many seem to be ignorant, that the conduct of the clergy is of the greatest consequence to the cause of religion, he determined steadily to perform all the duties of his office, unmoved by the fear of singularity, unbiassed by any consideration of worldly advantage. To this resolution he adhered in the lowest circumstances of his fortune; and when his merit had brought him forward, and placed him in a more comfortable situation, he still persevered in the same line of conduct. Though his learning was profound and embraced a variety of subjects, and his disposition such as would have rendered him the delight of any society, he chose rather to spend his life in the calm retreat of domestic privacy, amid the circle of a few select friends, than suffer the vexations which a more public entrance into the world, and a general and enlarged acquaintance, always induce. From this reserved turn of mind, as well as from a strong principle of duty, which regulated all his conduct, he took more pleasure in instructing and advising those who stood in need of his counsel, in reproving the profligate, and encouraging the unfortunate, than in sharing the festivities of the rich, or frequenting the assemblies of the great.

In his religious opinions he was what is usually styled a High Churchman,

from conviction a firm believer and steady supporter of the doctrines of the Church of England. Candid however, and liberal in this respect, he willingly listened to objections, when he thought them conscientiously urged, and felt no resentment against those whom he could not convince. Well versed in the study of divinity, and acquainted with every thing that concerned his faith, it rarely happened but his arguments removed the doubts, and satisfied the scruples of the wavering. An eminent instance of his success in recovering to the bosom of the church the heir of a respectable family in Devonshire, who, led away by the force of an heated imagination and the suggestions of a few artful men, had been induced to join a modern sect, is well known, and I believe gratefully acknowledged. In politics, as foreign to his profession, he interfered but little; he wished well to the liberties of his country, and thought them most likely to be preserved under the auspices of a good King. With a cool penetrating judgment, possessing great strength of mind, he was immovable in his resolves; hence he was steady in his friendships, and fixed in his aversions. His aversions, however, were few; if any absent person became the topic of conversation, and fell under the displeasure of calumniating gossips, he always stood forth in his defence; and, when he could no longer be blind to the follies which stared him in the face, he strove to palliate what he could not approve.

To his relations he was generous and indulgent, ever ready to relieve their wants, and alleviate their distresses. Those who were pining in obscurity, and unable to advance themselves in the world, he rescued from poverty, and placed in such situations as afforded them an opportunity of becoming respectable members of the community. To many, whose misconduct would have justified neglect, he continued his bounty. A favourite sentiment of his from Seneca will exemplify this part of his character; “*Bis dat, qui cito dat.*” He freely distributed among his friends a portion of that property in his life time, which at his death he meant to be wholly theirs. He was unfortunate in a second matrimonial connection, which he entered into at an advanced period of life, confirming the truth of one of Dr. Johnson’s remarks, “that those whom marriage does not find equal, it seldom makes so.”

This

This lady was, in almost every thing, the direct opposite of himself. He evidently drooped for some years previous to his death, which happened the beginning of August (not September, as your Correspondent G. C. states) 1798, having nearly attained to the 90th year

of his age. As his life had been amiable and useful, so his death was tranquil, and undisturbed by any fears of futurity.

I am, Sir,

Your general reader and admirer,

O. I.

Dec. 29th, 1798.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE Public, the theatrical part of it at least, seem NOW to have some right to claim a communication of the anecdote contained in the following genuine Letter; and which, it is presumed, will in some measure gratify their wishes. If you should happen to be of the same opinion, I am to request your inserting a copy of it in your useful Repository of this Month, provided it may be convenient so to do.

14th Dec. 1798.

A LETTER,

IN ANSWER TO THE OBJECTIONS MADE BY A VIRTUOUS YOUNG LADY,
OF UNCOMMON MUSICAL ABILITIES, TO COMING ON THE STAGE.

24th July, 1798.

MISS MARIANNE,

I TAKE leave to congratulate you on being pronounced, by competent judges, most likely to equal all of your sex, who have preceded you, in the science of Music; in consequence of which, it was very natural for the amateurs to endeavour to persuade you (who would prove so capital an acquisition, and so great an ornament to that favourite amusement) to add to the entertainment of the musical world: in short, you have been solicited to come upon the stage. Your answer was, that you understand the loss of character would be the immediate consequence of taking such a step. Your reason does you infinite honour: this notion arose from, I presume, your having heard that no woman on the stage was ever deemed virtuous: believe me this is a vulgar and false conceit; it is their own imprudent conduct, and not the voice of the public, that stigmatizes them with such infamy. I am indeed to confess, that the instances of virtuous women on the stage are rather rare; but will it not therefore, Miss Marianne, greatly redound to your honour, to add another to these very few instances? I

will not, in order to persuade you to appear on the stage, remind you that there has been a Duchess of Bolton, who, in the early part of her life, belonged to the theatre; because I am persuaded, the virtue of this lady did not raise her to her enviable titles*. Such an example, therefore, would tend rather to increase than lessen an aversion to the stage in a virtuous mind; but I am happy in being able to speak confidently of Mrs. Pritchard, and Mrs. Palmer her daughter (for they were both on the stage in my time): the mother acted with the greatest applause, as well in tragedy as comedy, for many years, and behaved with the utmost prudence and propriety: she retired some time before her death, which happened in April 1768, was buried in Westminster Abbey, and has an epitaph written by the Poet Laureat of that time, the late William Whitehead, Esq.; some lines, recording that she preserved an unimpeached, irreproachable, and unfulfilled character throughout her private life, I trouble you with the perusal of:

“ Oft on the scene, with colours not her own,
“ She painted vice, and taught us what to shun;

* The writer of this letter might have instanced a lady of the present day, against whom calumny itself has not attempted to fix an imputation. We mean the accomplished and beautiful Countess of Derby. Were examples of correct conduct wanted, the names of some of the living ornaments of the present stage might be produced.—EDITOR,

- “ One virtuous track her real life pur-
su’d,
“ That nobler part was uniformly good;
“ Each duty there to such perfection
wrought,
“ That if the precepts fail’d, th’example
taught.”

Mrs. Palmer (Mrs. Pritchard’s daughter) also retired from the stage, but at a much earlier period of her life than her mother, with equal reputation in private life, but not in public; for she was a very indifferent actress: she married a Gentleman of very considerable fortune of the name of Johnson; I believe they are both still living, and reside at Acton, near London*.

When I consider that it was a mere accident that first discovered your very transcendent vocal powers, and that your virtuous parents have no objection to your obliging the public; and therefore, if one may presume, even your own mother would have gladly embraced such an opportunity as you now have of making your own fortune, if it had pleased Providence to have blessed her with such a natural gift he has vouchsafed you; when I consider that your complying with the request of your real friends will prove the sincerity of your obedience to your parents, in complying, contrary to your own inclination, to both their wishes; it will shew a proper deference, in a young person, to the more experienced judgment of your friends; besides you will, by your filial piety, have it in your power to provide for your father and mother, in case capricious fortune should chance to frown on them, and they should happen to be long lived, and afflicted with infirmities in the latter part of their lives, your compliance will render you the admiration of the public; all these several considerations cannot but induce me to think you ought to meet the wishes of those who are so sincerely concerned for your future success in life, and I hope you will duly weigh whatever you have heard on so important a subject, and not rashly (for you will not be able to say unadvisedly) suffer so great a blessing of Providence (for all natural gifts are providential) to pass you; but that you

will receive it with humble thanks and submissive gratitude, and exercise it for your own private emolument, and the entertainment of a generous public. Indeed, I cannot but consider the not accepting what the Supreme Being has been pleased to vouchsafe, or not making a proper use of it to the best advantage, otherwise than as almost bordering on impiety; neither your parents nor friends have the least doubt but that your compliance will prove a blessing to you, in every acceptance of that word; and remember that such an opportunity missed is irretrievably gone, lost for ever; in the words of Shakspeare, it never returns:

- “ There is a tide in the affairs of men,
“ Which, taken at the flood, leads on to
fortune;
“ Omitted, all the voyage of their life
“ Is bound in shallows, and in miseries.”
— JULIUS CÆSAR, Act iv. Scene 3.

Is it not therefore more advisable to sacrifice your own inclination at the shrine of filial piety, of the sincere solicitation of real friends, and of your own establishment in and for life with honour and credit, than at that of your own judgment? as yet, as may be presumed, not so perfectly matured by experience as that of those who have gone before you through this transitory world.

I am afraid, in case you persevere in your refusal to oblige, you will have reason, in the course of your future life, to repent; and in that repentance, to lament and to upbraid yourself with having wilfully made a rash and premature resolution; and will also thereby shew rather an indecent disrespect to the advice of your best friends; as you must always reflect, that their endeavour to persuade you to appear in public, was the result of a sincere opinion in them all, that the following such advice would inevitably turn out to your own future welfare and happiness; nay, some may even be of opinion, that you have thereby incurred the sin of filial impiety. To conclude, however you may finally determine, I hope you will not consider this letter as an intrusion, or an impertinent liberty; but as arising from the purest

* The letter-writer here is totally mistaken. Mrs. Palmer married for her second husband Mr. Lloyd, a Gentleman, we believe, connected with Government, and died of a dropy 20th August 1781.—EDITOR.

and best of all motives—gratitude to your worthy parents, with whom I have had the happiness of being intimately acquainted many years—esteem for you, as one of their children; sincerely believing, and that wholly and absolutely from your own innate virtuous disposition, that your following the advice given you by all who know, honour, love,

and value you, will in the end prove most beneficial; for

“Where virtue is, these are more virtuous.”—SHAKSP. Othello.

I am, Miss Marianne, with perfect consideration, your sincere friend and most obedient humble servant, to command,
R. I.

CURIOUS ANECDOTE

OF

THE VENETIAN STAGE:

A GOOD HINT FOR THE REFORMATION OF OUR OWN.

THE Venetian Stage had long been in possession of Goldoni, a dramatic poet, who, by introducing buffle and shew into his pieces, and writing principally to the level of the Gondoliers, arrived to the first degree of popularity in Venice. He had a rival in Pietro Chiari, whom the best critics even thought worse than Goldoni; but such an epidemic phrenzy seized the Venetians in favour of these two writers, that it quickly spread itself to almost all parts of Italy, to the great detriment of better authors, and the derangement of the public taste.

It is difficult to tell how long this *dramatic mania* would have continued, but for the following circumstance:

Carlo Gozzi, a younger brother of a noble family, was the first that attacked Goldoni and Chiari, and many others soon followed. The two bards, finding themselves thus attacked, thought proper to suspend their mutual animosity, and join to oppose their adversaries. Chiari was a great *prose scribbler*, as well as a *comedy-monger*, so that a brisk paper war was quickly commenced, which grew hotter and hotter by rapid degrees.

It happened one day that Carlo Gozzi met with Goldoni in a bookseller's shop. They exchanged sharp words, and in the heat of the altercation Goldoni told Gozzi, “that though it was an easy talk to find fault with a play, it was very difficult to write one.” Gozzi acknowledged “that to find fault with a play was really very easy, but that it was still easier to write such plays as would please so thoughtless a nation as the Venetians;” adding, with a tone of contempt, “that he had a good mind to

make all Venice run to see *the tale of the three Oranges* formed into a comedy.” Goldoni, with some of his partizans then in the shop, challenged Gozzi to do it, if he could; and the critic, thus piqued, engaged to produce such a comedy within a few weeks.

Who could have ever thought, that to this trifling and casual dispute Italy should owe the greatest dramatic writer that it ever had? Gozzi quickly wrote a comedy in five acts, entitled *I Tre Aranci*; or, *The Three Oranges*; formed out of an old woman's story, with which the Venetian children are much entertained by their nurses. The comedy was acted, and the three beautiful Princesses, born of the three enchanted Oranges, made all Venice crowd to the theatre of St. Angelo.

It may be easily imagined that Goldoni and Chiari were not spared in the *Tre Aranci*. Gozzi found means to introduce in it a good many of their theatrical absurdities, and exposed them to public derision.

The Venetian audiences, like the rest of the world, do not much relish the labour of finding out the truth; but once point it out to them, and they will instantly seize it. This was remarkable on the first night that the comedy of *The Three Oranges* was acted. The sickle Venetians, forgetting instantly the loud acclamations with which they had received the greatest part of Goldoni's and Chiari's plays, now laughed out most obstreperously at them both, and applauded *The Three Oranges* in a most frantic manner.

This good success encouraged Gozzi to write more, and his plays changed in a

little

little time so entirely the taste of the Venetian audiences, that in about two seasons Goldoni was entirely stripped of his theatrical honours, and poor Chiari totally annihilated. Goldoni quitted Italy, and went to France, confiding much in Voltaire's interest and recommendations, which procured him the place of Italian master to one of the Princesses at Versailles; and Chiari retired to a country house in the neighbourhood of Brescia.

Those who are any way critically acquainted with the knowledge of our English stage, cannot forbear drawing a comparison between its state at present, and that of the Venetian, under the controul of Goldoni and Chiari. If the Venetians, forty years ago, were intoxicated with *spectacle, improbable fable, and low buffoonery*; have we not our *spies* and *bobgoblins*, our *manual wit, miserable puns, and improbable fables*; with characters more drawn from the narrow or ideal views of the writers, than from truth or general nature? Nay, what is still worse; are not we in danger of having our stage inundated with a new species of *German morality*; where either the ranks of subordination are constantly attempted to be invaded, or prostitution suffered to triumph over the weakness of humanity?

It is no excuse to the writers, the manufacturers, or translators, of such pieces to say, That they *work* to please their *customers*; and if the latter are gratified with their performances, their object is attained: writers, inspired with a true desire of fame, should not seek their emoluments in the ignorance or passions of the public. It is still less an excuse to those of superior talents, to repose in indolence under the exhibition of such pieces: they should consider themselves as guardians of the public taste, and as such it is their duty to draw off the public mind to more rational enjoyments. This is not so difficult a task too, as is generally imagined; for though the great mass of English audiences sometimes cannot, and often will not, "be at the trouble of thinking for themselves," let a writer, properly qualified, *think for them*; and they will, like the Venetians, soon join in the laugh against their former follies and intoxications.

Those conversant with the state of the stage in the reign of Charles the Second, must look back with horror and contempt

at most of the miserable productions of that age; where *novelty* was the great idol of the day, and where even wit and genius sometimes stooped to assist her in her fantastical and ridiculous drapery: yet no sooner did "The Rehearsal" appear, wherein the absurdities of those pieces were pointed out and properly ridiculed, than successive audiences made atonements for their past mistakes, and banished the greater part of them from the stage for ever.

"Thus shame regained the post that
sense betray'd,
"And virtue call'd oblivion to her aid."

Our own times produce us similar instances: Garrick's fine natural acting and transcendent powers soon put to flight the host of pantomime mongers, wire dancers, &c. who infested at that period the two winter theatres. O'Hara's "Midas" had the same effect upon the operas which were about to be introduced into Dublin about forty years ago, to the exclusion almost of all dramatic performances: whilst Goldsmith's "Good-natured Man," and Foote's "Piety in Pattens" put a stop to a species of sentimental comedy, which, instead of the *speculum vitæ*, was nearly converting the theatre into an half-informed academy for moral philosophy.

We trust this hint will be sufficient for men of real genius. Some we know to be well qualified, by their former productions, for such a task; and many more, no doubt, though unknown to the drama, who would find proper employments for their talents in this department. The object would be far above the bare emolument of such a service; it would be recovering to the stage its pristine character—"Delectando pariterque monendo"—and giving the rule and the example to successive authors to write up to this standard. In short, all would be benefited by such a reformation: the Managers would have fuller audiences; as, in addition to the *fools, the triflers, and indifferents*, they would have the resort and countenance of men of sense, taste, and education. The actors would enjoy more of the benefits of their profession, by having their talents properly exerted. The audiences would find in the cup of entertainment the sweets of improvement, whilst the authors would gather with their emoluments the higher rewards of a virtuous reputation.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
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QUID SIT FULCRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Debates of the House of Lords on the Evidence delivered in the Trial of Warren Hastings, Esquire; Proceedings of the East India Company in Consequence of his Acquittal; and Testimonials of the British and Native Inhabitants of India relative to his Character and Conduct whilst he was Governor General of Fort William in Bengal. 4to. Debrett.

AT the conclusion of the Trial of Mr. Hastings, that disgrace to the Nation (as the Chairman of the East India Company lately with great propriety called it), the House of Lords directed that the Lord High Chancellor should give order for the printing and publishing of the whole of the proceedings; an order which has not yet, nor we suppose ever will be carried into execution. For the non-performance of this order, many reasons of sufficient validity may be assigned: amongst the rest, that which is not the least, the impossibility of procuring any person who would impose upon himself the labour of reading twelve volumes in folio on a subject already obsolete. Could the whole proceedings be effaced and forgotten, it would redound to the honour of the Nation; but as that cannot be hoped, it is necessary that some authentic memorial of this long protracted trial, this spawn of inflated oratory, should be transmitted to posterity.

The present Volume, which is not printed for sale, is that which Mr. Hastings has thought necessary to guard his future fame. It contains, 1st, The Debates of the Lords in their own House (already printed by Mr. Woodfall) on the evidence of the trial; assigning and discussing, on both sides, the arguments upon each question proposed for their verdict, and ending with their verdict, severally and solemnly delivered.

2d, The Debates of the General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock on the

questions proposed for the indemnification of Mr. Hastings's losses sustained in the course of the trial, and for granting him a bounty as a reward for his services; their Resolutions in consequence, and the prosecution and termination of the same subjects by the Court of Directors in concert with his Majesty's Ministers.

3d, The Addresses of the British Inhabitants of the City of Calcutta, and of the Officers of the Army of the Bengal Establishment, delivered before the Trial.

4th, The Testimonials of the various ranks and tribes of the Indian inhabitants of the provinces of Bengal, its dependencies, and connections, transmitted through the channel of that Government to the Court of Directors, while the Trial was yet pending, and known to be so to the subscribers.

5th and last, The Letters of Congratulation which were written to Mr. Hastings by the British inhabitants of Calcutta; by the Officers of the different stations of the army on the Bengal Establishment; and by the British inhabitants of the Company's Settlement at Fort Marlborough; with his written acknowledgments of the same.

To the whole is prefixed a preface by Mr. Hastings, admirably written, from which we shall make some extracts:

"The impeachment," he observes, "had, from a variety of well known causes, excited at first a curiosity and interest in the minds of the public to

an uncommon degree; but as year after year dragged on the lengthened proceedings, without opening any apparent prospect of their termination, this very circumstance, which had a principal share in producing the first impression, and which might have been expected to augment it in proportion as the cause was greater, deprived it of much of its effect. The wonder ceased at what had been long and without variation in use; and at length faded into indifference to all but the last result, which had still the power of novelty to attract it.

“By him who was the immediate subject of this great spectacle, these changes wrought by it in the minds of his countrymen were contemplated with much regret and solicitude. Bound to the stake during a period of nine long years, and assailed as he had been by all the power of the nation let loose at once upon him, all his hopes of future retribution grew naturally out of the sensations of that part of his substance (if the expression may be allowed) which had suffered most from the attacks of his accusers, and to which they were wholly directed; his present fame, and the estimation of his character in the judgment of futurity. Had he been permitted to mix, in that quiet retirement which his time of life demanded, with the general mass of society, the utmost extension of existence which he could have expected, beyond the duration of his bodily frame, was what a page of history might bestow upon him, for having, in a troubled administration of thirteen years, yielded some accession of wealth and respect to the general stock of his country. But when every measure of his Government was arraigned as criminal in the name of that country, and crimes uncharged were pressed into the cause against him; and when the two great parties which divided this kingdom, disagreeing in all things besides, agreed in his condemnation, he saw himself placed, as it were, on a scaffold of such elevation as to become a conspicuous object, not to one alone, but to remote ages and distant nations; and his name doomed to be recorded in large and lasting remembrance, in the characters of praise or infamy, according as the final issue of the trial, if he lived to reach it, should stamp it with either. Unequal as the contest seemed, he knew his own innocence, and thus conscious looked forward with confidence to that issue; fearful only lest the course of nature, in which there were many chances

against him, might intercept it; and, while unconcerned for any incidental consequences of the trial, hopeful only that his reputation might ultimately rise, and its duration increase, in proportion to the attempts which had been made to depress and destroy it.

“If in entertaining this expectation he was misled by a false estimate of his own importance, many circumstances conspired to create, and to justify the delusion: the enthusiastic anxiety of his numerous friends; the respect which, even in the most unfavourable times of his prosecution, he experienced from strangers amongst whom he occasionally mixed, but to whom he always sought to be unknown; the marked interest of his legal advocates in his cause, greatly exceeding the impulse of mere professional zeal, and adding a redoubled force to their accustomed eloquence, though all strangers to him before they were engaged in his defence; the animated replies which were made by many of the witnesses, both those who were called to the prosecution and to the defence, to questions put to them respecting his general character; and the loaded testimonials of the native inhabitants of the provinces which he was charged with having oppressed, plundered, and desolated, not only disavowing the complaint made in their behalf, but professing the contrary sentiments of applause and thankfulness. To these may be added, though of prior event, the addresses of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, and of the officers of the army; the first delivered to him on the day of his departure from them; the latter sent after him to England; which were such testimonies of general approbation as had never been bestowed on any of his predecessors in the office which he had held, though many were most deserving of them. His own heart told him that his intentions had been good; and success had invariably attended them. If from so many concurrent reasons he had arrogated to himself some pretensions to celebrity, it was not either unnatural or unreasonable to expect a much larger portion of it in the event of his acquittal from so severe and complicated a charge, preferred by so great and respectable a body, and tried by so august a tribunal, with a world (as might be said) for its assessors. Had that tribunal pronounced his condemnation, instead of his acquittal, his name would have been sounded with infamy to every nation in Europe,
and

and recorded with that dreadful adjunct to the latest posterity: he must have abandoned his own country, or remained in it an outcast from society; nor found in any other a peaceful resting place for the soles of his feet, except that only, if there he might have been permitted to end the short term of his remaining days, which was the scene of his alleged iniquities, and which had already pronounced a very different judgment upon them. Surely then the converse ought to be his lot, since he has passed through such an ordeal, and stood the test of it. Not so: the event of his trial seemed at the same instant to have closed the public attention upon it, though for a short interval revived by the generous efforts of his ever indulgent masters, the East India Company, to alleviate his pecuniary losses, and, by an act of extraordinary bounty, to stamp their approbation on his past services. The merits of his trial are now known but to a few, and by a very small portion of these distinctly remembered. To the rest of the world, if it recurs at all, the length of its duration, and its legal issue, are probably all that remain of it. Thus far the plea of Davus, and his master's short and decisive reply may be aptly applied to the case of Mr. Hastings, in his appeal to the justice of his country:

“Non hominem occidi—non pasces in cruce corvos.”

Well will it be for him, if no worse destiny awaits him. The virtues of candour and benevolence are gentle and unobtrusive; and, although the portion of the far greater part of mankind, rarely operate to the benefit of those who are the public objects of them. The severity of censure is an active principle, and when under the guidance of malice or prejudice, though but the breath of an individual give it utterance, it will sometimes overpower, or at least outlast the still voice of applauding thousands. Something like this he has already experienced; and, to guard against the future effects of such a cause, it was natural for him to wish to place, either in the hands of the public, or in such other as would ensure a conveyance to posterity, some memorial which might serve at the same time for a protection to his future fame, and a justification of his acquittal; for exalted as that Court is, by which it was pronounced, its justice may be, and has been arraigned.”

Mr. Hastings then enumerates the contents of the present Volume, and makes his acknowledgment to his friends for the kindness and fidelity of their attachment to him. He then notices the portrait of Lord Thurlow, prefixed to the Work, which he declares “is not intended as a tribute of gratitude, but as the pledge of a veneration surpassing far all that he ever felt for any human being.” He then particularizes the bodies of men who nobly stood forward in his defence, and to whom he owes his present enviable situation.

“Endless would be the task,” he concludes, “to enumerate all the benefits which he has received, which were rendered necessary by his impeachment, and were heaped upon him in consequence of it. To an ingenuous and independent spirit, such a burthen, under other circumstances, would be intolerable. To him it is the reverse. He must bear it through life, nor can he, nor ought he to wish ever to shake off its weight. Every benefit so conferred ennobles the heart which prompted it, and does honour to its object. Like the poet's description of mercy, ‘it is twice blest: it blesteth him that gives, and him that takes.’ His public friends of this description have been many; his personal, not a few. Of the first of these classes are the native inhabitants of the British dominions in India, who interposed their confederated suffrages in his behalf. In both, perhaps, he may include a great part of his countrymen, who united theirs for a different though equally beneficent purpose.

“It is to these last almost exclusively, to the British inhabitants of Calcutta, to the officers of the army on the establishment of Bengal, and to his fellow-servants of the settlement of Fort Marlborough, that he devotes the books of this impression. He desires that they may be severally presented to every Gentleman who has already manifested an interest in the subject of them, by the joint addresses to which they have affixed their names. He requests their acceptance of them, wishing them to be considered rather as a charge than as a gift. They have all made his their common cause by their espousal of it. He makes it his request that they will retain these deposits themselves while living, and transmit them as a perpetual trust to their children and descendants. Some at least of the number thus distributed will

will survive the lapse of that time, to which such humble desert as he might aspire to be remembered, and serve as the materials of refutation against both the misrepresentation of contemporary historians, and the revival of the documents of antiquated malevolence, or the love of paradox, in those of another age."

"Chequered as his life has been, and unprofitable the last long period of it both to himself and to society, yet in the review of the whole he sees so much cause to rejoice at the predominancy of the good which has been its allotted portion, that he is content and thankful for it; and looks forward to the future with a firm and devout reliance on that Being, who has graciously and signally protected him through so many vicissitudes of his life; who has lengthened his sense of its duration by a greater variety of incident than such as commonly falls to the lot of other men; who hath indeed visited him with difficulties and calamities, but hath caused them to pass without a sting, and converted them into the means either of averting worse evils, or of producing some substantial good; who hath placed him in situations to become, as he humbly deems he has been, an instrument in his good providence for some purposes beneficial to his fellow-creatures; and who hath assigned him, in his last stage of mortality, to the peaceful possession of social cheerfulness and domestic felicity; with the final hope, that when the destined hour of his corporeal extinction arrives, he shall not wholly die, but still live in the hearts of many; and his name be transmitted with respect to generations yet unborn, through the protecting care of those, who stood forth to do it honour while the possessor was living."

Amongst the congratulatory addresses to Mr. Hastings, the following from Lady Dacre* to him is so honourable a testimony in his favour, that we cannot forbear presenting it to our readers. It was received on the morning of the day of his acquittal.

"SIR,

"JUSTICE to the unbounded confidence ever reposed in me by the most deserving and truly lamented of husbands demands my thus informing you, Sir, of

his impartial and well weighed sentiments in your favour. And, though I am conscious you can want no additional testimonial of your merit to what your own heart justly affords, still I conceive that a mind like yours will receive great satisfaction from the knowledge of the deliberate and unbiassed approbation of so perfect a man, and so virtuous a judge, as my lord certainly was. He was well acquainted with the history of India, had maturely considered the whole period of your prosperous administration in that country; had diligently, and I might almost add constantly, attended the long trial; had carefully read, in our happy retirement in this place, every evidence and every document offered in Westminster Hall previous to the last sessions; and I beg leave to assure you, his opinion of your merit was increased by each day's observation of your conduct.

"He was particularly anxious to give his decision upon the subject; and at our return from the last day's trial (but three days before that fatal illness which deprived me of the tenderest of husbands and dearest of friends, and, I think I may add, the world of a very great ornament), he expressed his satisfaction that the trial was ended, and his anxious wish to live to give you his firm and decided acquittal upon the whole of the charges. To me he had often expressed before his wish upon the subject; he repeated it that night: how much I feel, and how deeply I regret, that it is not in his power to-morrow to fulfil it, the world can never know; but I hope to evince, as far as possible, in this, as well as every other instance, my truest remembrance of his sentiments, and my highest gratitude for his affectionate and unlimited confidence; and to show, by every action of my mournful life, that the same thoughts, sentiments, and wishes, ever prevailed in our united minds.

"With every sincere wish for your long enjoyment of health, happiness, domestic ease, and that applause your conduct has so highly deserved,

"I am, Sir,

"Your obedient humble servant,
"M. I. DACRE."

Lea,

April 22, 1795.

* This lady was daughter of the late Sir Thomas Fludyer, Knt. Charles Trevor Roper Lord Dacre died 2d July 1794.

The Life of Catharine II. Empress of Russia. In Three Vols. 8vo. Longman and Debrett.

[Concluded from Vol. XXXIV. Page 390.]

IT has been the concurrent opinion of orthodox divines, and sound moralists in all ages, that in the dispensation of God's providence, good is often produced from evil; and in the case of the late Empress of Russia we may fairly infer, that public good was the result of her personal vices.

A slight review of the reigns of her female predecessors will fully convince those who study political history, that the Court of Peterburgh was immersed in indolence, luxury, and sensuality; that the extensive plans projected by Peter I. commonly styled Peter the Great, for the civilization and general improvement of the empire, had been totally abandoned; and that, during the long inglorious reign of Elizabeth, Russia was falling back into its original insignificance, having but little weight or influence in the affairs of Europe. Under these circumstances, had Catharine succeeded to the throne by the natural demise of her husband, or by a general free election of the principal orders of the State, viz. the Nobility, the Clergy, and the General Officers of the Army, it is more than probable, that her propensity to sensual gratifications would have enervated her mental powers; that the vigour of her understanding would have been debilitated from the want of exercise; and that, resigning the reins of government, like her predecessors, uncontrouled, to worthless favourites, she would never have made that conspicuous figure in the annals of Europe, which her critical situation, after the first act of the Revolution was over, in a manner compelled her to aspire to.

A deep laid conspiracy of a few powerful partizans placed her on the throne, where either herself alone, or her chief adherents and favourites, did not think her securely seated, till they had barbarously put to death their unfortunate Emperor and the guiltless Prince Iwan*. These atrocious crimes, by whomsoever committed, and whether by the secret direct mandates of the Empress, or by her indirect countenance and connivance,

rouzed the spirit of a nation, rude and ferocious in their manners, but religious and just in the general line of their conduct. We therefore find, at the commencement of her reign, murmurings and disaffection rising into open acts of sedition and revolt amongst the troops and the inhabitants of Peterburgh, as soon as they had recovered from the surprize, and subsequent stupor, into which such a sudden Revolution had thrown them.

Scarcely were these commotions appeased by largesses and fair promises, when the reception she met with on her public entry into Moscow †, the ancient capital of her vast empire, must have convinced her that nothing but the most animated exertions of her great talents for Government, and an unremitting attention to the cares of it, as well as a patriotic zeal for the prosperity of the country, could efface from the memory of the unbiassed mass of the people the assassination of their rightful Sovereign, and the foul murder of the last lineal male descendant from Peter the Great, the idol of the Russians; and let us add to all these strong causes of discontent that national hatred to the government of foreigners, which had proved fatal to the Empress Ann.

Thus stimulated to great and glorious actions, no sooner did she return from Moscow than she assiduously devoted the greatest part of her time to the framing those internal ordinances, laws, institutions, and general improvements, which constitute the chief glory of her reign, and some of which are so worthy of imitation, that it is on these that we mean more particularly to enlarge; for as to her foreign conquests, and her political conduct with regard to the other Powers of Europe, they have been so often discussed in numerous publications, that it is totally needless to recapitulate them; but we shall not entirely pass over the secret intrigues now brought to light, by which the ever memorable and disgraceful partition of the ancient kingdom of Poland was brought about: an event

* See the affecting details of this cruel murder, Vol. II. from page 22 to 37.

† For particulars of the insults she suffered, and of an early plot to dethrone her, see Vol. I. page 432 to 434.

that, if we may venture an opinion upon a subject of such magnitude, was the origin of those convulsive shocks, which so lately menaced the total overthrow of all the ancient well constituted regular Governments of Europe. The culpable silent submission of the other Powers of Europe to that shameful violation of "*le droit public de l'Europe, fondé sur des Traités*,"—The general Law, or acknowledged Rights of Europe, founded upon Treaties,"—some of which guaranteed the Crown and Kingdom of Poland, spread far and wide those new principles of politics, which produced the sanguinary Revolution in France.

To the intrigues just mentioned we shall therefore direct the attention of our readers, before we proceed to those wise domestic regulations by which Catharine insured the permanency of her reign, and the benedictions of her subjects. In his second Volume, our Author gives a concise account of the forced election of Count Poniatoffky, one of Catharine's first favourites, to the Crown of Poland; of the subsequent unhappy divisions in that disunited country; and of its final dismemberment, and the partition of its territories by Catharine, Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, and Joseph II. Emperor of Germany. The clandestine manner in which this extraordinary Revolution was negotiated, is thus related:

"Long before this plan was carried into execution, the Empress and the King of Prussia equally felt the necessity of conferring on that design; but thinking that an interview between them would not fail of giving umbrage to the other Potentates, and that they might perhaps find means for discovering the motives of it, they thought it most advisable to decline it altogether. Frederick then, giving instructions to Prince Henry his brother, charged him with a commission to go to Russia. The better to conceal the object of his journey, Prince Henry gave out, that he intended only to make a visit to his sister the Queen of Sweden. While he was at Stockholm he mentioned that he should return to Prussia by the way of Denmark; but all at once he seemed to change his resolution, and yield from complaisance to Catharine, who, hearing that he was so near her dominions, gave him pressing invitations to come and see her at Petersburg. Thus, though he had quitted Berlin in no other design than to proceed to Russia, he found means to make it believed,

that he was now going upon an unpremeditated journey.

"The Prince embarked at Stockholm in a galley that conveyed him to Abo, the capital of Finland. From thence he repaired to Petersburg. A Chamberlain of the Empress was dispatched to meet him on the frontiers of Russia: General Bibikoff received him at the last station, before the entrance to Petersburg, and conducted him to the palace that had been prepared for his reception, where the Minister Panin was waiting for him; in short, he received the same honours that are paid to Sovereigns. The next day he presented himself at Court with a numerous train, and dined in public with the Empress. All that passed on that day was conducted with the most rigorous attention to ceremony; but afterwards all etiquette was laid aside, and the Empress and the Prince might see and discourse with each other without the smallest restraint. Every day was marked with some festivity, or some new entertainment; it would be superfluous to enter into the particulars of any, except the festival given at *Tzarsto-selo*, the magnificence of which is deserving to be remembered." Here follows an ample description of that palace, and of the astonishing decorations and superb entertainments, which resembles more the fictions of the Arabian Nights, than an authentic narrative of real events. With pleasure we refer the speculative reader to this interesting part of our Author's elaborate Work, assuring him that he will be equally surprized and informed; for no spectacle in any other part of Europe ever equalled it: and of this we have the evidence of Professor Richardson, of Glasgow, who was then at Petersburg as tutor to the present Lord Cathcart, and of foreigners of distinction of other nations, who were present at all the public rejoicings in honour of the Prince of Prussia.

Among the various presents, which he received from the Empress, was observed the star of the order of St. Andrew, full of very large brilliants, together with a single diamond, valued at 40,000 rubles. However, neither festivities nor pleasure prevented him from accomplishing the secret object of his journey. In the private conversations with the Empress, the dismemberment of Poland was resolved on: Catharine and Frederick were equally desirous of undertaking this dismemberment, but they could

could not do it without a third ally. If Maria Theresa had been still sole mistress of the German Empire, they would not perhaps have succeeded in making her a sharer in so unjust a spoliation: Joseph II. was not so difficult. Turkey, France, England, might also have maintained the treaties, of which they were the guaranties; but these Powers were so easily deceived, or so indifferent to the fate of other nations, that Catharine said to Prince Henry: "I will frighten Turkey; I will flatter England; do you take upon you to buy over Austria, that she may amuse France."

Prince Henry knew so well the disposition of Joseph II. and of his Minister Kaunitz, that he acted as if he had been already in concert with them. He settled with Catharine the conditions to be observed in the dismemberment of Poland, and fixed the extent of territory that each of the Powers in this copartnership should appropriate to itself. But the treaty was not signed at Petersburg till two years after, viz. in February 1772. So far our Author, who adds to his own authority that of the aforesaid Mr. Richardson, who, with an almost prophetic spirit, developed the views of Frederick and his brother at the time.

A more pleasing subject will now occupy our regard, and place this far-famed Empress in the most favourable point of view. Our Author justly observes, that the only means of diminishing the number of criminals is to disseminate instruction, solemnly to establish the principles of sound morality, and to honour those who put them in practice. While Legislators have been for ever multiplying laws against vice (penal laws), they have always been too negligent of making institutions in favour of virtue.

Catharine was invariably sensible of the benefits arising from such institutions, and neglected nothing that seemed likely to promise a tendency to the prosperity of her empire. At the very time when she had the strongest reasons to apprehend for the safety of her person, she was busied in all the particulars of government with as much calmness and assiduity as if her reign was to be everlasting. She founded Colleges and Hospitals in every part of the empire: she encouraged Commerce and Industry. Seeing with real concern that the population of the country was not proportionate to its vast extent, and that the lands of the most fertile provinces produced only scanty

harvests, entirely from the want of hands, she published a proclamation inviting foreigners to come and settle in Russia, holding out to them considerable advantages, and, above all, the free exercise of their religion, with the facility of quitting the country when they please, and of carrying with them the riches they have acquired. It was of no consequence to Catharine that such as came to settle in her dominions were of a different religion from that which she professed, provided they were cultivators of the ground, or laborious manufacturers and peaceable citizens. As to the riches she promised to allow them to carry away, she well knew that the generality of men, who have formed establishments in a country, become attached to those establishments in proportion to their importance, and have but rarely the resolution to quit them. Here we must notice one of the few errors we have detected in our Author. The conduct of the late Empress of Russia, with respect to foreigners, tempted by her well known liberality to settle in her dominions, was more political than just; well calculated to promote the prosperity of the empire, and to meliorate the condition of her subjects, by means of the superior industry and ingenuity of foreigners, but extremely cruel to those who wished to return to their respective native countries. If they accepted of her bounty, in order to establish themselves, they were immediately considered as her subjects, and could no longer claim the protection of their own Sovereign's Ambassadors at her Court, nor of their Consuls: thus that part of the proclamation which allowed them the liberty to depart the country with the property they had either carried thither, or acquired in it, was evaded; and even those who received no money in advance, but only the regular salaries allowed them for conducting manufactories, or establishing works of ingenuity before unknown in Russia, had their passports so shamefully delayed by her Ministers, that, wearied out with repeated applications, they at length abandoned the hope of obtaining them, and ended their days in her dominions. This should be a caution to Englishmen, how they enter into engagements with the Ministers of foreign Princes; it being the general political maxim, under all despotic Governments, to seduce ingenious artists and manufacturers to leave their native homes, by holding out to them larger salaries.

salaries, wages, or rewards, than they usually receive for their labour and ingenuity, but they should remember that for these they must sacrifice their liberty, and forfeit the protection of their own benevolent Sovereign. It is in Britain alone that foreigners may have free ingress and egress; may reside only as long as it suits their own convenience, and withdraw their persons and property without any delay, or other impediment. There is scarcely a considerable city on the Continent which cannot boast of some rich citizen, who has acquired a fortune in England, and returned home with it. The Swifs, the French, the Italians, and the Germans, can attest this truth; but English subjects, who have resorted to foreign countries to acquire riches, if they have succeeded, have rarely been permitted to return home, especially from Russia.

The New Code of Jurisprudence, framed in a great measure by the Empress herself, has been deservedly admired, and is universally known; the principles upon which it was digested are however properly inserted in our Author's Second Volume. Her national institutions for charitable purposes have a marked line of distinction from our own, which deserves notice; but whether worthy, or capable of imitating, under the different circumstances of the two countries, we leave to the better judgment of our superiors. It will be sufficient to state that distinction. "The receptacles for lying-in women, for foundlings, and orphans, and the seminaries for their education, are all formed on a large scale, and with great sagacity; *for in such institutions every thing should be done or nothing.* To these receptacles lying-in women may come, and are immediately admitted, without any hesitation, by day and by night, without any one daring to ask them who, or whence they are; without danger of their circumstances or situation being known out of doors; nay, even without the necessity of shewing their faces; for, if they choose it, they may keep them veiled during their stay. They are taken in, after being examined by a midwife, one week prior to their expected delivery, and kept for two weeks after. When they go away, they leave the child behind. It may be supposed not unfrequently to happen, that persons of better condition come hither for private reasons: these enjoy, in proportion to what they pay, the most desirable accommodations; and

these advantages, together with security and repose, naturally contribute much to the preservation of both the mother and the child."

Children are in like manner received at any hour of the day or night, whether male or female, foreigner or native. No one may stop any person carrying such a burden in the street; nobody in the hospital may ask who that person is who brings it, or whose the child. It must only be declared whether the child be baptized, and with what name. If the person to whom it belongs does not chuse to be seen with it at the foundling house, it may be taken to the priest of any parish church in the town, or to the poor-house, or to a monastery or convent, where they must receive it without scruple or hesitation. Whoever then brings it by commission to the hospital is paid for their trouble, two rubles for each child. If any one has adopted a poor child, and nourished it for a length of time, the party may afterwards take it to the foundling, where he or she will receive thanks and praise for the humanity they have shewn; only the child must not be *five* years old. The account of the food, cloathing, employment, and final destination of the children, and the regulations of superintendance, management of the house, &c. are nearly the same as that of the London Hospital; but the following are important distinctions: "The youths, who have been four or five years in the practice of working in or for the house, and those who have been placed out to handicraft arts, or to trades, or are employed as gardeners, or workmen in any capacity, if they are desirous of marrying young women of the foundling or orphan houses, are allowed free lodgings in these institutions, and to carry on their profession for their own benefit. If this does not suit them, when they settle elsewhere, they are allowed 25 rubles each, to begin the world with.

"By various methods the public is induced to make contributions to these establishments. The Empress and the Grand Duke first set the generous example. From private individuals the Governors accept not only money but provisions, raw materials for their works, and wrought articles. Whoever is appointed to any office as superintendent, &c. of these institutions, is sure to be noticed by Government, and in due time to be promoted for his service in the civil or military departments of the empire.

empire. A benefactor, in proportion to the sum and to his station in life, is rewarded with rank and title. And lastly, the holy directing Synod issue pastoral letters to all the members of the orthodox Russian Church, exhorting them, in pathetic terms, to support these excellent institutions by liberal contributions."

The Medical Colleges, and every aid to be afforded to the subjects in time of illness, are instituted upon the same benevolent system, and facilitate the means of providing, at a very trifling expence, for the health of the industrious and poor classes of the community. But it would carry us beyond all bounds, if we were to select only a small portion of those salutary regulations which endeared the Empress to the Russians, and cancelled, in the public opinion, her acknowledged

great failings; over which we wish to cast a veil, as the particulars accurately given, we doubt not, in these Volumes, are too indelicate for female readers; and, too generally circulated, might have an immoral tendency: we therefore conclude the Article with assuring our readers, that it is a Work, taken altogether, replete with important information and entertaining anecdotes. Since our last Review, a new Edition has appeared, and we hope the language is corrected, of which it stands much in need; the Rev. Author, having followed the French phraseology in the translated parts so closely, that many of his English readers would find it difficult to understand some passages: we have even been obliged to alter the style occasionally in our Review. M.

An Account of the English Colony in New South Wales. By David Collins, Esq.
4to. Cadell and Davies. 2l. 2s.

(Continued from Vol. XXXIV. Page 327.)

THE frequent reduction of the rations, mentioned in this Work, owing to scarcity of provisions, affords the mind of the reader ample subject for contemplation. In the first five or six years of the Colony, we often find the inhabitants reduced to such an allowance of food as was barely sufficient to keep soul and body together; and from the failure (by accident or other causes) of arrivals from England, the continuance even of that scanty allowance for a week longer was sometimes doubtful. Added to the inadequacy of the supply for fair consumption, great havoc was at some times made in the stores by armies of rats, and at others by the depredations of the slothful and dishonest.

Among the most striking traits in the conduct of this settlement, we observe the attention of Governor Philip to the morals and manners of the convicts; the promptitude with which he always cherished and rewarded the smallest advances toward reformation; and with what difficulty he brought himself to sanction capital punishments, where repentance, or probability of amendment, could be discerned. His benevolence shewed itself in a thousand instances, but perhaps in none more clearly than in times of scarcity; on one occasion we find that he gave up 3 cwt. of flour, his private property, declaring that he wished not to see any thing more at his table than the

ration which was received in common from the public store, without any distinction of persons; and to this resolution he rigidly adhered, "wishing (as Capt. Collins says) that if a convict complained, he might see that want was not unfelt even at Government-house.

On the 20th of April 1790, the ration issued from the public store to each man for seven days, or to seven people for one day, was 2 pounds and a half of flour, 2 pounds of rice, and 2 pounds of pork; the 2 pounds of pork, when boiled, from the length of time it had been in store, shrunk away to nothing; and when divided among seven people for their day's sustenance, barely afforded three or four morsels to each. What a ration for a labouring man! The inevitable consequences of this scarcity of provisions ensued; labour stood nearly suspended for want of energy to proceed; and the countenances of the people plainly bespoke the hardships they underwent. A female convict, coming from Rose Hill, was robbed of her week's provisions; and, as it was impossible to replace them from the public store, she was left to subsist on what she could obtain from the bounty of others, who, though almost famished themselves, commiserated her situation.

Another female convict occasioned her own death by overloading her stomach with flour and greens, of which she made

a mess during the day, and ate heartily ; but not being satisfied, she rose in the night, eagerly finished it, and died in consequence.

On the 12th of May a man dropped down at the store, whither he had repaired with others to receive his day's subsistence. Fainting with hunger, he was carried to the hospital, where he died the next morning. On being opened, his stomach was found quite empty. It appeared, that not having any utensil of his own wherein to cook his provisions, nor share in any, he was frequently compelled, short as his allowance for the day was, to give a part of it to any one who would supply him with a vessel to dress his victuals ; and at those times when he did not choose to afford this deduction, he was accustomed to eat his rice and other provisions undressed, which brought on indigestion, and at length killed him.

On the 7th of September, Governor Philip was wounded by one of the natives, who, in a conference, mistook the intentions of the Governor. The latter, meaning to take particular notice of this man, stepped forward to meet him, holding out both his hands. The savage, not understanding this civility, and perhaps thinking that he was going to seize him as a prisoner, lifted a spear from the grass with his foot, and, fixing it on his throwing-stick, in an instant darted it at the Governor. The spear entered a little above the collar bone, and had been discharged with such force, that the barb of it came through on the other side. Fortunately, we find that the spear being extracted, his Excellency was only temporarily disordered by the accident.

On the 3d November 1792, three warrants of emancipation passed the seal of the territory ; one of which was in favour of a man, whose name will be familiar to most of our readers ; a man who, our Author tells us, " whatever might have been his conduct when at large in society, had here not only demeaned himself with the strictest propriety, but had rendered essential services to the colony—George Barrington. He came out in the Active ; on his arrival the Governor employed him at Toongabbe, and in a situation which was likely to attract the envy and hatred of the convicts, in proportion as he might be vigilant and inflexible. He was first placed as a subordinate, and shortly after as a principal watchman ; in which situ-

ation he was diligent, sober, and impartial ; and had rendered himself so eminently serviceable, that the Governor resolved to draw him from the line of convicts ; and, with the instrument of his emancipation, he received a grant of thirty acres of land in an eligible situation near Parramatta*. Here was not only a reward for past good conduct, but an incitement to a continuance of it ; and Barrington found himself, through the Governor's liberality, though not so absolutely free as to return to England at his own pleasure, yet enjoying the immunities of a free man, a settler, and a civil officer, in whose integrity much confidence was placed."

On the 11th of December in the same year, Governor Philip quitted the Island in the Atlantic transport for England, and the care of the settlement devolved on Francis Grose, Esq. as Lieutenant-Governor.

This Gentleman left the settlement on the 15th November 1794 ; and the direction of the colony was assumed, *pro tempore*, by the officer highest in rank then on service there, Captain William Patterson, of the New South Wales corps.

Governor Hunter arrived in the Reliance, on the 7th September 1795, and took on him the government in chief of the settlement on the 11th of the same month.

Many of our readers will recollect, that when Governor Philip returned to England he was accompanied by two natives of New South Wales ; their names, we find, were Ben-nil-long and Yem-me-ra-wan-nie ; " two men (says our Author) who were much attached to his person, and who withstood at the moment of their departure the distress of their wives and the dismal lamentations of their friends."

Of the former of those natives we find, in p. 439, a very neatly-engraved portrait ; and on this man's return to his own country, in company with Governor Hunter, Capt. Collins makes the following remarks :

" On his first appearance, he conducted himself with a polished familiarity toward his sisters and other relations ; but to his acquaintance he was distant, and quite the man of consequence. He declared, in a tone and with an air that seemed to expect compliance, that he should no longer suffer them to fight and cut each other's throats, as they had done ; that

* * He was afterwards sworn in as a peace-officer."

He should introduce peace among them, and make them love each other. He expressed his wish that when they visited him at Government-house they would contrive to be somewhat more cleanly in their persons, and less coarse in their manners; and he seemed absolutely offended at some little indelicacies which he observed in his sister Car-rang-arang, who came in such haste from Botany Bay, with a little nephew on her back, to visit him, that she left all her habiliments behind her.

“Ben-nil-long had certainly not been an inattentive observer of the manners of the people among whom he had lived; he conducted himself with the greatest propriety at table, particularly in the observance of those attentions which are chiefly requisite in the presence of women. His dress appeared to be an object of no small concern with him; and every one who knew him before he left the country, and who saw him now, pronounced without hesitation, that Ben-nil-long had not any desire to renounce the habits and comforts of the civilized life which he appeared so readily and so successfully to adopt.

“His inquiries were directed, immediately on his arrival, after his wife Go-roo-bar roo-bool-lo; and her he found with Caruey. On producing a very fashionable rose-coloured petticoat and jacket, made of a coarse stuff, accompanied with a gypsy bonnet of the same colour, she deserted her lover, and followed her former husband. In a few days however, to the surprise of every one, we saw the lady walking unincumbered with clothing of any kind, and Ben-nil-long was missing. Caruey was sought for, and we heard that he had been severely beaten at Rose Bay by Bennil-long, who retained so much of our customs, that he made use of his fists instead of the weapons of his country, to the great annoyance of Caruey, who would have preferred meeting his rival fairly in the field, armed with the spear and the club. Caruey being much the younger man, the lady, every inch a woman, followed her inclination, and Ben-nil-long was compelled to yield her without any further opposition. He seemed to have been satisfied with the

beating he had given Caruey, and hinted that resting for the present without a wife, he should look about him, and at some future period make a better choice.

“His absences from the Governor’s house now became frequent, and little attended to. When he went out, he usually left his clothes behind, resuming them carefully on his return before he made his visit to the Governor.”

In January 1796, “some of the more decent class of prisoners, male and female, having some time since obtained permission to prepare a play-house * at Sydney, it was opened on Saturday the 16th, under the management of John Sparrow, with the play of *The Revenge* and the entertainment of *The Hotel*. They had fitted up the house with more theatrical propriety than could have been expected, and their performance was far above contempt. Their motto was modest and well chosen—“We cannot command success, but will endeavour to deserve it.” Of their dresses the greater part was made by themselves; but we understood that some veteran articles from the York theatre were among the best that made their appearance.

“At the licensing of this exhibition they were informed, that the slightest impropriety would be noticed, and a repetition punished by the banishment of their company to the other settlements; there was, however, more danger of improprieties being committed by some of the audience than by the players themselves. A seat in their gallery, which was by far the largest place in the house, as likely to be the most resorted to, was to be procured for one shilling. In the payment of this price for admission, one evil was observable, which in fact could not well be prevented; in lieu of a shilling, as much flour, or as much meat or spirits, as the manager would take for that sum, was often paid at the gallery door. It was feared that this, like gambling, would furnish another inducement to rob; and some of the worst of the convicts, ever on the watch for opportunities, looked on the play-house as a certain harvest for them, not by picking the pockets of the audience of their purses or their watches, but by breaking into their houses while the whole family

* The building cost upwards of one hundred pounds. The names of the principal performers were, H. Green, Sparrow (the manager), William Fowkes, G. H. Hughes, William Chapman, and Mrs. Davis. Of the men, Green best deserved to be called an actor.”

might be enjoying themselves in the gallery. This actually happened on the second night of their playing."

In p. 461 we find an account of the dreadful fate of the people belonging to the Shah Hormuzear, on Tate Island, in the straits between New Holland and New Guinea*.

In March 1796 we hear again of Ben-ni-long, who occasionally shook off the habits of civilized life, and in native nudity went for a few days into the woods with his friends. "He now sent in word, that he had had a contest with his bosom friend Cole-be, in which he had been so much the sufferer, that until his wounds were healed he could not with any pleasure to himself appear at the Governor's table. This notification was accompanied with a request, that his clothes, which he had left behind him when he went away, might be sent him, together with some victuals, of which he was much in want.

"On his coming among us again, he appeared with a wound on his mouth, which had divided the upper lip and broke two of the teeth of that jaw. His features, never very pleasing, now seemed out of all proportion, and his pronunciation was much altered. Finding himself badly received among the females (although improved by his travels in the little attentions that are supposed to have their weight with the sex), and not being able to endure a life of celibacy, which had been his condition from the day of his departure from this country until nearly the present hour, he made an attack upon his friend's favourite, Booree-a, in which he was not only unsuccessful, but was punished for his breach of friendship, as above related, by Cole-be, who sarcastically asked him, "if he meant that kind of conduct to be a specimen of English manners?"

On the 16th of this month Mr. Joseph Gerald † breathed his last. "A consumption which accompanied him from England, and which all his wishes and efforts to shake off could not overcome, at length brought him to that period when, perhaps, his strong enlightened mind must have perceived how full of vanity and vexation of spirit were the

busiest concerns of this world; and into what a narrow limit was now to be thrust that frame which but of late trod firmly in the walk of life, elate and glowing with youthful hope, glorying in being a martyr to the cause which he termed that of Freedom, and considering as an honour that exile which brought him to an untimely grave ‡. He was followed in three days after by another victim to mistaken opinions, Mr. William Skirving. A dysentery was the apparent cause of his death, but his heart was broken. In the hope of receiving remittances from England, which might enable him to proceed with spirit and success in farming, of which he appeared to have a thorough knowledge, he had purchased from different persons, who had ground to sell, about one hundred acres of land adjacent to the town of Sydney. He soon found that a farm near the sea-coast was of no great value. His attention and his efforts to cultivate the ground were of no avail. Remittances he received none; he contracted some little debts, and found himself neglected by that party for whom he had sacrificed the dearest connexions in life, a wife and family; and finally yielded to the pressure of this accumulated weight. Among us, he was a pious, honest, worthy character. In this settlement his political principles never manifested themselves; but all his solicitude seemed to be, to evince himself the friend of human nature. *Requiescat in pace!*"

On the 29th September 1796, our Author left Port Jackson for England, and his *Journal* concludes with the following paragraph:

"The Account of the English Colony of New South Wales must here be closed for a time, the writer being embarked in the *Britannia* on his return to England. On reviewing the pages he has written, the question involuntarily arises in his mind, In what other colony under the British Government has a narrator of its annals had such circumstances to record? No other colony was ever established under such circumstances. He has, it is true, occasionally had the gratification of recording the return of principle in some, whose want of that ingredient, so

* Captain Collins refers his readers for a more minute detail of this horrible transaction to our Magazine for May and June 1797, Vol. XXXI. p. 310. 390.

† One of the persons transported thither for sedition.

‡ He was buried in the garden of a little spot of ground which he had purchased at Fain Cove. Mr. F. Palmer, we understood, had written his epitaph at large."

necessary to society, had sent them thither; but it has oftener been his talk to show the predilection for immorality, perseverance in dissipation, and inveterate propensity to vice, which prevailed in many others. The difficulty under such disadvantages of establishing the blessings of a regular and civil government must have occurred to every well-informed mind that has reflected on our situation. The duties of a governor, of a judge-advocate, and of other magistrates and civil officers, could not be compared with those in other countries. From the disposition to crimes and the incorrigible characters of the major part of the colonists, an odium was, from the first, liberally thrown upon the settlement; and the word "Botany Bay" became a term of reproach that was indiscriminately cast on every one who resided in New South Wales. But let the reproach light on those who have used it as such. These pages were written to demonstrate, that the bread of government has not been eaten in idleness by its different officers; and that if the honour of having deserved well of one's country be attainable by sacrificing good name, domestic comforts, and dearest connections, in her service,

the officers of this settlement have justly merited that distinction."

The next Article in the Volume presents us with the particulars of the state of *Norfolk Island*, drawn up from the papers of Lieutenant-Governor King; to which is added, some account of New Zealand, comprizing much curious and useful information.

To readers in general our Author's copious *Appendix* will probably be the most interesting part of his Work. He seems to have thought it expedient to keep his Remarks on the Habits, Customs, &c. of the *Natives*, unmixed with the Transactions of the *English Settlers*; and, in our opinion with great judgment, has reserved what peculiarly regarded the islanders for a separate discussion.

The *Appendix* is divided into twelve parts, which treat of, I. Government and Religion; II. Stature and Appearance; III. Habitations; IV. Mode of Living; V. Courtship and Marriage; VI. Customs and Manners; VII. Superstition; VIII. Diseases; IX. Property; X. Dispositions; XI. Funeral Ceremonies; and, XII. Language.

(To be concluded in our next.)

"*Thou shalt not steal.*" *The School for Ingratitude. A Comedy, in Five Acts.* 8vo. Bell.

THE title page of this Drama asserts that it was "presented to a Manager of Drury Lane in March 1797: curtailed by his direction, and returned to him in May: finally, and after the Comedy or Farce in Five Acts, called "Cheap Living" (so like it in many points! in one so unlike it!), had been produced at Drury Lane, returned; with a note from a Prompter, which the Author has not perused." This is the substance and the language of the charge against one of the Managers of Drury Lane Theatre by an enraged Author, who insinuates that Mr. Reynolds had availed himself of this piece in the composition of his comedy of "Cheap Living." We have read the present drama with attention, and see no reason to believe the charge well founded. The principal character, that of Quickcent, appears to us to be taken from, or at least formed on, that of Lazarillo in Beaumont and Fletcher's *Woman Hater*; from whence Mr. Reynolds may with equal justice be presumed to have taken his character of Spunge. The Manager, against whom the charge is insinuated,

is little likely to have been guilty of such a dishonourable act, and a very full justification of the rejection of the performance is furnished by the piece itself, which we have no hesitation in saying would not have given satisfaction to the public, or required the Theatre for the trouble of producing it.

The Saxon and English Languages reciprocally illustrative of each other; the Impracticability of acquiring an accurate Knowledge of Saxon Literature through the Medium of Latin Phraseology Exemplified in the Errors of Hickeys, Wilkins, Gibson, and other Scholars. And a new Mode suggested of radically studying the Saxon and English Languages. By Samuel Henßhall, M. A. 4to. Nicol, &c. 1798.

The design of this Pamphlet is set forth in the title page, and the Author has shewn himself not only "a daring challenger, but a champion conscious of the merits of his cause, and not easily intimidated." He appears to have considered his subject not in a slight manner, and his extracts from the early cultivators of the Saxon language (of which this pamphlet chiefly consists) are satisfactory proofs of his diligence and attention. The politics

politics interspersed in this piece appear to us as much out of their place as those of Mr. Horne Tooke, who is treated with very little ceremony, do, in his "Diversions of Parley."

Observations on the political State of the Continent; should France be suffered to retain her immense Acquisitions; in which is reviewed her whole System of Aggrandisement, and the probable Advantages which she will derive from the Subversion of Italy, and the Possession of Belgium, on the Return of Peace. 8vo Debbrett 3s. 6d.

This Writer, in a series of letters, proves, in our opinion, that "a peace that would retain the seeds of future contentions, and elevate a single state to a height of power that would prove formidable to Europe, must undoubtedly be considered as much more dangerous in itself than the continuation of hostilities;" yet, as he observes, "notwithstanding this convincing truth, we are daily in the habit of hearing sentiments expressive of that desire; and these are entertained by men by no means devoid of judgment in other matters of importance." That such sentiments should be entertained by men of such a description, or by men having the faculty of combining causes with effects, is truly surprising. To such persons we recommend the present performance, which, if they do not shut their eyes against argument and conviction, will demonstrate the danger of suffering France to retain her immense acquisitions.

A Measure productive of substantial Benefits to Government, the Country, the Public Funds, and to Bank Stock, respectfully submitted to the Governors, Directors, and Proprietors of the Bank of England. By Simeon Pope. 8vo. Richardson. 1799.

Under a conviction that the income tax will in its produce greatly exceed the sum for which it is taken by the Minister, Mr. Pope proposes to prevent a further funded loan in the present year, "that the Bank of England, under the sanction of Parliament, should advance to Government this year ten millions, at an interest of four per cent. and payable in ten instalments, on the security or credit of the general income tax for the ensuing year 1800: then to be optional in the Bank Proprietors to extend or not the loan to the year 1801: and so to every succeeding year, as long as the tax shall exist." This plan will doubtless be reviewed by one to whose determination we relinquish the task of judging of the expedience or practicability of the proposition.

An Apology for the Missionary Society. By John Wicks. 8vo. Chapman, &c. 1799.

This publication is said to contain the substance of a speech delivered at a private institution on the discussion of an inquiry, "Whether the American Quakers, for emancipating their slaves; or the Missionary Society, for propagating Christianity in heathen countries, be more deserving of encouragement and applause?" The subject is treated in a verbose declamatory style; but the Author, though he admits the Quakers to be entitled "to the silver medal of considerable approbation," yet concludes that the Missionary Society deserve "the golden prize of supereminent applause." We are informed that the Missionary Society has been instituted four years, and has already expended upwards of twenty thousand pounds in the execution of their plan.

The Patriot. A Poem. By a Citizen of the World. 8vo. Ridgway. 1798.

Relates the circumstances attending an invasion of Ireland by the Danes, and of the defeat of the enemy, in very careless verse, though there are not wanting some good lines. That the Author has been too hasty in his publication, the following will evince: "My Countrymen! the hoary bard began, "I see our fame ascend like rising dawn."

Some smaller poems are appended, which, however, are not entitled to particular notice.

Practical Accidence on the French Tongue; or, Introduction to the French Syntax; upon a more extensive and easy Plan than any extant; shewing the Connection and Difference there is between the English and French Grammars: wherein Learners are brought to do, and consequently to understand what it is customary to make them get by heart, and which will prove peculiarly useful to Governesses. By Bridel Arville, M. A. 12mo. Sael 1798. 3s.

The principal improvement attempted in this Grammar is to join practice to theory, and to facilitate the progress of learners, without constraining them to the tedious task of getting 100 or 160 pages of elementary rules; the dryness and insignificance of which, when not exemplified, are sufficient to dishearten the most willing scholars. "The object of this book," says the Author, "is to excite the desire of learning in beginners by making them understand what they do, and consequently to forward their progress." If this purpose is effected, his Grammar will certainly be entitled to a preference over its competitors; but this is yet to be tried.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DECEMBER 17, 1798.

THE JEALOUS WIFE and HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS were acted at the Haymarket, for the benefit of Mr. Lacy. On this occasion Mrs. Abington, with her wonted benevolence, came forwards to the assistance of an unfortunate man, and performed the part of Mrs. Oakley. By the permission of the Managers of Drury Lane Theatre, Messrs. Bannister, jun. Suett, Dowton, Wewitzer, R. Palmer, Russell, with Miss Pope, Mrs. Sparks, Mrs. Bland, Miss Heard, and some others, afforded their aid. Before the play the following occasional Address was spoken by Mr. Lacy :

AGAIN upon this friendly shore I'm cast,
Not less impress'd with ev'ry favour past,
Than with the flatt'ring kindness that to-
night

My hope indulges with this cheering sight.
Less used to gayer scenes than those of woe,
And vers'd, indeed, in such as "passive
shew,"

If from the Tragic Muse's cypress bow'r,
I come to woo her Sister's gentler pow'r,
I ask not from the laughter-loving dame,
Her sprightly grace, and animating flame ;
But, in poor *Oakley's* persecuted part,
Still bear the traces of a troubled heart.
But hence all melancholy thoughts—for here
Tbalia's chosen troop will strait appear,
Headed by *Abington*, who leads a band
Prompt, like herself, when friendship gives
command ;

Kindly detach'd, a brother's cause to aid,
And only by their lib'ral feelings paid.
Yet must they gain another noble meed,
When auditors like you attend the deed :
For whatsoever their merits else may claim,
Merits that long have borne the stamp of
fame,

To volunteers in such a gen'rous cause,
Your hearts as well as hands must yield ap-
plause.

29. AURELIO and MIRANDA, a Play, by Mr. Boaden, was acted the first time at Drury Lane. The Characters as follow :

Aurelio,	Mr. Kemble.
Raymond,	Mr. Barrymore.
Lorenzo,	Mr. C. Kemble.
Don Christopher,	Mr. Bannister, jun.
Pedro,	Mr. Wewitzer.
Miranda,	Mrs. Siddons.
Agnes,	Mrs. Powell.

Antonia,	Mrs. Heard.
Gipsey,	Mrs. Bland.
Leonella,	Mrs. Sparks.

FABLE.

Aurelio (the Monk) is in the highest degree of popularity for his eloquence, and the austerity of his morals. Won by his talents, his virtue, and his person, Miranda, a young lady of rank, contrives to get into Aurelio's convent as a man, and becomes one of the Order. After having strongly interested the feelings of Aurelio, and secured his friendship, she ventures to disclose herself. At first Aurelio treats her with scorn, and indignantly repels the effusions of her regard, but at length the charms of her person prevail over his imagination, and, as he had previous to the discovery solemnly vowed that, whatever it might be, he would not force her to leave the convent, his passions cheat him into a belief that he is observing his oath in permitting her to remain. Previous to this discovery, Agnes, a Nun, had been at confession, and was absolved by Aurelio for all her trifling faults ; but as she is departing from the confessional, she drops a letter, and manifesting great alarm when the circumstance is noticed by Aurelio, he insists on perusing it. The letter betrays an intrigue that had taken place between her and Don Raymond, by whom she acknowledges that she is then with child. The inflexible virtue of Aurelio induces him to call the Superior of her Order immediately, to punish the fair culprit. Agnes in vain attempts to soften the rigour of Aurelio, who at length consigns her to the Prioresse, by whom she is destined to be thrown alive into a subterraneous cemetery, where she is delivered of a son. Finding the influence of Miranda on his feelings grow stronger at every interview, Aurelio begins to pity the frailty of poor Agnes, whose death he laments that he did not prevent. At length Aurelio becomes the victim of desire, and he endeavours to carry on a guilty commerce with Miranda. Miranda, however, glows with the purest ardour towards Aurelio, and endeavours to convince him of the depravity of his feelings, expressing no wish but that the most virtuous friendship should take place between them. At this period it appears that Aurelio had been stolen away early in infancy by a

gang of gipsies, in revenge for the severity with which his father, the Duke of Medina, had treated them. They had left the child in the convent, and he was brought up by the Friars, who trained him to learning and virtue, and who considered him as the gift of Heaven, because his eloquence and exemplary purity had raised their Order into a high degree of renown. It appears also, that Agnes is not dead, but had suffered the utmost misery in her subterraneous confinement, and was relieved with food by Miranda, who takes away her child to preserve it. Aurelio, taught by his own frailty to pity Agnes, and hearing what she has suffered, finally rescues her from the cruelty of the Priores, and revealing his birth, which absolves him from his monastic vows, the play concludes with an intended marriage between him and Miranda, and Raymond and Agnes.

This piece is avowedly formed on the celebrated novel of *The Monk*, by Mr. Lewis, and the deviations from the original are such as propriety points out, and requires. The effect, however, was not highly interesting, and there were improbabilities in the conduct of the performance that could not escape the notice of the audience. The acting of Mr. Kemble was admirable, and Mrs. Powell exerted herself with great effect. Mrs. Siddons also was entitled to praise in the small part she performed. After six nights' performance, the run of the play was stopped, and probably will not be revived.

JANUARY 5, 1799. Mrs. Atkins, from Bath, appeared the first time at Covent Garden in the character of Rosina. This lady performed a few nights at the Haymarket in August 1797, and is mentioned in Vol. XXXII. p. 114. She appears not to have mispent the interval since that performance, being much improved.

12. *THE VOTARY OF WEALTH*, a Comedy, by Mr. Holman, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The Characters as follow :

Mr. Cleveland,	Mr. Murray.
Sir Leonard Vizardly,	Mr. Emery.
Leonard Vizardly,	Mr. Pope.
Henry Melville,	Mr. H. Johnston.
Drooply,	Mr. Lewis.
Oakworth,	Mr. Munden.
Sharpset,	Mr. Fawcett.
Mrs. Cleveland,	Miss Chapman.
Julia Cleveland,	Mrs. Pope.

Lady Vizardly,	Mrs. Davenport.
Gangica,	Mrs. H. Johnston.
Miss Vizardly,	Miss Betterton.

The plot entirely turns upon the conduct of young Vizardly, the Votary of Wealth, who, perverted by the general adulation paid to riches, however iniquitously acquired, suppresses every moral feeling, and sacrifices every virtuous consideration in the pursuit of opulence. He robs his friend Drooply of his estate, through the agency of a sharper; attempts to obtain the hand of his cousin, Miss Cleveland, by force, in order to possess himself of her fortune; and persuades his father, as heir at law to Mr. Cleveland, who is supposed to be dead, to claim her property, on the ground that Mrs. Cleveland, having been privately married in India, could not prove her marriage. He is disappointed in all his schemes. Drooply obtains by accident the writings of his lost estate; he also rescues Miss Cleveland from the base designs of Leonard, and the unexpected appearance of Mr. Cleveland renders every proof of the marriage unnecessary. Defeated in his plans, he pleads, in extenuation of his guilt, the respect and veneration shewn by the world to the knave or fool possessed of Wealth, while virtue and merit, when "steeped in Poverty," are disregarded and despised.

This piece is entitled to respect for its moral tendency; and, though without much pretension to novelty of character, yet from the situations which the fable exhibits, the attention of the audience is kept alive until the conclusion. The characters are properly discriminated, and judiciously opposed, though the female ones are drawn with the least force, and produce the least effect. There are many sentiments expressed with energy, with simplicity, and with elegance, and many which shew the Author to be possessed of observation and sagacity. The performers did great justice to their parts, particularly Messrs. Pope, Lewis, Munden, Fawcett, and Murray, as well as Mrs. Pope, Miss Betterton, Mrs. H. Johnston, and Miss Chapman. A Prologue, by Mr. Fitzgerald, was spoken by Mr. Murray, and an Epilogue, by Mr. Taylor, by Mrs. Pope.

19. *FEUDAL TIMES; OR, THE BANQUET GALLERY*; a musical Drama, by Mr. Colman, was acted the first time at Drury Lane. The Characters as follow :

Baron

Baron Fitzallan,	Mr. Cory.
Henry,	Mr. Middleton.
Orlando,	Mr. Surmont.
Edmund,	Mr. Kelly.
Andrew,	Mr. Wathen.
Ruthenwolf,	Mr. Barrymore.
Martin,	Mr. Bannister, jun.
Nicholas,	Mr. Suett.
Villagers,	{ Mr. Sedgwick.
	{ Mr. Dignum.
	{ Mr. Caulfield.
	{ Mr. Trueman.
	{ Mr. Hollingworth.
Servants,	Mess. Webb, Ryder.
Claribel,	Mrs. Crouch.
Rachael,	Mrs. Bland.
Sufan,	Miss Menage.
Old Woman,	Mrs. Maddocks.
Soldiers, Fishermen, Vassals, &c. &c.	

FABLE.

Ruthenwolf, a chieftain in the North of England, being attached to a beautiful young lady in his neighbourhood, named Claribel, seizes her and confines her in his castle, in hopes he shall induce her to consent to a marriage. Claribel is in love with Edmund, youngest son of Baron Fitzallan, and is beloved by Edmund. The Baron summons all his tenants and followers, resolved to attack the castle of Ruthenwolf, and recover Claribel. Martin, a servant of Ruthenwolf, had been attacked by some men in the interest of Fitzallan, and was rescued by Edmund. Gratitude for the preservation of his life induces Martin, who knows of the attachment subsisting between Claribel and Edmund, to promote the happiness of the lovers. Martin therefore sends a letter to Edmund, advising him to enter the banquet gallery at one in the morning, when he promises to be in readiness to conduct Edmund to his mistress. It happens, however, that Ruthenwolf fixes on this room to give a grand entertainment to Claribel, and Martin has no opportunity of apprising Edmund, who, therefore, seeing the place lighted, which was to be the signal that all was safe, jumps in at the window as soon as the clock strikes. Martin being desired by Ruthenwolf to sing, in order to divert Claribel, endeavours to make his song intelligible to Edmund, in order to deter him from entering while all the company are present. In the course of his song, Martin adverts to the preservation of his life, and mentions Edmund Fitzallan. Ruthenwolf, who detests the latter as his

rival, is so incensed with Martin for mentioning the name of that rival before Claribel, that he threatens to kill him, first, however, forcing Claribel to return to her chamber. Finding the company have retired, Edmund ventures from his concealment behind the canopy, reproaching Martin with having deceived him into the house with a treacherous design. He is, however, soon convinced of Martin's good will, and at the desire of the latter puts on the drunken porter's cloak to escape discovery. Ruthenwolf, enraged at the persevering resistance of Claribel, determines in revenge that she shall be married to the drunken porter. Martin, therefore, in obedience to the orders of his master, leads Edmund, as the porter, to the chamber of Claribel, that the nuptial ceremony may be immediately performed. Unluckily, however, the moment they are gone, the drunken porter himself enters, and Ruthenwolf finds he has been deceived. He then orders the lovers into confinement, suspending their fate that he may defend his castle, which is besieged by Baron Fitzallan. After some resistance the besiegers spring a mine, and blow up a part of the castle; Ruthenwolf is supposed to be destroyed, and Edmund and Claribel, who fortunately escape the effects of the mine, enter in safety, and are at the altar to receive a compensation for all their sufferings.

There is certainly nothing of novelty in this drama, which seems to be compounded of parts from *Lodoiska*, *The Castle Spectre*, and *Blue Beard*; but as the piece is chiefly intended for a display of magnificent scenery and music, we must not measure it too accurately by critical rules. The entrance of the Drunken Porter is an incident taken from *The Follies of a Day*, in which piece the Drunken Gardener comes in the same mal-apropos manner. The dialogue is not enlivened by much wit or humour; but there is a sort of whimsical play upon words which, with lovers of spectacle, answers the purpose nearly as well.

PROLOGUE TO
LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN.

Written by a FRIEND * of the AUTHOR.

Spoken by MR. HOLMAN.

TO trace with all the nicer strokes of Art,
Whims of the Brain, and Fashions of the
Heart;

* This Friend is supposed to be a young Barrister, highly respected for worth and talents.

To make Mankind no more in Folly bold,
See what they are, and mend whilst they
behold—

For this the Comic Muse has made her
Stage

A Mirror, varying with each varying Age—
Of fleeting Man each casual form pourtray'd
With Wit's rich light, and Judgment's
soft'ning shade.—

If such their aim in ANNA's Golden Days,
Who won the fairest Wreaths of Comic
praise ;

That Age, perchance, our Isle's Augustan
pride,

A happier race of Character supplied,
Features of bolder Outline to command
The Painter's eye, and prompt his willing
hand.—

When bounteous NATURE brings to FAN-
CY's aid,

Forms in her own luxuriant charms array'd,
Art works with ease, but each rare model
gone,

Pictures are Canvas, Statues are but Stone.
Say, from what modern Spark would CON-
GREVE please

To copy sprightly sense, or graceful Ease ?
Does *Mirabel* yet grace the polish'd throng ?
And to what Club does *Valentine* belong ?
Should FARQUHAR now his playful pen re-
sume,

Where would he find an *Archer*, or a
Plume ?

Whose faults bewitching, and each gay de-
fect

We pardon in the instant we detect.—
From a tame *Brute* not VANBURGH could
extract

An ounce of Humour to eke out an Act :
But in an Age of barren *Wrongheads* full,
Had left them to doze on securely dull.—

In vain we emulate their daring rules,
Whose Fools were Wits, when oft our Wits
are Fools ;

Vain were the task with all their powers to-
gether,

To lash a Fly, or dramatize a Feather.—
Whilst SYMPATHY's alternate tribute flows
O'er *Friburg's* wrongs, and *Haller's* con-
scious woes ;

What just alarms invade our Author's breast,
Whose trade is Merriment! whose theme is
jest !

But tho' the Foreign Muse your tear be-
guiles,

There's no Embargo laid on British Smiles ;
Search then abroad for Tragic Tales alone,
Laugh when you can — Thalia be your
own.

EPILOGUE

TO
LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN.

WRITTEN BY MR. TAYLOR,

SPOKEN BY MRS. POPE.

LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN—such is the
useful rule

Our Bard holds forth to ev'ry whining fool.
The plan's not knew—a Sage of ancient
fame

Liv'd but to Laugh—DEMOCRITUS his
name.

Happy within—let Fortune smile or low'r,
His scheme was to enjoy Life's transient
hour.

When ills assail, they're heavier made by
grief,

Laugh at them, and at once you find relief,
The faintest breath that flutters in a sigh,
Is still so loud it makes acquaintance fly ;
They think there's something in the sound of
sorrow,

Too like an omen that you mean to borrow.
Shew you can treat with humour ev'ry care,
They crowd around you, in the mirth to
share,

And while with smiles you cover your dis-
tress,

Perchance with open hands their bounty
press ;

Or, as to favours, most we find will grant
'em

With readiest zeal to those who least may
want 'em—

Like Rivers that with hasty current strain
To pour a needless tribute to the Main.
Thus Laughter is good policy we find,
The surest method to make people kind,
And when of Patrons *joking* is the test,
The debt is easy—pay them with a *jest*.

Time, we are told, will soften every woe,
But Time's a comforter that's rather slow,

So slow, indeed, that Grief seems at a stand—
Laughter's a remedy that's still at hand ;

And I pronounce, spite of each formal prater,
Laughter the true Philosophy of Nature.

But Laughter's fitted for a nobler end,
And when with SATIRE leagu'd is VIR-
TUE's friend ;

Potent Allies! that strike the proud with
awe,

And humble VICE above the reach of Law.
In one apt well-known rule to sum up all,

A rule that should controul the Critic's gall,
Form'd on a kind, and hence a British plan,
" Laugh where you must—be candid where
you can."

POETRY.

ODE

FOR THE NEW YEAR 1799.

PERFORMED AT ST. JAMES'S ON THE
QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.Written by HENRY JAMES PYE, Esq.
POET-LAUREAT.

Set to Music by Sir W. PARSONS.

I.

TH^{O'} the dun mist and driving rack
 Awhile may hide the Orb of Day,
 Aloft he keeps his radiant track,
 Burning with undiminish'd ray;
 And soon before his gorgeous fire
 The evanescent clouds retire,
 Then bursting forth, to mortal sight
 His glories flash with keener blaze,
 Dim with their force the dazzled gaze,
 Sowing with flame divine the empyreal
 fields of light.

II.

So while the lowering clouds of Fate
 O'er Europe's torpid regions spread,
 They seem'd enthron'd in gloomy state,
 To hang o'er ALBION'S drooping
 head;
 Supreme in glory yet the flood
 Superior to the vapoury flood.
 And soon, before her kindling eye,
 The scatter'd clouds dispersing fly,
 In awful glory while appear,
 Red with vindictive flame, the terrors of her
 spear.

III.

Around her Coast, fenc'd by her guar-
 dian Main,
 Around IERNE'S kindred shores
 Hark! loud Invasion to her baffled train
 In yells of desperation roars.
 Along the hostile deep they vainly try
 From BRITAIN'S thundering barks to
 fly;
 Their Fleets, the Victor's trophy, captur'd
 ride,
 In future battles doom'd to combat on our
 side.

IV.

Seas where deathless Bards of yore,
 Singing to the silver tide,
 Wafted loud from shore to shore
 Grecian Art and Roman Pride.
 Say, when CARTHAGE learn'd to vail,
 To mightier foes her lofty fail,

Say when the Man of ATHENS broke,
 With daring prow the Median Tyrant's
 yoke,

Saw ye so bold, so free a band,
 As NELSON led by Nilus' strand;
 What time, at GEORGE'S high behest,
 Dread in terrific vengeance dress'd,
 Fierce as the whirlwind's stormy course
 They pour'd on GALLIA'S guilty force;
 And EGYPT saw BRITANNIA'S Flag un-
 fur'd
 Wave high its Victor Cross, Deliverer of the
 World?

V.

See floating friendly in the wind,
 The Russian Eagle with the Crescent
 join'd,
 And shall on Earth Rome's cowering
 Eagle lie
 With ruffled plumage and with languid
 eye?
 Imperial AUSTRIA rouse! While ALBION'S
 Fleet
 Sweeps stern Oppression from the Main,
 Send forth thy legions on the embattl'd
 plain,
 Till savage inroad turn to foul defeat;
 Strike with united arm the blow,
 Lay the gigantic boaster low;
 O'er your astonish'd fields who trod,
 Deforming Nature, and defying God!
 So shall returning Peace again,
 Delight the renovated plain;
 Peace, on the basis firm of faith restor'd,
 Wrung from Oppression's arm by Valour's
 conquering sword.

The Monckis Complaynte to ALMA MATER,
 touchyng dyverse newe Matters wrought
 in Oxenforde Cite.

BY DR. HARRINGTON.

WHIE, holie modher, whie doth ruthles
 honde
 Thus smyte thie * gates of hoarie majestie,
 Workyng rude spoyle, where Science kepte
 her stonde,
 Contente to slowte all gawdie fantasie?
 Staie, holie modher, staie soch vanitee,
 Albe soe trymm, this nought befeemeth thee.
 No goodlie syghte of † bedesmannes con-
 nyng celle,
 Wheare urchyn Wyfdome crawlyd forth thie
 lappe!

* The city gates, taken down.

† Friar Bacon's study.

No * *sturdie porche*, wheare valour's *chylde*
 dyd dwelle,
 Swylling his lore from owte thie plenteous
 pappe !
 Staie, holie modher, staie soch vanitee,
 Albe soe trymm, this nought befeemeth thee.
 Att wonted noone, thie † *trenchermenne*
 unseene ;
 Att eve, unheard thie ‡ *charwnte* of godlie
 tonge.
 More godlie farr such holie chawnte, I weene,
 Thann mottryng clerke wyth masse ne sayde,
 ne songe.
 Staie, holie modher, staie soch vanitee
 Albe soe trymm, this nought befeemeth thee.
 Nyghtes sterrie hoste in steadie pathe doth
 byde,
 Ne soffreth changee thilk lampe, which
 ruleth daie ;
 O lett not showe of mortals wytleffe pryde
 Bedymm thie heavenlie cowrse, sweete sainct,
 wee praie.
 Staie, holie modher, staie all vanitee,
 Ne be moe trymm, than erste befeemeth thee.

IMPROMPTU.

*Ignominia ad orientem legionibus in armenia
 sub jugum missis, ægreque Syria retenta.*
 —C. Sueton. Tranq. Lib. vi.

MOHAMMED's bands as brethren let us
 hail !
 The Cross and Crescent shall o'er Hell pre-
 vail,
 Alla, Jehovah !! we'll united sound,
 While Atheist armies blasted bite the ground !

ODE ON WINTER.

TO LUCAS GEORGE, ESQ.

STERN Winter now resumes his reign,
 The leaves desert the waving trees,
 No more the flow'ret gilds the plain,
 Or flings its fragrance to the breeze ;
 Where'er you cast the wand'ring eye,
 The changeful scene exacts a sigh.
 But life has joys : the social fire
 Can bid defiance to the blast ;
 Now may'st thou sweep the warbling wire,
 To some poor wretch by tempest cast,
 Where the loud waves, with foaming pride,
 His cries amid the rocks deride !
 Now too with wine thy sorrows sooth,
 And laugh away revolving time,
 For wine the pensive brow could smooth,
 Of bard in ev'ry age and clime ;

Th' ambrosial bowl rejoic'd the God,
 That shook Olympus with his nod.
 Say ! what does now thy theme engage ?
 For whom do now thy numbers roll ?
 Dost thou depict some hero's rage,
 Or with a sonnet sooth thy soul ?
 Whatever strain thy muse employs,
 Alike imparts the purest joys,

I. DAVIS,

Charleston, Nov. 12, 1798.

VERSES,

ADDRESSED TO A FEMALE REPUBLICAN.

THE world all equal ! vain illusion !
 Think, charming Julia, what confusion
 Your doctrine would create ;
 The French might then, the day their own,
 Reform our altar and our throne,
 And organize the state.

To reign, by beauty's soft controul,
 The Sovereign of the captive soul,
 Would then be public treason ;
 The Queen of Love herself might dread
 To lose her throne, perhaps her head,
 In our new " Age of Reason."

Cease to defend so bad a cause ;
 Should you subvert our good old laws,
 Yourself too dear would pay ;
 For Chaos then would cover all,
 Talents and graces prostrate fall,
 To " Vive l'Egalité !"

If what you say be just and real,
 That all distinction is ideal,
 Pray stem this mighty evil ;
 Destroy your own pre-eminence,
 In wit, accomplishments, and sense,
 And join our humble level.

Till then, I own, I hope to see
 Subjects and Kings in peace agree,
 To earth's remotest border ;
 France once more own Religion's sway,
 And for the Order of the Day,
 Restore the days of order.

S.

EMMA'S TOMB.

(From an unpublished Novel.)

BY W. HOLLOWAY.

COLD, cold September's breezes blow,
 And deep the shades of night descend ;
 While, from the yew's funeral bough,
 Eve's baneful, chilly drops impend.

* Queen's old gateway, over which was the room of Henry V.

† Twelve, the usual hour of dinner, now changed to three.

‡ Chaunting the service, abolished in the choir.

Seest thou, dim rising thro' the gloom,
 Appear yon white unsculptur'd stone?
 Alas! 'tis lovely Emma's tomb,
 Which weeping virtue long shall own!

Untimely fell the maid divine,
 A victim to the wiles of love;
 Guilt's keenest pang (vile man!) be thine,
 Whom youth nor innocence could move!

O beauty! frail and fatal dow'r,
 What storms, what snares await thy bloom;
 And in thy best and brightest hour,
 Conspire to seal thy hasten'd doom!

Yet still, if honour guard thy side,
 Tho' truth, nor faith, nor worth should save,
 Those tears affection ne'er can hide,
 The Muse shall pour upon thy grave.

E. I. House, Jan. 1, 1799.

FINE FEELING.

AS frisky Sall Dab, with her basket of fish,
 Prepar'd for the buyer of eels a good dish,
 Sam Flog-em, the carman, was cruelly whipping
 A generous steed which the knave had caught tripping:
 Quoth Sall (her fine feeling unable to smother),
 With a knife in one hand, and an eel in the other,
 You hard-hearted rascal, leave off your d—d whipping,
 Or I'll fetch you a dab that shall soon set you skipping;
 If you do not know how, I will teach you to feel!
 Then she strips off the skin from a poor dying eel!

Thus to our own feelings so blind are our eyes,
 We oft are the thing we affect to despise.

SENNED.

ARISTOCRAT or DEMOCRAT.

A QUESTION.

SAYS Thomas the Porter to Waggoner Ned,
 Who gaping around stood scratching his head,
 "Don't worry and tease those already distressed,
 Leave scratching, and let the poor Democrats rest."

Quoth Ned, "You are wrong, you must certainly own
 They are Aristocrats; for they stick to the Crown."

SENNED.

On a plain stone, erected in a small rural
 Garden, attached to the Cottage of a Man
 of Taste, in the most romantic part of
 Devonshire, is the following

EPITAPH:

Near this stone is deposited
 all that remains
 Of a once faithful, assiduous, and most
 affectionate servant,
 CESAR,
 For many years the companion of
 MELVELLE.

Never did he forsake his Master, in the most
 trying hour of distress; he shared his
 misery, as he had shared his
 opulence,
 with Fidelity.

He was grateful for his smiles, nor could
 the temptations of an insinuating world
 allure him from his duty.
 At length, matur'd by age,
 He sunk calmly to the grave, honour'd and
 respected by his Master,
 Who bids this modest stone hold up a lesson
 to Posterity,
 And teach them,
 That a faithful friend in the hour of distress
 Blunts the shafts of adversity,
 Sweetens the scanty meal, and creates a
 Paradise in a Desert.

Reader, as you sojourn mid't the haunts of
 Men, remember MELVELLE and his
 Dog CESAR.

Beneath this sod, with spring's fair blossoms
 gay,
 Near this plain stone, in rude unhallow'd
 clay,
 (In life's decline the debt of nature paid,)
 The faithful Cesar's mould'ring bones are
 laid,
 Who, thro' the space of life's contracted span,
 Still prov'd his love and reverence for man;
 'Midst the rude blasts of soul subduing care,
 Contented shar'd his master's humble fare;
 Ye pedant tribe, who with fair science rove,
 Remote from man, in learning's sacred grove,
 Repress the sneer, nor deem his knowledge
 vain,
 The youthful bard who treads Alverton's
 plain,
 If o'er this sod he heaves the pensive sigh,
 And loves the grave of brute fidelity;
 Or if his creed, form'd on no narrow plan,
 Gives to the brute immortal life as man.

W. S.

Hartland, Devon, Sept. 29, 1798.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN a former poetical Communication, which I sent you from New York, I represented the Muses weeping over the dead body of Montgomery. *Spētatūm admīssū rīsum teneatis amici!* I now acknowledge my error, and have endeavoured to obviate it by the following amendment, which I will intreat you to insert in your Magazine.

Charleston, Nov. 16, 1798.

I am, Sir, &c.

I. DAVIS.

A TRIBUTE TO MONTGOMERY.

WHERE Quebec's rocks with tow'ring
summits rise,
And proudly soaring point towards the
skies,
Montgomery, the leader of his train,
Crown'd with the laurel, at the siege was
slain.
In that sad hour each heart with sorrow
bled,
And ev'ry soldier mourn'd his hero dead;
Bellona, pensive, view'd the lifeless clay,
Beat her bare breast, and wept the live-long
day.

As when a mother of aspiring soul,
At honour's call can female cares controul,
To her lov'd son presents the flaming shield,
And sends him smiling to the hostile field;
Should some dire lance the youthful warrior
wound,
And strike him breathless to the crimson'd
ground,
No more the smile adorns the mother's
face,
But grief and tears supply the dimpled
place;
Piteous she mourns her darling offspring
slain,
Her shrieks re-echo from the tented plain:
So great Bellona, from the azure skies,
Her hero slain deplor'd with swimming
eyes.

ODE TO ELEANOR.

MY harp, on which I late essay'd
To sing of troops in arms array'd,
Recoiling with a quick rebound,
Return'd a harsh discordant sound;
But when, O Eleanor! thy charms
Inspir'd my breast with soft alarms,
The chords, responsive to my care,
With softest cadence fill'd the air.

What, though tumultuous oceans roll,
To tear thee from my doating soul;
What, though unheard I constant sigh,
While the tear trembles in my eye;
Yet Hope her consolation gives,
And calmly whispers, "E! nor lives,
"Once more to snatch thee to her breast,
"And sweetly sooth thy cares to rest."

I. DAVIS

Charleston, Nov. 7, 1798.

ELEGY.

BY W. HOLLOWAY.

HOW happy the days, when a stranger to
care,
With spirits unruffled and gay,
I could relish the sweets of the juvenile
year,
And taste all the innocent pleasures of
May!
But past are those moments.—Ah! ne'er to
return,
Since the friend of my bosom's no more;
With tears unavailing I hopelessly mourn,
For the worth I admir'd, I must ever de-
plore.
Adieu to the grove, to the meadow, and
field,
Which erst I survey'd with delight;
The nightingale's numbers no pleasures can
yield,
Nor the woodbine alcove any longer in-
vite.
Oh! when shall I mingle my ashes with
thine
In cordial and silent repose;
Till the last glorious morn shall auspiciously
shine,
And awake us to raptures superior to
these!

E. I. House, Dec. 9, 1798.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

THIRD SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

[Concluded from Vol. XXXIV. Page 411.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, DEC. 10.

THE Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee on Lord Nelson's Annuity Bill, Lord Waiſingham in the chair, the Proviſions of the Bill were agreed to *nem. diff.*

MONDAY, DEC. 17.

The Royal Aſſent was given, by Commiſſion, to the following Bills, viz.

The Malt Duty Bill, the Place and Penſion Duty Bill, Lord Nelson's Annuity Bill, and the Bill for the better Prevention, &c. of Perſons ſerving in his Majeſty's Sea or Land Forces being ſeduc'd from their Duty and Allegiance.

Mr. Hobart preſented from the Houſe of Commons the Bill for continuing the Act of laſt Seſſion reſpecting the Service of the Britiſh Militia in Ireland.

Mr. W. Bird brought up the Small Note Continuation Bill, which, with the foregoing Bill, was read a firſt time.

On the queſtion for the ſecond reading of the Bill for authorizing the Continuance of the Britiſh Militia ſerving in Ireland,

The Earl of Radnor roſe to expreſs his diſapprobation of the meaſure. His leading objection againſt the Bill was, that it went virtually to diſſolve the compact originally entered into between the Country and the Militia Force; a meaſure of the kind was, he conceived, unprecedented in the legiſlative annals of the country. He objected alſo againſt the meaſure, as operating injuriouſly with reſpect to the diſcipline of the militia; and one of the worſt effects it obviouſly muſt have, would be the prevention of men of property from ſerving in the militia.

The queſtion was then put, and the Bill was ordered to be read a ſecond time to-morrow.

TUESDAY, DEC. 18.

Lord Grenville moved the Order of the Day for taking the Militia Service Bill into conſideration; which being read,

Lord Holland ſaid, this was a ſubject ſo unConſtitutional as to admit of no debate; that was even allowed by his Majeſty's Miniſter; but in a matter of ſuch vaſt magnitude, he was amazed they had not deemed it prudent, as well as political, to have a Call of the Houſe. He did not ſee any neceſſity for the continuation of the Engliſh militia in Ireland, now tranquillity was reſtored there, and he knew of no reaſon for it. It was ſaid, that they had all volunteered their ſervices: he knew the contrary to be the caſe. Officers of certain regiments, who had local intereſts in that country, exerted every influence to perſuade and induce the men to go thither; thoſe who had no ſuch intereſts were obſerved to be not only leſs ſanguine, but in many inſtances not even to offer their ſervices for that occaſion. He therefore deſired ſome plausible pretext, if not argument, for ſo great an innovation of the Conſtitution.

Lord Grenville replied, that it did not appear that any Call of the Houſe was neceſſary, as there was not a Noble Lord in it but who was acquainted with the progreſs of the Bill, and equally acquainted with its purport. If laſt year they ſanctioned it from the neceſſity of the times, they would this year find the ſame cauſe for continuing it. Though the Rebellion was extinct, ſtill there remained ſufficient reaſon to continue ſome Engliſh regiments in Ireland, as it was juſt as important to maintain tranquillity as to ſuppreſs rebellion.

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

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, DEC. 8.

THE Speaker stated that he had, in compliance with the Orders of the House, transmitted their thanks to Sir John Borlase Warren; that he had received an answer from that Officer, in which he expressed the high and grateful sense entertained by him, his officers, and his men, of the honour conferred upon them by the House of Commons; and adding, that next to the honour of serving their Country, they considered the approbation of Parliament as their greatest reward.

The Report of the Pension, Place, &c. Duty Bill was brought up and agreed to; as was that of the Malt Bill.

MONDAY, DEC. 10.

General Tarleton presented a petition from the Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Freemen of Liverpool, praying for leave to bring in a Bill for the improvement of its harbour.—The petition was received, and ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.

The House in a Committee of Ways and Means,

Mr. Pitt said, he would not trouble the House many minutes on the subject of Finance, which he should submit for their consideration.—An estimate of the Supply was already before them, as was that of the Ways and Means. At present he would confine himself to the matter of the Loan recently made, the amount whereof was no more than three millions. In his opinion it was the most beneficial and advantageous to the country ever made since he had the honour of filling the station which he now holds; and he had the satisfaction of informing the House, that the offers were to any extent he might have reasonably thought fit to claim; but he confined himself to what he should only want until the meeting after the recets, which he said would be sufficient for the public service during that period, viz. three millions.

The terms he made were as follow, viz.

Consols taken at $52\frac{1}{2}$			
Reduced at $53\frac{1}{4}$			
which were thus agreed on,			
Consols	52	10	0
$\frac{2}{3}$ of the Reduced	46	12	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Bonus instead of discount	0	13	4
			<hr/>
Total	99	15	$5\frac{1}{2}$
For 100l. money.			

which was $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. under the actual valuation of their money. This he submitted to be the best terms ever made on any similar occasion.

The House being resumed, the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

Sir Francis Burdett, after some few observations, moved, That there be laid before the House a list of the names of the several persons committed by virtue of an Act, intitled "An Act empowering his Majesty to confine persons suspected of being guilty of treasonable or seditious practices," together with the several prisons wherein they are confined.

Mr. Pitt said, he had no objection to the motion; but if it were intended to found any other motion thereon, he signified that his opposition then would depend on the nature of the intended motion.

The motion was then amended, on a suggestion from the Speaker, that as it was a power committed to the Crown, an Address to his Majesty was the proper mode to adopt.

An Address was agreed to, agreeable to the tenor of the motion.

TUESDAY, DEC. 11.

A Message from the Lords announced that their Lordships had agreed to the Bill for granting Lord Nelson an annuity of 2000l. during his life, and that of his next two heirs bearing the title.

Mr. Tierney, pursuant to the notice he had given, rose to make his promised motion. In doing which, he wished it might be known that he acted from himself as an individual, in no wise connected with any party influence. The purport of his motion was, "That it is the duty of his Majesty's Ministers not to advise his Majesty to make any Alliances which may impede or prevent a Negotiation for Peace with the French Republic, whenever that Power shows a disposition to make Peace consistent with the honour and interest of the British Empire." Concerning Continental Alliances, he was of opinion they could not be advantageous to England, and it must be other arguments than those he had already heard that would convince him to the contrary. It may be said that the motion infringes on the Royal Prerogative; that he denied: as well might it be said, that the withholding, or even refusing the supply, which can prevent carrying

carrying on war, infringed upon the prerogative of the Monarch, who had the power of making peace and war. He was aware of the many objections that might be started to the motion. It might be said it damped the rising spirit that prevailed throughout the nation, and throughout all Europe against the common enemy. He denied there existed on the Continent such a tendency. He begged the House to consider the relative situation of Russia, Prussia, and the Porte, the formidable Allies with whom we were to engage. Could any man of common sense believe that cordiality would exist between the Ottomans and the Russians? Or suppose that the Emperor and the Russians could agree in a common cause? or could a child in politics be convinced that Russia, the Emperor, and the Porte, could be called together in any one cause whatsoever, particularly in a subsidiary war? He was convinced of the impossibility. He adverted to the former "General Confederacy;" shewed how Prussia, with 1,200,000l. in her pocket, fell off the first; how the Emperor followed her example; and how, at this moment, each of these powers are actually endeavouring, each for themselves, to secure a lasting peace with the French Republic on the best terms they can.

He was of opinion Peace could now be made with France on eligible terms; the time of victory was the time to achieve it. We manifested a disposition in a most generous way soon after the victory of Lord Duncan; it was still more within our reach now, since that splendid victory gained by Lord Nelson. If, however, we are to have war and alliances, the way for England to cooperate would be with her Navy; but if we were to send away our troops, he would, by his duty as a Representative of the Nation, protest against it; and if we were to send subsidies, he would, by the share of domestic happiness which he must forfeit on the occasion, protest against them. He then took a view of the state of Ireland, which he considered at this instant in a precarious situation. He noticed the dangers that threatened our Eastern settlements from the irruption of Buonaparte in India. He observed also that the West Indies indicated symptoms no less alarming. Whilst, therefore, we had so much to apprehend at home, and so little to do with foreign alliances, he would ever oppose crusades. He then moved as before expressed.

The motion being seconded,

Mr. Canning opposed it in very warm and energetic terms. He took a comprehensive view of the war, its progress, and its present state; he adverted in a masterly manner to the observations made concerning our allies, and shewed in picturesque colours the cruelties committed by the French in Switzerland, the crimes committed against Venice, their usurpation of the Netherlands, of Holland, and of Egypt, their depredations in Germany, and their spoliation in Italy. Hence he argued the necessity of resisting them, and of forming alliances for that purpose. He took into consideration, in a masterly manner, our relative situation with that of all other countries, and displayed a vigour of mind equally intelligent, equally classical; and having replied, in a convincing style of argument, to the several points adduced by the Hon. Gentleman who made the motion, concluded with invoking the House to resist it in every shape.

Mr. Jekyll said, he disapproved of continental alliances, and would therefore vote for the motion; as continuing the war, and increasing our expences in so romantic a measure as improving French morals, would be attended with such an expence to English justice, that the amount would be infinite, and the end unanswerd.

Sir James Murray opposed the motion, as did Mr. William Dickinson.

The motion was then put and negatived without a division.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12.

The House in a Committee on the Bill empowering his Majesty to accept the voluntary offer of such militia regiments as tendered their services for Ireland, or elsewhere,

Mr. Pitt introduced a clause, that it should be in force till one month after the commencement of the next Session of Parliament.

Mr. M. A. Taylor said, the measure was unconstitutional in the extreme, and unnecessary in its purport. He paid many compliments to the Noble Marquis who is Lord Lieutenant in that country, and conceived that all that could be done for Ireland was already achieved under his wise and humane administration; and continuing any longer English regiments of militia there, he was of opinion, was wholly useless, and a redundant caution. He could of himself say (for he experienced it), that Ireland was now in a more flourishing state than ever it was.

Mr. Pitt bore testimony to the merit of Lord Cornwallis, but deemed it as just and fair to pay a very extensive tribute of applause to the Noble Lord (Camden) who preceded him, and who, in the hour of trial, discharged a most arduous duty; as well as to the officers and men of every description, who, to their signal honour, volunteered in the difficult and hazardous service.

Sir James Murray, in like manner, complimented the army serving in Ireland, and attributed the salvation of the country to their zeal and patriotism.

Mr. Johns said, he was a friend to the Bill, and differed only with the last Hon. Gentleman in not thinking Ireland safe whilst there was an armed rebel in the country.

The Mutiny Bill was read a third time and passed.

The English Small Note Bill was passed, and ordered to the Lords.

THURSDAY, DEC. 13.

The House went into a Committee on the Bill for explaining and amending certain Acts regarding the trade carried on by neutral vessels to the Cape of Good Hope. The Report was ordered to be brought up to-morrow.

FRIDAY, DEC. 14.

On the Order of the Day being read that the Report of the Committee on the Bill for a Tax on Income be further considered, a division took place, when there appeared for the Recommittal 183; against it, 23. Majority for the Bill 160.

MONDAY, DEC. 17.

The Report of the Bill for amending the Land Tax Redemption Bill of last year, was brought up, and the Order read for taking it into consideration, to which the House agreed.

Mr. Pitt then introduced a very considerable number of clauses, which occupied the House nearly four hours, all of which were mere matters of local tendency. Among the rest, he introduced one, the purport of which regulation was, "that surveyors should be appointed by the Commissioners acting under the law, who should be duly sworn to estimate the actual value of such lands, previous to their sale."

This brought on a very long and uninteresting conversation between the Master of the Rolls, Mr. Simeon, Mr. Ryder, Colonel Wood, Mr. Ellison, the Solicitor General, Mr. Tierney, and Mr. Pitt, when it was at length agreed to.

The Order of the Day being read for the recommitment of the Income Bill, and the question being put for the House to go into a Committee, a division took place, when there appeared for the motion, 116; against it, 3.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee,

Mr. Tierney contended against the preamble of the Bill, Lord Hawkesbury having moved "that the preamble should stand part of the Bill."

This motion, therefore, produced a debate, or rather altercation, and the question was again put, "That this Preamble do make part of the Bill;" when

Mr. Tierney opposed the motion, and renewed, but in a more violent strain, his former arguments, and concluded by stating, that as the Chancellor of the Exchequer had rated the income of the people at 102 millions, out of which last year they paid no less in taxation than one third; he thought, that in approaching them this year for an additional and serious claim, he should have at least advanced with respect, instead of charge, accusation, libel, and ingratitude.

This called up Lord Hawkesbury, who denying that the "whole people" were implicated in the charge, read the words in the preamble as follows: "Whereas in sundry instances the said payments have been greatly evaded;" and thence contended that the meaning forced on the sentence did not apply.

Mr. Tierney then said, that this tax would be as unproductive as all the Minister's new measures turned out to be. He expected seven millions by his Assessed Taxes—they produced but four millions—he calculated ten on this—he would find himself equally deceived.

Mr. Ellis professed his support of the Preamble of the Bill, from circumstances of evasion that came within his knowledge.

The Attorney General and Mr. Pitt supported the Bill in principle and detail; Mr. Tierney and Mr. William Smith opposed it. At length Mr. Wigley, in arguing on the first clause, moved, That instead of the word "Income," the word "Property" be inserted; upon which, after some further observations, the House divided, for the motion, 9; against it, 123.

Adjourned.

BATTLE OF THE NILE.

AUTHENTIC NARRATIVE OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SQUADRON UNDER THE COMMAND OF REAR-ADMIRAL SIR HORATIO NELSON, FROM ITS SAILING FROM GIBRALTAR TO THE CONCLUSION OF THE GLORIOUS BATTLE OF THE NILE :

DRAWN UP FROM THE MINUTES OF AN OFFICER OF RANK IN THE SQUADRON.

[*Concluded from Vol. XXXIV. Page 416.*]

THE action commenced at sun-set, which was at 31 min. past six P.M. with an ardour and vigour which it is impossible to describe.

At about seven o'clock total darkness had come on; but the whole hemisphere was, with intervals, illuminated by the fire of the hostile fleets. Our ships, when darkness came on, had all hoisted their distinguishing lights, by a signal from the Admiral.

The van ship of the enemy, *Le Guerrier*, was dismasted in less than twelve minutes; and, in ten minutes after, the second ship, *Le Conquerant*, and the third, *Le Spartiate*, very nearly at the same moment were also dismasted. *L'Aquilon* and *Le Souverain Peuple*, the fourth and fifth ships of the enemy's line, were taken possession of by the British at half past eight in the evening.

Captain Berry, at that hour, sent Lieutenant Galway, of the *Vanguard*, with a party of marines, to take possession of *Le Spartiate*, and that officer returned by the boat the French Captain's sword, which Captain Berry immediately delivered to the Admiral, who was then below, in consequence of the severe wound which he had received in the head during the heat of the attack.

At this time it appeared that victory had already declared itself in our favour; for although *L'Orient*, *L'Heureux*, and *Tonnant*, were not taken possession of, they were considered as completely in our power, which pleasing intelligence Captain Berry had likewise the satisfaction of communicating in person to the Admiral.

At ten minutes after nine, a fire was observed on board *L'Orient*, the French Admiral's ship, which seemed to proceed from the after part of the Cabin, and which increased with great rapidity, presently involving the whole of the after part of the ship in flames. This circumstance Captain Berry immediately communicated to the Admiral, who,

though suffering severely from his wound, came upon deck, where the first consideration that struck his mind, was concern for the danger of so many lives; to save as many as possible of whom, he ordered Captain Berry to make every practicable exertion. A boat, the only one that could swim, was instantly dispatched from the *Vanguard*, and other ships that were in a condition to do so immediately followed the example; by which means, from the best possible information, the lives of above seventy Frenchmen were saved.

The light thrown by the fire of *L'Orient* upon the surrounding objects enabled us to perceive with more certainty the situation of the two fleets, the colours of both being clearly distinguishable. The cannonading was still partially kept up to leeward of the centre till about ten o'clock, when *L'Orient* blew up with a most tremendous explosion. An awful pause and death-like silence for about three minutes ensued, when the wreck of the masts, yards, &c. &c. which had been carried to a vast height, fell down into the water and on board the surrounding ships. A port fire from *L'Orient* fell into the main royal of the *Alexander*, the fire occasioned by which was however extinguished in about two minutes, by the active exertions of Capt. Ball.

After this awful scene, the firing recommenced with the ships to leeward of the centre till twenty minutes past ten, when there was a total cessation of firing for about ten minutes; after which it was revived till about three in the morning, when it again ceased.

After the victory had been secured in the van, such British ships as were in a condition to move had gone down upon the fresh ships of the enemy.

At five minutes past five in the morning, the two rear ships of the enemy, *Le Guillaume Tell* and the *Genereux*, were the only French ships of the line that had their colours flying.

At fifty-four minutes past five a French frigate, *L'Artemise*, fired a broadside and struck her colours; but such was the unwarrantable and infamous conduct of the French Captain, that after having thus surrendered, he set fire to his ship, and with part of his crew, made his escape on shore.

Another of the French frigates, *La Serieuse*, had been sunk by the fire from some of our ships; but as her poop remained above water, her men were saved upon it, and were taken off by our boats in the morning.

The *Bellerophon*, whose masts and cables had been entirely shot away, could not retain her situation abreast of *L'Orient*, but had drifted out of the line to the lee side of the Bay, a little before that ship blew up. The *Audacious* was in the morning detached to her assistance.

At eleven o'clock, *Le Generoux* and *Guillaume Tell*, with the two frigates, *La Justice* and *La Diane*, cut their cables and stood out to sea, pursued by the *Zealous*, Captain Hood, who, as the Admiral himself has stated, handsomely endeavoured to prevent their escape; but as there was no other ship in a condition to support the *Zealous*, she was recalled.

The whole day of the 2d was employed in securing the French ships that had struck, and which were now all completely in our possession, *Le Tonnant* and *Timoleon* excepted; as these were both dismasted, and consequently could not escape, they were naturally the last of which we thought of taking possession.

On the morning of the 3d, the *Timoleon* was set fire to, and *Le Tonnant* had cut her cable, and drifted on shore; but that active officer, Capt. Miller, of the *Theseus*, soon got her off again, and secured her in the British line.

The British force engaged consisted of 12 ships of 74 guns, and the *Leander*, of 50.

From the over anxiety and zeal of Captain Trowbridge to get into action, his ship, the *Culloden*, in standing in for the van of the enemy's line, unfortunately grounded upon the tail of a shoal running off from the island, on which were the mortar and gun batteries of the enemy; and notwithstanding all the exertions of that able Officer and his ship's company, she could not be got off. This unfortunate circum-

stance was severely felt at the moment by the Admiral and all the Officers of the Squadron; but *their* feelings were nothing compared to the anxiety and even anguish of mind which the Captain of the *Culloden* himself experienced for so many eventful hours. There was but one consolation that could offer itself to him in the midst of the distresses of his situation—a feeble one it is true—that his ship served as a beacon for three other ships, viz. the *Alexander*, *Theseus*, and *Leander*, which were advancing with all possible sail set close in his rear, and which otherwise might have experienced a similar misfortune, and thus in a greater proportion still, have weakened our force.

It was not till the morning of the 2d, that the *Culloden* could be got off, and it was found she had suffered very considerable damage in her bottom; that her rudder was beat off, and the crew could scarcely keep her afloat with all pumps going.

The resources of Capt. Trowbridge's mind availed him much, and were admirably exerted upon this trying occasion. In four days he had a new rudder made upon his own deck, which was immediately shipped; and the *Culloden* was again in a state for actual service, though still very leaky.

The Admiral, knowing that the wounded of his own ships had been well taken care of, bent his first attention to those of the enemy. He established a truce with the Commandant of *Aboukir*, and through him made a communication to the Commandant of *Alexandria*, that it was his intention to allow all the wounded Frenchmen to be taken ashore to proper hospitals, with their own Surgeons to attend them: a proposal which was well received by the French, and which was carried into effect on the following day.

The activity and generous consideration of Captain Trowbridge were again exerted at this time, for the general good. He communicated with the shore, and had the address to procure a supply of fresh provisions, onions, &c. which were served out to the sick and wounded, and which proved of essential utility.

On the 2d, the Arabs and *Mamelukes*, who during the battle had lined the shores of the Bay, saw with transport that the victory was decisively ours, an event in which they participated with

with an exultation almost equal to our own; and on that and the two following nights, the whole coast and country were illuminated as far as we could see, in celebration of our victory.—This had a great effect upon the minds of our prisoners, as they conceived that this illumination was the consequence not entirely of our success, but of some signal advantage obtained by the Arabs and Mamelukes over Buonaparte.

Although it is natural to suppose that the time and attention of the Admiral, and all the Officers of his Squadron, were very fully employed in repairing the damages sustained by their own ships, and in securing those of the enemy, which their valour had subdued, yet the mind of that *great and good man* felt the strongest emotions of the most pious gratitude to the Supreme Being, for the signal success which, by his divine favour, had crowned his endeavours in the cause of his Country, and in consequence, on the morning of the 2d, he issued the following Memorandum to the different Captains of his Squadron:

“ Vanguard, off the Mouth of the Nile, 2d day of Aug. 1798.

“ALMIGHTY GOD having blessed his Majesty’s arms with Victory, the Admiral intends returning public thanksgiving for the same at two o’clock this day; and he recommends every ship doing the same as soon as convenient.

“ To the respective Captains of the Squadron.”

At two o’clock accordingly on that day Public Service was performed on the quarter-deck of the Vanguard, by the Rev. Mr. Comyn, the other ships following the example of the Admiral, though perhaps not all at the same time.

This solemn act of gratitude to Heaven seemed to make a very deep impression upon several of the prisoners, both officers and men, some of the former of whom remarked, “that it was no wonder we could preserve such order and discipline, when we could impress the minds of our men with such sentiments after a victory so great, and at a moment of such seeming confusion.”

On the same day the following Memorandum was issued to all the ships, expressive of the Admiral’s sentiments of the noble exertions of the different officers and men of his Squadron:

“ Vanguard, 2d day of August, 1798, off the Mouth of the Nile.

“The Admiral most heartily congratulates the Captains, Officers, Seamen, and Marines, of the Squadron he has the honour to command, on the event of the late action; and he desires they will accept his most sincere and cordial thanks for their very gallant behaviour in this glorious battle. It must forcibly strike every British seaman, how superior their conduct is, when IN DISCIPLINE and GOOD ORDER, to the riotous behaviour of lawless Frenchmen.

“The Squadron may be assured the Admiral will not fail, with his dispatches, to represent their truly meritorious conduct in the strongest terms to the Commander in Chief.

“ To the Captains of the Ships of the Squadron.”

The praise expressed in this Memorandum could not fail to be highly acceptable and gratifying to every individual in the Squadron; and the observation which it endeavoured to impress upon the minds of all, of the striking advantages derived from DISCIPLINE and GOOD ORDER, was so much the effect of recent experience, that every heart immediately assented to its justice.

The benefit of this important truth will not, we trust, be confined to any particular branch of the British Navy: the sentiment of the HERO of the NILE must infuse itself into the heart of every British seaman, in whatever quarter of the globe he may be extending the glory and interests of his country, and will there produce the conviction, that *Courage* alone will not lead him to Conquest, without the aid and direction of exact Discipline and Order. Let those who desire to emulate (as every British seaman must) the glory acquired upon this signal occasion, pursue the same means which principally led to its acquisition. Let them repose the most perfect reliance on the courage, judgment, and skill of their superior Officers, and let them aid the designs of these by uniformly submissive obedience and willing subordination—so shall the British Navy continue to be the admiration of the world till time shall be no more!

Immediately after the action, some Maltese, Genoese, and Spaniards, who had been serving on board the French fleet, offered their services to ours, which were accepted; and they expressed

pressed the greatest happiness at thus being freed, as they themselves said, from the tyranny and cruelty of the French.

On the fourth day after the action, Capt. Barry, of the Vanguard, sailed in the Leander, of 50 guns, with the Admiral's dispatches to the Commander in Chief, Earl St. Vincent, off Cadiz, containing intelligence of the Glorious Victory which he had obtained.

[Here ends the Journal from which this Narrative has been compiled. We consider it unnecessary here to restate the Line of Battle of the two fleets, or to repeat the Lists of the Killed and Wounded, &c. as these have already been so fully given to the public through the official channel of the Admiral's dispatches.

It would to us, however, appear a want of just feeling and sentiment, were we to send a *Narrative* into the world, so *authentic* and *circumstantial*, without attempting to express, however inadequately, our homage for the splendid talent and heroic energy by which the glorious event of which it is descriptive was achieved. The daring enterprize of the Attack could only be rivalled by the persevering Courage with which it was supported, and the unparalleled Success with which it was crowned.

Where the services of ALL upon this great occasion were so eminently marked by the most animated gallantry, it would not only be invidious, but perhaps impossible, to make a selection of individual pre-eminence. If every man had not done his duty to the utmost stretch of his ability, it seems impossible that an inferior force should have obtained so signal a victory over one so very considerably superior. The different situations, however, of the different ships, certainly placed some in circumstances of more arduous and unequal combat than others. The undaunted magnanimity with which the Bellerophon was placed alongside L'Orient, excited at the moment the highest admiration, and the perseverance with which she retained her situation, must ever be the theme of eulogium with every officer and man in the British squadron. Other instances, which gave room for a more peculiar display of heroism, might be adduced; but where ALL were Heroes, the praise of HEROISM IS JUSTLY DUE TO ALL.

In the Chief Commander upon this occasion, it is evident that the high gallantry of his spirit is the least striking qualification for the command with which he had so judiciously been invested. To fight and to conquer had been familiar to him; but he was now called upon for the exercise of qualities which raise the true Hero above the level of the general mass of mankind, and constitute the character of a *great Commander*.—These, it has been seen, he not only fully possessed, but most admirably exerted. He pursued to every point in which there seemed the best chance of finding his enemy—he suffered incertitude and disappointment with unshaken firmness; and the delay which occurred in the gratification of his wishes, only added to the heroic feeling from which they arose.

An idea has gone abroad, that the attack in Aboukir Bay was directed by accident. No idea can be more unfounded, or more derogatory to the professional character of the gallant Admiral. It is proved from this Narrative, that his mode of attack was the result of deep and deliberate cogitation; and so clearly had he explained himself to those who were to bear their respective shares in the execution of his plans, that when they discovered their enemy, little remained to be done but to commence the premeditated attack. How well the plan for the attack at anchor was concerted, the event has fully proved; and there is certainly every just ground for the conclusion, that wherever, or in whatever situation, the British Squadron, under Rear-Admiral Nelson, had fallen in with the enemy, the result would have been successful and glorious in a superlative degree.

As it was—no battle was ever more desperately fought—no victory was ever more complete in itself, or more important in its consequences;—and when the superiority in force of the enemy, and his advantages of situation, are considered, it must be pronounced to be the most daring enterprize, under the conduct of reason and skill, that ever was attempted; and THE BATTLE OF THE NILE, which now fills all Europe with sensations of astonishment and admiration, must continue to be our favourite theme of panegyric, our PRIDE, and our BOAST, while generous and heroic feelings shall continue to be cherished by the British Nation.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 4.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Admiral Lord Bridport, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 2d inst.

SIR,

I ENCLOSED is the copy of a letter I have received from the Hon. Capt. Stopford, of his Majesty's ship Phaeton, which I transmit to you for their Lordships' information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BRIDPORT.

Phaeton, at Sea, Nov. 24.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that his Majesty's ship under my command has this day captured a French brig privateer, called *La Resolue*, mounting 18 guns, and carrying 70 men.

She was returning from a cruize, in which she had captured one English merchant ship, called the *General Wolfe*, from Poole bound to Newfoundland; and an American sloop from Boston to Hamburgh, which latter was recaptured by the *Stag* last night. The *Phaeton* having continued the chase after the privateer, the two ships separated, but I am in hopes that we shall soon again join.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. STOPFORD.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 8.

[A Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, dated Oct. 31, states the capture of a French cutter by Capt. Bland, of *L'Espoir*; and another letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, dated Nov. 15, contains a list of seven vessels captured, recaptured, and destroyed, by his Majesty's ships *Flora* and *Caroline*.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 15.

[A Letter from Capt. Tho. R. Ridge, of the *Badger* Excise cutter, states the capture of a French lugger privateer.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 22.

[A Letter from Lord Bridport states the capture of a French letter of

marque by Capt. Jenkins, of the *Ambruscade*; and a letter from the Earl of St. Vincent states the capture of a French privateer by his Majesty's sloop *El Corso*.]

DOWNING-STREET, DEC. 23, 1798.

CAPT. GIFFORD, First Aide-de-Camp to Gen. the Hon. Charles Stuart, arrived this afternoon at the Office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, with a dispatch from the General, of which the following is a copy:

Ciudadella, Nov. 18, 1793.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that his Majesty's forces are in possession of the Island of Minorca, without having sustained the loss of a single man.

As neither Commodore Duckworth or myself could procure any useful information relative to the object of the expedition at Gibraltar, it was judged advisable to dispatch the *Peterell* sloop of war to cruize off the harbour of Mahon for intelligence; where, after remaining a few days, she joined the fleet near the *Columbrites*, without having made any essential discovery. So circumstanced, it was agreed to attempt a descent in the Bay of Addaya; and the wind proving favourable on the 7th inst. a feint was made with the line of battle ships at *Fornelles*, and boats were assembled for that purpose under the direction of Capt. Bowen, Capt. Polden, and Capt. Prossland. Previous to the landing of the troops, a small battery at the entrance of the Bay was evacuated, the magazine blown up, the guns spiked, and shortly after the first division, consisting of 800 men, was on shore. A considerable explosion to the Westward indicated that the Spaniards had also abandoned the works at *Fornelles*. Nearly at the same moment 2000 of the enemy's troops approached in several different directions, and threatened to surround our considerable force, but were repulsed with some loss on the left, while the guns of the *Argo* checked a similar attempt on the right flank; and the post was maintained

until

until the debarkation of the different divisions afforded the means of establishing a position from whence the enemy's troops would have been attacked with considerable advantage, had they not retired in the beginning of the night.

The strength of the ground, the passes, and the badness of the roads in Minorca, are scarcely to be equalled in the most mountainous parts of Europe; and what increased the difficulty of advancing upon this occasion was the dearth of intelligence; for although near 100 deserters had come in from the Swiss regiments, and affirmed that the remaining force upon the Island exceeded 4000 men, no particular account of the enemy's movements was obtained. Under this uncertainty it was for a few minutes doubtful what measure to pursue, but as quickly determined to proceed by a forced march to Mercadal, and thereby separate the enemy's force by possessing that essential pass in the first instance, and from thence advancing upon his principal communications to either extremity of the Island, justly depending upon Commodore Duckworth's zeal and exertions to forward from Addaya and Fornelles such supplies of provisions and ordnance stores as might favour subsequent operations.

To effect this object, Colonel Graham was sent with 600 men, and by great exertion arrived at Mercadal a very few hours after the main force of the enemy had marched towards Ciudadella, making several officers and soldiers prisoners, seizing various small magazines, and establishing his corps in front of the village.

The perlevering labour of 250 seamen, under the direction of Lieut. Buchannan, during the night, having greatly assisted the artillery in forwarding the battalion guns, the army arrived at Mercadal on the 9th, where, learning that Mahon was nearly evacuated, a disposition was instantly made to operate with the whole force in that direction, and Col. Paget detached under this movement with 300 men to take possession of the town: upon his arrival, he summoned Fort Charles to surrender, and made the Lieutenant-Governor of the island, a Colonel of artillery, and 160 men, prisoners of war, removed the boom obstructing the entrance of the harbour, and gave free passage to the *Cormorant* and *Aurora* frigates, which were previously sent by Commodore

Duckworth to make a diversion off that port. But these were not the only advantages immediately resulting from this movement; it favoured desertion, intercepted all stragglers, and enabled the different departments of the army to procure beasts of burthen for the further progress of his Majesty's arms.

Having ascertained that the enemy's troops were throwing up works and entrenching themselves in front of Ciudadella, it was resolved to force their position on the night of the 13th inst. and, preparatory to this attempt, Col. Paget with 200 men was withdrawn from Mahon; Col. Moncrief sent forward with a detachment to Ferarias; three light twelve pounders, and five and a half inch howitzers, and 90 marines landed from the fleet; when, in consequence of its having been communicated to Commodore Duckworth, that four ships, supposed of the line, were seen between Majorca and Minorca steering towards the last-mentioned island, he decided to pursue them, requested that the seamen and marines might reembark, and signified his determination of proceeding with all the armed transports to sea: but weighing the serious consequences which would result to the army from the smallest delay on the one hand, and the advantages to be reasonably expected from a spirited attack on the other, it was thought adviseable to retain them with the army; and, on the 12th instant, the whole force marched to Alpiuz, and from thence proceeded on the 13th to Jupet, Col. Moncrief's detachment moving in a parallel line on the Ferarias Road to Mala Garaba. These precautions, and the appearance of two columns approaching the town, induced the enemy to retire from their half-constructed defences within the walls of Ciudadella; and in the evening of the same day, a small detachment, under Capt. Muter, was sent to take possession of the *Torré den Quart*, whereby the army was enabled to advance on the 14th, apparently in three columns, upon Kane's, the Ferarias, and Fornelles Roads, to the investment of the town at day-break, occupying ground covered by the position the enemy had relinquished: thus stationed, in want of heavy artillery, and every article necessary for a siege, it was judged expedient to summon the Governor of Minorca to surrender; and the Preliminary Articles were immediately considered; but doubts arising

arising on the part of the enemy, whether the investing force was superior in number to the garrison, two batteries of three twelve pounders, and three five and a half inch howitzers were erected in the course of the following night within eight hundred yards of the place, and, at day-break, the main body of the troops formed in order of battle considerably to the right of Kane's Road, leaving the picquets to communicate between them and Colonel Moncrief's post. This line, partly real, and partly imaginary, extended four miles in front of the enemy's batteries, from whence two eighteen pound shot were immediately fired at the troops; but a timely parley, and the distant appearance of the squadron, occasioned the cessation of hostilities, and renewed a negotiation, which, through the address of Major General Sir James St. Clair Erskine, terminated in the annexed Capitulation.

Four weeks salt provisions for the garrison, besides the enclosed list of Ordnance stores, were found in the town of Ciudadella.

The assistance received from Commodore Duckworth, in forwarding the light artillery and provisions, greatly facilitated the rapid movements of the army; and I am happy in the opportunity of declaring my obligations to Lord Mark Kerr and Captain Caulfield, for the supplies they sent from Mahon, and their exertions to land two mortars, which, in the event of further resistance, might have proved of the utmost importance in securing the army, or compelling the enemy to surrender.

The support I have experienced from Major General Sir James St. Clair Erskine, Brigadiers General Stuart and Oakes, the exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, my Adjutant General, the zeal, spirit, and perseverance of both the Officers and men of the different regiments under my command, have eminently contributed to the success of the expedition, and authorise me to represent their services as highly deserving his Majesty's most gracious approbation.

Capt. Gifford, my First Aide de Camp, who is perfectly acquainted with every circumstance concerning the Capitulation of Ciudadella, and the reduction of the island of Minorca, will have the honour to deliver this dispatch.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHS. STUART.

The Right Hon. Henry Dundas,

TERMS of CAPITULATION demanded for the Surrender of the Fortress of Ciudadella to the Arms of his Britannic Majesty.

I. The garrison shall not be considered as prisoners of War, but shall march out free, with their arms, drums beating, colours flying, with twelve rounds of cartridge per man.

Answer.—The towns and fortresses of Ciudadella, and the Fort of St. Nicholas, together with all artillery, ammunition, stores, provisions, or effects, the property of his most Catholic Majesty, shall be surrendered to his Britannic Majesty's arms, and the Gate of Mahon, and the Fort of St. Nicholas, shall be delivered up to the British army to-morrow at noon.

II. They shall be preceded by four brass 4 pounders and two 2 inch howitzers, with lighted matches, and twelve rounds for each.

Answer.—The garrison shall march out as proposed in the first and second Articles, but the guns must be left with the artillery.

III. The said garrison shall be sent with all due convenience to Spain, at the expense of his Britannic Majesty, to one of the nearest ports of the Peninsula, excepting the first battalion of the Swiss regiment of Yan, and the detachment of the Dragoons of Numancia, with their horses and furniture, who shall be sent to Majorca, as belonging to corps which garrison that island.

Answer.—The garrison shall be conveyed to the nearest port of his Most Catholic Majesty.

IV. The Officers in this Island and Fortress shall keep their arms, horses, and equipage, with the funds of their regiments, and shall be permitted to go to Mahon, for the purpose of bringing away their families, and removing or disposing of their property there.

Answer.—Admitted, they paying their just debts and the Officers who have occasion to go to Mahon, to bring away their families or dispose of their property, will have passports on applying to the British Commander in Chief.

V. The Officers of the War Department, the Revenue, and Marine, together with the persons employed in every branch thereof, shall be permitted to follow the garrison, and are to be included in Articles III. IV. and V.

Answer.—Admitted.

VI. Whatever Officers and Troops have been made prisoners in Mahon, or other parts of the Island, since the 7th instant, are comprehended in the above Five Articles.

Answer.—People who have already surrendered cannot be included in the above Capitulation.

VII. The Deserters from this army who have given themselves up to the protection of his Britannic Majesty since the said 7th instant, shall be restored to our army.

Answer.—Refused.

VIII. Beasts of burthen, both great and small, shall be granted at the ordinary prices, for those who may be desirous of going to Mahon.

Answer.—Admitted.

IX. During the time the garrison may remain in this island, their necessary wants shall be supplied at the expence of Spain.

Answer.—There will be no obstacle to the garrison's being supplied with provisions by its own Officers while it remains, which will be as short a time as possible, and be regulated by the Commander in Chief.

X. The sick and wounded shall remain in the hospitals, and their treatment be at the expence of their regiments.

Answer.—Admitted.

XI. The Inhabitants of this island shall be allowed to continue in the free exercise of their religion, enjoying peaceably the revenues, property, and privileges which they possess and enjoy at present.

XII. The Episcopal See of the island shall remain established in it, according to the Bull for its new creation, enjoying the honours, authority, and rents belonging to the Bishopric, and subsisting with its Ecclesiastical Chapter and as Suffragan of the Archbishop of Valencia.

XIII. The Universities (or Corporations) of the island shall be maintained in the enjoyment of the particular privileges and franchises which have been granted to them by the ancient Kings of Spain, as they now possess them, and as they have been allowed to them in the Treaties which have taken place as often as this island has passed from one dominion to another.

Answer.—XII. and XIII. are Articles which do not properly belong to this Capitulation, but of course due

care will be taken to secure the peaceable inhabitants in the enjoyment of their religion and property.

XIV. The Merchant ship named *Experiencia*, which is in Mahon, coming from Smyrna, and belonging to the Consulate of Cadiz, and its cargo, shall remain free, and a passport be granted for its safe conduct to Spain.

Answer.—Refused.

XV. Commissioners will be appointed on both sides to settle the detail of the execution of this treaty; and to deliver and receive all stores, &c. the property of his Most Catholic Majesty.

(Signed) CHAS. STUART,
General and Commander in Chief.

J. T. DUCKWORTH,
Commodore and Naval Com. in Chief.

JUAN NEPOMUSENO DE QUESADA,
Ciudadella, 25th Nov. 1798.

Return of Ordnance taken in the Island of Minorca.

Camp opposite Ciudadella, Nov. 18.

Ciudadella and Fort St. Nichola—Five brass $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch howitzers; brass ordnance, four 4 pounders; mounted. Iron ordnance, six 18, ten 12, eight 9, and two 6 pounders; mounted.

Mahon—One 13 inch, three brass $10\frac{3}{4}$ inch mortars; —three brass $6\frac{1}{2}$ inch howitzers; —Iron ordnance, fifteen 32, twelve 18, seventeen 12, and three 6 pounders, mounted; —three brass $8\frac{1}{2}$ inch howitzers, brass ordnance, three 24, four 12 pounders; —iron ordnance, two 24, one 18, and five 12 pounders, dismounted.

Lower Musquito—Iron ordnance, one 6 pounder, mounted.

Upper Musquito—Iron ordnance, three 9, two 6 pounders, mounted.

Calacolins—Iron ordnance, four 12 pounders, mounted.

St. Teresa—Brass ordnance, four 12 pounders, mounted.

Fornelles—Iron ordnance, fourteen 18 pounders, mounted.

Pointa Prima—Iron ordnance, four 12 pounders, mounted.

Calacoufa—Iron ordnance, four 12 pounders, mounted.

Total.—One 13, three $10\frac{3}{4}$ inch mortars; three $8\frac{1}{2}$, three $6\frac{1}{2}$, five $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch howitzers; fifteen 32, five 24, thirty-three

three 18, fifty-two 12, eleven 9, eight 6, four 4 pounders.

Return of the Ammunition and Stores taken on the Island of Minorca.

Fifty 13, one hundred 10 $\frac{3}{4}$, one hundred and eighty 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, seventy-eight 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch shells.

One thousand nine hundred and eighty 32, three thousand one hundred and thirty-one 18, four thousand four hundred and sixty 12, one thousand four hundred and forty 9, one thousand four hundred and thirty-three 6, seven hundred and sixty-four 4 pound round shot.

Sixty-eight 32, three hundred and twenty 12 pound grape shot.

Forty-seven 32, sixty 18, one hundred and sixty-eight 12, six 9, forty-eight 6 pound double headed shot.

Ninety-nine 4 pound round shot, fixed ammunition.

One hundred and forty-four hand-granades.

Two hundred and seventy thousand musquet ball cartridges.

Two thousand flints.

Six hundred and ninety-eight 18, one thousand and ten 12, one hundred and sixty 9, two hundred and thirteen 6 pound cartridges, filled.

Eight hundred and twenty-one whole, and three half barrels of gunpowder.

HAYLORD FLAMINGHAM,

Captain, comm. the Royal Artillery.

His Excellency General the Hon. Charles Stuart, Commander in Chief, &c.

Copy of an Embarkation Return delivered by his Excellency Don Juan Nepomuseno de Quesada, to his Excellency General the Hon. Charles Stuart, Commander in Chief of the British Forces in the Island of Minorca.

FORTRESS OF CIUDADELLA, in the Island of Minorca.

General State of the Spanish Troops who are to embark for the Evacuation of this Island.

153 Officers.

3528 Sergeants, Drummers, and Rank and File.

56 Horses.

General Staff 16, including 1 Governor, 1 Lieutenant Governor, 1 Major-General, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) PEDRO QUADRADO,
Major General.

Ciudadella, Nov. 17, 1798.

I certify the above to be a true Copy ; and that since the landing of the British forces, and previous to the surrender of Ciudadella on the 16th instant, nearly 300 deserters have come over to the British army.

RD. STEWART, Agent General.

N. B. The corps composing the Spanish force in this Island are as follows : viz. Regiment of Valencia, 3 battalions. Swiss regiment of Ruttiman, 2 battalions. Swiss regiment of Yann, 1 battalion. A detachment of the Dragoons of Numancia. And a detachment of Artillery.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, DEC. 23, 1798.

LIEUT. JONES, of his Majesty's ship *Leviathan*, arrived here this afternoon with a dispatch from Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent to Mr. Nepean, of which the following is a Copy :

Le Souverain, Gibraltar, Dec. 6, 1798.

SIR,

I INCLOSE the copy of a letter from Commodore Duckworth, with other documents relating to the conquest of the Island of Minorca ; upon which important event I request you will congratulate the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Lieut. Jones, First of the *Leviathan*, is the bearer of this dispatch, who, from the report of Commodore Duckworth, and my own observation when my flag was on board that ship, is highly deserving their Lordships' favour and protection.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

ST. VINCENT.

Leviathan, off Fournelles, Minorca, 19th Nov. 1798.

MY LORD,

IN pursuance of your Lordship's instructions to me of the 18th and 20th of October, I proceeded with the ships under my orders, and the troops under the command of the Hon. Gen. Chas. Stuart, to the rendezvous off the Colombrites ; and, after having been joined by his Majesty's sloop *Peterell*, and the arrangements for landing had been completed, on the 5th in the afternoon I stood for Minorca, but in consequence of light winds I did not make that Island till day-break on the 7th, then within five miles of the Port of Fournelles, where finding the wind directly
out

port of that harbour, and the enemy prepared for our reception, I (having previously consulted the General) made the signal for Capt. Bowen, of the *Argo*, accompanied by the *Cormorant* and *Aurora*, to assist in covering the landing, to lead into the Creek of *Addaya*, there not being water or space enough for the line of battle ships; which he executed in a most officer-like and judicious manner: and in hauling round the Northern point a battery of four twelve-pounders fired one gun; but, on seeing the broadside, the enemy left it, blowing up their magazines, and spiking the guns, when the transports were got in without damage, though there was scarcely room for stowing them in tiers. During this service, which was rapidly executed, the *Leviathan* and *Centaur* plied on and off *Fournelles*, to divert the attention of the enemy; but knowing an expeditious landing to be our greatest object, as soon as I observed the transports were nearly in the creek, I bore away, and anchored with the *Leviathan* and *Centaur* off its entrance, to see that service performed. One battalion was put on shore by eleven o'clock, and directly took the height, which proved fortunate, as the enemy very quickly appeared in two divisions, one of which was marching down towards the battery before mentioned, when I ordered the covering ships to commence a cannonade, which effectually checked their progress, and the General kept them at bay with the troops he had; and by six o'clock in the afternoon the whole were on shore, with eight six-pounders, field-pieces, and eight days' provisions, as also two howitzers. On the same evening, after ordering the *Cormorant* and *Aurora* to proceed off *Port Mahon*, with seven transports, to form a diversion, I got under weigh with the *Leviathan* and *Centaur*, and turned up to *Fournelles* with an intent to force the harbour; but on my entering the passage I found the enemy had evacuated the forts, and the wind throwing out cautioned me to anchor, when I made the *Centaur's* signal (which was following me) to haul off, landed the marines of the *Leviathan*, took possession of two forts of four guns each, and one of six: but soon after the General requesting I would not enter this port, I ordered Capt. Digby to embark the marines, and to put to sea, and cruise under the

command of Capt. Markham, who was employed in covering the Port of *Fournelles* and *Addaya*, and preventing succour being thrown in, whilst my pendant was hoisted on board the *Argo*, where I continued two days, aiding and directing the necessary supplies for the army. In this I was ably assisted by Capt. Bowen. During these two days I visited head-quarters to consult with the General, when it was decided, as the anchorage at *Addaya* was extremely hazardous, and the transports in hourly risque of being lost, to remove them to *Fournelles*; which was executed under cover of the *Leviathan* and *Centaur*. On the 11th, I ordered the *Centaur* off *Ciudadella* to prevent reinforcements being thrown in, and anchored the *Leviathan* at *Fournelles*, landed some twelve pounder field pieces and howitzers, the sailors drawing them up to the army, shifted my pendant to the *Leviathan*, and left the *Argo* at *Addaya*, ordering Capt. Bowen to continue there till all the depots were re-embarked and removed, which was effected that day. Late that evening I received information from the General that four ships, supposed to be of the line, were seen between *Minorca* and *Majorca*. In the middle of the night, the General sent me another corroborating report from the look-out man, of the four ships seen being of the line. I instantly put to sea (though one-fifth of the crews were on shore) with two ships of the line, a forty-four, and three armed transports, and stood towards *Ciudadella*; when at day-light the next morning, that place bearing S. E. by S. eight or nine miles, five ships were seen from the mast-head standing directly down for *Ciudadella*. I instantly made the signal for a general chase, when I soon observed the enemy haul their wind for *Majorca*; but I continued the pursuit to prevent the possibility of their throwing in succour to *Minorca*; and at noon I discovered the enemy from the foreyard to be four large frigates and a sloop of war; this latter keeping her wind, I made the *Argo's* signal to haul after her, and Capt. Bowen, by his letter of the 15th, informs me he took her at half past three in the afternoon, and proved to be his Majesty's sloop *Peterell*, which had been captured the preceding forenoon by the Squadron of frigates I was in chase of.—For further particulars on that head I shall refer you to
 Captain

Captain Bowen's letter, where I am convinced you will observe with great concern the very harsh treatment the officers and crew of the *Peterell* met with when captured; and he has since added, that one man, who resisted the Spaniards plundering him of forty guineas, was murdered and thrown overboard. I continued the chase till 11 o'clock that night, when I was within three miles of the sternmost frigate; but finding the wind become light, I feared it would draw me too far from the Island of Minorca; I therefore hailed the *Centaur*, and directed Capt. Markham to pursue the enemy, steered directly for Ciudadella, which I made the subsequent afternoon (the 14th), with the *Calcutta* and *Ulysses*. The next morning (the 15th) at day-break, the *Argo* joined us off Ciudadella. Having had no communication from the General, I sent the First Lieutenant, Mr. Jones, though a very hazardous night, in the ship's cutter, with a letter to the General, proposing to cannonade Ciudadella if it would facilitate his operations. In the morning of the 16th, Lieutenant Jones returned with duplicates of two letters I had previously received by Captain Gifford, the General's Aide-de-Camp, acquainting me that he had summoned the town on the 14th, and that Terms of Capitulation were agreed upon on the 15th to surrender to his Majesty's arms. When I went on shore, I signed the Capitulation the General had made, on which fortunate event I most truly congratulate your Lordship. — The *Centaur* joined, not having been so fortunate as to capture either of the Spanish frigates, though within four miles of the sternmost, Capt. Markham being apprehensive the continuance of the chase would carry him to a great distance from more essential service. — From the 10th in the morning, when Fort Charles was put into our possession, and Lord Mark Kerr in the *Cormorant*, with the *Aurora*, Capt. Caulfield, entered the port, those ships have been employed for the defence of the harbour, guarding the prisoners; and I have the pleasure to assure your Lordship, in the performance of the various services incident to the movements I have stated, I cannot pass too high encomiums on the Captains, Officers, and Seamen under my command. From Captains Poulden and Presland, agents of transports, I re-

ceived every possible assistance in their departments; and when it was necessary I should proceed to sea to bring to action a reputed superior force, they shewed great spirit, and used every exertion to accompany me in their armed transports, as did Lieut. Simmonds, the other agent, in his. I must now beg leave to mention my First Lieutenant, Mr. George Jones, who, in the various and hazardous services he had to undergo during the attack of the Island, has proved highly deserving my praise; I have therefore put him to act as Commander of the *Peterell*, which ship I have presumed to recommend to convey the present dispatches. There is also high merit due to my Second Lieutenant, Mr. William Buchannan, whom I lauded as second in command under Captain Bowen, with more than 250 seamen. There were likewise the *Leviathan's* and *Centaur's* marines with the army, to the number of 100; but the other essential service calling Capt. Bowen on board his ship, the command of the seamen devolved on Lieut. Buchannan, and, as will appear by the strongest accompanying testimony given him from the Commander in Chief of the Army, he performed the services with the army with the greatest ability and exertion. I should feel myself remiss were I to close this without noticing to your Lordship the particular exertions, activity, and correctness of Lieut. Whiston, of the *Constitution* cutter, in the various services and messages he had to execute.

The General having signified his wish that his dispatches should be sent without delay, I have not yet been able to visit the Port of Mahon, to obtain a return of the state of the dock-yard or vessels captured in that place; but I understand, from Capt. Lord Robert Mark Kerr, that there are no ships of war, and only one merchant ship of value; the particulars of which I will transmit by the earliest opportunity. I have the honour to be, my Lord, with the highest respect, &c.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B.

Argo, at Sea, 15th Nov. 1798.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that at half past three P. M. on the 13th inst. I had the good fortune

to come up with the ship that I hauled the wind after round Cape Rouge, conformable to your signal; she proved to be his Majesty's ship Peterell, in possession of Don Antonio Franco Gandrada, second Captain of the Spanish frigate Flora, who, in company with three others named in the margin*, captured her the day before.

These frigates had come from Carthagena, had touched at Barcelona, sailed from thence on Saturday last bound to Mahon, with eight millions of rials to pay the troops.

Deeming it absolutely necessary to make the Peterell useful until your return, I took all the Spaniards out, (72 in number) and gave her in charge of my First Lieutenant, Mr. Lyne, with a Mate, two Midshipmen, thirty Seamen, and twelve Marines, directing them to land an Officer and Guide at Fornelles, with a letter for General Stuart, and to return here immediately.

I am sorry to inform you the Spaniards behaved very ill to the Officers and Seamen of the Peterell, having robbed and plundered them of every thing. Great part of the Captains and Officers clothes I have recovered. I returned off this place yesterday, but being calm I could not get near the shore.

I have honour to be, Sir, &c.

JAMES BOWEN.

Commodore Duckworth.

Before Ciudadella, Nov. 18, 1798.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to return you and the Gentlemen employed on shore under your command, my sincere thanks for your activity, zeal, and assistance, in forwarding the light artillery of the army; neither can too much praise be given to the seamen for their friendly and cheerful exertions under very hard labour; exertions which were accompanied with a propriety of behaviour which I greatly attribute to your management, and which will ever merit my acknowledgments, and affords me the satisfaction of assuring you that I am with sincere regard,

Your's, &c.

CHAS. STUART.

Lieutenant Buchannan.

A List of Stores found in the Arsenal at Port Mahon.

The keel and stern frame for a man of war brig, on the stocks, with all the timbers, and part of the cloathing, all the rigging, &c.

14 gun-boats, hauled up with all their rigging in good order, but the boats very old.

13 boats from 36 to 20 feet in length, all their rigging in good order, and fit for service.

2 cables of 17 inch.

2 cables of 9 inch.

2 cables of 5½ inch.

Rope of 5 inch, 400 fathoms.

Rope of 3 inch, 400 fathoms.

Rope of 2½ inch, 600 fathoms.

Rope of 1½ inch, 400 fathoms.

Rope of 1 inch, 300 fathoms.

Rope of ¾ inch, 400 fathoms.

Old junk, 6000 pounds.

Six anchors, from 14 to 17 hundred weight.

Seven grapnels, of 7 hundred weight.

A large quantity of all sorts of iron work.

A brass mortar, of 13 inch.

Three ditto, of 12 ditto.

Some shells, of 13 inch and of 8 inch.

Two topmasts for 74 gun ships.

Three lesser ones.

Several caps and spars.

1000 fir planks.

Several knees, and some oak plank.

Twenty tons of nails of all sorts.

Thirty belt of new, and about 400 yards of old canvas.

Fourteen Spanish pendants.

Blocks for the sheers and heaving ships down of all descriptions, with various other small articles.

(Signed) J. WOOLDRIDGE,
Lieutenant of the Cormorant.

November 18, 1798.

List of Ships and Vessels found at Port Mahon, and taken Possession of.

A ship of 540 tons, partly laden with cotton, gum, and drugs.

A ship of 200 tons, in ballast.

A xebec of 60 tons, laden with horn.

And four small Tartans.

(Signed) J. WOOLDRIDGE,
Lieutenant of the Cormorant.

November 18, 1798.

* Casilda, of 40 guns; Pomona, of 40; and Proserpine, of 40.

[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.]

PARIS, DEC. 7.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

THE President read a Message of the Directory in the following terms :

“ The Court of Naples has completed the measure of its perfidies. You will see by the letters of the Generals Joubert and Championnet, and by the copy of a letter from the Neapolitan General Mack to General Championnet, that the French troops in the Roman Republic have been attacked by the Neapolitan troops. Thus the moderation of the French Republic has only served to increase the audacity of her enemies. The Executive Directory is also bound to declare to you, that the Court of Turin, equally perfidious, is joined in a common cause with our enemies, and thus puts the finishing hand to a long train of crimes directed against the prosperity of the French Republic. The Executive Directory formally proposes to you to declare war against the Kings of Naples and Sardinia.”

RENUNCIATION OF HIS SARDINIAN MAJESTY.

The Commander in Chief gives orders that the present Act shall be printed in both languages, French and Italian, and made public :

Article I. His Majesty declares, that he renounces the exercise of all power, and he especially orders all his subjects whatever to obey the Provisional Government which is about to be established by the French General.

II. His Majesty orders the Piedmontese army to consider itself as part of the French army in Italy, and obey the French Commander in Chief as their own.

III. No change shall be made that can affect the Catholic Religion, or the safety or property of individuals.

The Piedmontese, who are anxious to change their abode, shall have liberty to take with them their moveable effects, to sell and liquidate their property, in order to export their value. The Piedmontese who are absent are at liberty to return to Piedmont, and to enjoy the same rights there as other citizens, nor shall they on any account be questioned as to any actions or writings previous to this present Act.

IV. The King shall be at liberty to repair to Sardinia. In the mean time

no arrangement shall be made that can affect the security of his person. Until the moment of his departure his palaces and country houses shall not be taken possession of by the French troops.

V. In case the Prince de Carignan shall remain in Piedmont, he shall enjoy his property there, and shall be at liberty to leave it, as provided for the other subjects of Piedmont.

VI. The ships of Powers at war with the French Republic shall not be received in the ports of the island of Sardinia.

Done at Turin, this 9th of December 1798.

CLAUVEL, Adj. General.

Consented to and approved by me,

C. EMMANUEL.

RAIMOND DE ST. GERMAIN,
Chamberlain.

I undertake that I will throw no impediment in the way of the execution of this Treaty.

VICTOR EMMANUEL.

Approved and accepted, JOUBERT,
Commander in Chief.

Head-quarters, Turin, Dec. 10.

On the 5th of December, the division of the troops of Modena, commanded by the French General Victor, and the Milanese troops, commanded by Gen. Dessoix, united at Pavia, on the banks of the Tesin. On the 6th, in the morning, these troops marched to Novara, while at the same time Gen. Louis took possession of Suza, Gen. Cassa Bianca took possession of Coni, and General Montrichard of Alexandria, and secured their respective Governors. The Ministers of the King of Sardinia, mistaking the nature of these movements, wished to organize a system of general defence. They soon found that they were attacked not by a detachment, but by an army. Our Commander in Chief took some rapid measures to encourage the people, and to provide subsistence for the troops ; at Chevasso he received the renunciation of the King, he quickened his march, and on the 10th reached Turin. In the course of the day the renunciation was accepted, and signed on both sides. The King arranged and executed his departure in the night. On the 10th, in the morning, the French troops entered the city, and established a garrison there. The Piedmontese and Swiss troops signed the engagement to obey the French Republic

public and the Commander in Chief, and have adopted the national cockade. By this rapid and bold expedition, which was concluded in three days, the army became masters of all Piedmont; the retreat and the communications with the Allied Republics were secured; an auxiliary army, one of the finest arsenals in Europe, 1800 pieces of cannon in Turin alone, 100,000 muskets, and ammunition

and provisions of all sorts, were placed at our disposal. The troops did their duty, and manifested the greatest eagerness to engage. The Commander in Chief recommends to the officers and soldiers of the French army to welcome with cordiality their new companions, who will doubtless prove, when it is necessary, that they are worthy to be so.

SUCHET.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

*Extract of a Letter from Sheerness,
Dec. 20.*

ON Monday last Capts. Thompson and Berry and Lieut. Taylor arrived here; and on Tuesday morning were examined before a Court of Enquiry, held on board his Majesty's ship *America*, of 74 guns, according to the usual forms, in consequence of the capture of *Leander* of 50 guns, by *Le Genereux* of 74 guns, on their passage from the Nile to Gibraltar.

The following is the sentence of the Court Martial held on Captain Thompson, of the *Leander* :

At a Court Martial assembled and held on board his Majesty's ship *America*, at Sheerness, on Monday, Dec. 17, present—

George Tripp, Esq. President.

Captains.

Thomas Parr.

John Dilkes

William Mitchell

George Britac

William Taylor

Richard King

William Finch, Judge Advocate.

Captains.

John Bazely

Charles White

George Dundas

Richard Dacres

Samuel Sutton

The Court, in pursuance of an order from the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, dated the 13th of this present month of December, proceeded to enquire into the conduct of Captain Thompson, commander of his Majesty's late ship the *Leander*, and such of the officers and ships' company as were on board her at the time she surrendered to *Le Genereux*, a French ship of 74 guns, and to try them for the same, respectively, accordingly :

And the Court having heard the evidence brought forward in support of Captain Thompson's narrative of the capture of the said ship, and having very maturely and deliberately considered the whole, is of opinion,

“ That the gallant and almost unpre-

cedented defence of Captain Thompson, of the *Leander*, against so superior a force as that of *Le Genereux*, is deserving of every praise his country and this Court can give; and that his conduct, with that of the officers and men under his command, reflects not only the highest honour on himself and them, but on their country at large; and the Court does therefore *most honourably* acquit Captain Thompson, his Officers, and Ship's company—and he and they are hereby *most honourably* acquitted accordingly.”

The President, after the sentence was read, addressed Captain Thompson nearly as follows :

“ Captain Thompson—I felt the most lively pleasure in returning to you the sword with which you have so bravely maintained the honour of your King and Country; the more so, as I am convinced, that, when you are again called upon to draw it in their defence, you will add fresh laurels to the wreath which you have already so nobly won.”

The thanks of the Court were also given to Sir Edward Berry, who was present on this occasion, for the gallant and active zeal he manifested, by giving his assistance on board the *Leander*, in the combat with *Le Genereux*; and upon the return of Captain Thompson to the shore from the Court martial, he was saluted with three cheers by all the ships in harbour at Sheerness.

DEC. 20. A most audacious robbery was committed by a soldier at the Mint in the Tower. It has always been customary to employ three or four soldiers in the Mill-room where the gold is finished. After they had retired in their usual manner to breakfast on Thursday morning, one of them pretended he had left something behind, and left his breakfast to go and fetch it. On his entering the Mill-room, he found the two persons who constantly attend, in order to prevent any depredations being committed; and immediately drew out two pistols from

from his pocket, and presented one to each, at the same time desiring them instantly to withdraw into a closet, that he might lock them up, or he would blow their brains out. There being no alternative, they obeyed, and remained there till the other labourers came to their employment and released them. In the mean time he decamped with two bags of finished gold, each containing upwards of 1000 guineas.

JAN. 4, 1799. The fête at Belvoir Castle was more magnificent than any entertainment of the kind that we ever heard of. Roasted oxen and hogheads of ale have been before now given at such festivities, but that the great part of the Nobility and Gentry of a whole county, with most of the sons of the first families in the kingdom, and the heir apparent of the Throne himself, should be assembled under one roof to compliment a young Nobleman on his coming of age, says more in praise of his virtues, and the proud ancestry of his House, than could volumes written upon the subject. Belvoir became on that day the seat of the most hospitable splendour. Every magnificence which could fill the polished mind, was at the Castle, and every joy which mirth and entertainment could give the rustic was around its walls. About four hundred persons were received by the Duchess of Rutland in the apartments, and sat down to dinner with her and the duke. The invitation was for Dinner, Ball, and supper, but very few left the festive board till the next day's sun lighted them to their respective homes. As many as the castle could supply with beds, or be lodged in the neighbouring houses, still remain, as the entertainments within doors and without are to continue till the Duke returns to join his regiment in Ireland. Belvoir was wholly illuminated on the occasion, and being situated like Windsor Castle, had a most splendid and grand effect. The transparencies were painted by Mr. Peters, the subjects Britannia triumphing over her foes; and Hibernia receiving the Leicester Militia on their landing in Ireland. The number of persons within side of the Castle and without were supposed to be about ten thousand.

6. Turnbull, the soldier, who stands charged with having stolen from the Mint in the Tower two bags of 1000 guineas each, was apprehended at Dover by the master of a trading vessel, to whom he applied for the purpose of hiring his boat to carry him to Calais, and offered thirty guineas for his passage. Some doubts of the propriety of his applica-

tion arising in the mind of the boatman, inducing him to scrutinize the countenance of his employer, he was struck with his resemblance to the person advertised; in consequence of that idea he had him secured until he inspected the advertisement, which leaving no doubt as to him being the person, he was searched in a Public-house, and on his person was found 1010 guineas of the year 1798; in the afternoon of the same day he was brought to town in the mail-coach, and lodged in safe custody.

Same day, at half past one o'clock, the Mansion at Walworth, the property of the widow of the late Sheriff Penn, and inhabited by her daughter and son-in-law, Sir John and Lady Rose, unfortunately caught fire, and in less than two hours was burnt to the ground.—On investigation it appeared, that the old lady (Mrs. Penn) was sitting by the fire in her bed room on the first floor; a coal flew out of the fire and burnt the carpet; the old Lady, as she thought, extinguished it, but in a few minutes after it blazed out, and in her attempt to put it out, her handkerchief caught fire, which so alarmed her as to put her in a senseless state.—Sir John and Lady Rose, who had been on a visit to Dover, arrived just in time to witness the destruction of their premises.

7. An account was received in town from Portsmouth of the arrival there of the Woolverine gun vessel, commanded by Capt. Mortlock. This vessel sailed from the Downs only on Thursday last on a cruise off the French coast, and on the following day she fell in with two large French luggers, one carrying 16 guns, and the other 14, and having on board 140 men each. A very warm action immediately commenced, which was sustained for near two hours, during which the Frenchmen attempted to board the Woolverine. Capt. Mortlock, with his own hands, lashed one of the French vessels to an iron stanchion of his own ship, which, however, unfortunately gave way, and the enemy got off, and being close in with their own shore, they both escaped. Capt. Mortlock was badly wounded, and the Master was likewise wounded, and eight men, and a seaman and marine were killed. The Woolverine mounts only 12 guns, and carries but 70 men, and the united force of the enemy was 30 guns, and 280 men. She is the gun-vessel fitted out by Commissioner Schank, with the inclosed plane in the gun-carriages.—Captain Mortlock is since dead of his wounds.

13. That most eccentric character, Lord Camelford was brought to town from Dover, in consequence of his having attempted to proceed to France. The appearance of his Lordship was such as to bear evident marks of insanity: he was close cropped, wore an old round hat, blue coat, white waistcoat, fustian breeches, and boots, splashed all over. His Lordship was taken to the Duke of Portland's office, and a Privy Council was held, when the Collector at Dover, and the two persons of whom Lord C. hired a boat to go to France, were examined.

His Lordship is supposed to have been actuated by some mad project, but pre-

fumed in no shape hostile to the interest of the country. He told the boatmen at Dover, when negotiating with them, that Turnbull, who robbed the mint, was a fool, and knew not how to set about getting to France. On their questioning his Lordship what his name was, he said Camelford; but they not dreaming of having in their custody a peer of the realm, worth 30,000l. a year, and related to some of the first families in the kingdom, possessed no other idea from the information than that they held a Mr. Camelford; and were not undeceived, in this particular, until they arrived at the Secretary of State's office.

MARRIAGES.

PETER Pole, esq. eldest son of Sir Charles Pole, to Miss Buller, of Crosby-square.

Major Delme to Miss Southwell, sister of Lord De Clifford.

Sir Henry Every, of Egginton, Derbyshire, to Miss Mosley, youngest daughter of Sir John Parker Mosley, bart.

The Rev. John Spencer Cobbold, sen. fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, to Miss Dorothy Homer, youngest daughter of the late Henry Homer, of Birdingbury, Warwickshire.

James Seton, esq. of Upper Harley-street, to Miss Mackey, late of the island of St. Vincents.

Charles Hanbury Tracy, esq. to the Hon. Henrietta Tracy, only daughter of the late Lord Tracy.

Charles Hayes, esq. fellow of King's college Cambridge, to Miss Mary Anne Briggs, third daughter of the Rev. Mr. Briggs, Chancellor of Chester.

The Rev. Thomas Bland to Miss Porter, sister to the Bishop of Clogher.

Ruffell Manners, esq. to Miss Catharine Pollock.

Major Geo. Johnstone, of the 44th regiment, to Miss E. Levi, of Northampton.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

DECEMBER 15, 1798.

WILLIAM Suckling, esq. of the Custom-house, London, in his 69th year.

At Somers town, Joseph Fell, sen. esq. formerly lieutenant-colonel of the East Essex militia.

16. At Downing, Flintshire, in his 73d year, Thomas Pennant, esq. (See an Account of this Gentleman, which, as to the facts, had his approbation, with a Portrait of him, in our Magazine for May 1793, p. 323.)

18. At Cotton, in his 79th year, Thomas Gilbert, esq. late member for the city of Lichfield, and justice of the peace for the county of Stafford. He was the Author of

(1) Plan for the better Relief and Employment of the Poor, for enforcing and amending the Laws respecting Houses of Correction and Vagrants, and for improving the Police of this Country; together with Bills intended to be offered to Parliament for those purposes, 8vo. 1781.

(2) Supplement thereto, 8vo. 1787.

(3) Observations on the Bills for amending and rendering more effectual the Laws relative to Houses of Correction, &c. 8vo. 1782.

(4) Considerations on the Bills for the better Relief and Employment of the Poor, &c. 8vo. 1787.

(5) Heads of a Bill for the better Relief and Employment of the Poor, and for the Improvement of the Police of this Country, 8vo. 1787.

19. Mr. Deputy William Deane, of Billingsgate ward, senior member of this corporation of London, in his 73d year.

Robert Whitworth, esq. at Clapham.

At Norman Cross barracks, James Perrott, esq. agent at war to the French prisoners.

20. John Duncan, esq. of Moss town, late provost of Aberdeen, in his 80th year.

At Coppar, in Scotland, Robert Stark, esq. commissary of St. Andrews.

21. At Raven's-court, Hammermith, John Dorville, esq. aged 64.

The Rev. James Hakewell, of Fritwell, Oxfordshire, aged 83 years.

Lately, Harry Colton, esq. in his 23d year, captain of the first regiment of the Tower Hamlets militia.

Lately, at Butlers Mariton, in his 78th year, the Rev. R. Woodward, many years rector of Great Comberton, Worcestershire.

22. At Edinburgh, Captain John Mercer, of the Mid-Lothian cavalry.

23. Mr. John Welsford, warehouseman, in Lad-lane.

At Nottingham, Mr. Alexander Kilham, methodist preacher.

24. Thomas Strong, esq. of Lympston, in Devonshire.

Lately, at Willow Hall, near Peterborough, James Barber, esq. deputy lieutenant for the Isle of Ely.

25. George Thompson, esq. of Burnhouse, at Dalhousie, aged 85.

After administering the sacrament, the Rev. Mr. Banks, of Mitfield, in Suffolk.

Mr. John Friend, one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, clerk of Westminster Abbey, and belonging to the choir of Windsor and Eton.

George Wheatley, esq. Spring Gardens.

26. Mrs. Anne Summerland, of Coalbrook Dale, aged 90, many years an eminent public speaker among the Quakers.

Mr. Golditone, sen. surgeon dentist, of Bath.

At Bath, Mr. John Thompson, eldest son of Henry Thompson, esq. of Dublin.

At Weston Houle, Surrey, aged 40 years, William John Mann Godschall, esq. He was Author of 'A general Plan of parochial and provincial Police: with Instructions to Overseers and Constables for better regulating their respective Parishes,' &c. 8vo. 1787.

27. At Airlie Lodge, near Dundee, the Right Hon. Anne, Countess of Airlie.

Edward Cartwright, esq. at Hampstead, aged 80 years.

Lieut. Colonel John McDonald, of the Chatham division of marines, aged 44 years.

Lately, at Briggie, in Lincolnshire, in his 72d year, Roger Leadbetter, esq.

Lately, at Long Road, aged 87, Joseph Tucker, esq.

Lately, Mr. John Nicholson, bookseller, at Bradford.

29. William Wales, esq. F.R.S. master of the mathematical school, Christ's Hospital, and secretary to the Board of Longitude. He went round the world with Capt. Cook, and was the Author of

(1) The original Astronomical Observations made in the Course of a Voyage to-

wards the South Pole in his Majesty's Ships the Resolution and Adventure in the Years 1772, 1773, 1774, and 1775, 4to. 1777. In this work he was joined by Mr. William Bayly.

(2) Remarks on Mr. Forster's Account of Capt. Cook's last Voyage round the World in the Year 1772, &c. 8vo. 1778.

(3) An Inquiry into the present State of Population in England and Wales, and the proportion which the present number of Inhabitants bears to the number in former periods, 8vo. 1781.

(4) The Method of finding the Longitude at Sea by Timekeepers, 8vo. 1795. By this last performance it appears he passed the years 1768 and 1769 at Hudon's Bay.

At Hampstead, in his 88th year, Thomas Rumsley, esq.

Lately, the Rev. Michael Philpot, aged upwards of 80, chancellor of the diocese of Killaloe.

30. At Hatchfield, near Cobham, Surry, Andrew Ramsay Kerr, esq. aged 60. He was formerly Chief of Surat, and Governor of Bombay.

The Rev. Clement Ryan, chaplain to the Neapolitan Ambassador.

Mr. Thomas Boylston, aged 77, late an eminent merchant at Boston.

John Carter, esq. of Northwold, Norfolk, aged 66.

Lately, in Dublin, the Rev. Luke Godfrey, D. D. father to the Marchioness of Donegal.

31. At Ware, in her 84th year, Mrs. Windus, relict of the late William Windus, esq. of Hertford.

John Spyers, esq. of Hampton-court palace.

Mrs. Aesey, of the Norwich company of comedians.

Lately, at Doncaster, aged 73, G. Pearson, esq. one of the aldermen of that corporation.

Lately, the Rev. Dr. Cruwys, rector of Cruwys Morehard, Devonshire.

Lately, Mr. Davis, Chenies, in Buckinghamshire.

1799. JANUARY 1. In Harley-street, in the 80th year of his age, Lady Elphinstone, widow of the late Charles Lord Elphinstone, and only child of John Earl of Wigton.

Mr. Daniel Ball, near 40 years steward's first clerk of Greenwich Hospital.

Mr. I. Death, of the Spread Eagle, Harwich.

2. Joshua Grigby, esq. of Drinkstone, one of the representatives for Suffolk in the Parliament of 1784.

At Woodford Green, in his 43th year, James Beuzeville, esq.

At Wath, near Ripon, the Rev. Jonathan Lipseatt, rector of Wath and Marton cum

Grafton, and formerly fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge.

Daniel Nihill, esq. an officer of the Court of Exchequer.

At Northwick, Cheshire, Mr. Jonadab Mort, banker and salt proprietor of that place.

3. At Bath, the Hon. Mrs. Maddox, elder sister of Lord Craven.

Quarles Harris, esq. of Crutched Friars, aged 72.

Mr. Josiah Woolley, at Knightsbridge.

Mr. Thos. Westmacot, second son of Mr. Westmacot, of Mount-street. Three weeks before he had the honour of receiving the silver medal for Architecture at the Royal Academy.

At Fermoy, in Ireland, Capt. Poole, of the Herefordshire militia.

4. Mr. Amery, King-street, Covent-garden, gold lace-man.

Miss Emma Raikes, second daughter of Thos. Raikes, esq.

Mrs. Eyre, wife of Henry Eyre, esq. of Brickworth House, near Salisbury.

5. The Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Irving.

In St. James's-square, the Right Hon. Arthur Chichester, Marquis of Donegal. He was born on the 13th of June 1730, and succeeded his uncle in the title and estates in 1756. In 1761 he married a daughter of the Duke of Hamilton, by whom he had issue four daughters and three sons, all of whom died young, except Lord Belfast, born in 1769, and his brother Spencer. Lady Donegal dying in 1780, his Lordship married, in 1788, Mrs. Moore, who died a year afterwards without issue. The Marquis next married a Miss Godfrey, a daughter to the late Dr. Godfrey, a clergyman of the county of Kerry in Ireland, who had no fortune; his lordship met her at Bath about three months after the death of his second wife, with Mrs. Coote, wife to Dean Coote, the brother of the late Sir Eyre Coote.

At Peering, Essex, Mrs. Driffield, wife of the Rev. Walter Wren Driffield, and daughter of the Rev. Edward Townsend, Dean of Norwich.

At Egham, Delme Van Heythuysen, esq. of John-street, King's road, aged 21.

At Bath, Mr. Warner, father of the Rev. Mr. Warner, curate of St. James's parish, in that city.

At Dean, near Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Lord Swinton, one of the judges of the High Court of Justiciary, and one of the senators of the College of Justice.

Lately, the Rev. Richard Harling, curate of Tattenhall, in Cheshire.

Lately, at Dawlish, in Devonshire, James

Grant, esq. father of William Grant, esq. chief justice of Chester.

6. In Scotland yard, Whitehall, Mrs. Matthias, aged 74; relict of the late Vincent Matthias, esq.

Philip Smith Webb, esq. at Milford, Surry.

7. Mr. William Fellows, paper-maker and mealman, Woburn, near Beaconsfield, Bucks.

William Francis Johnston, esq. of the secretary of State's office.

Francis Macklay, esq. many years mace-bearer to the Lord Chancellor for the time being.

Mr. Crofs, of Stapenhill, Staffordshire.

8. Mr. Anthony Thompson, printer, Crane-court, Fleet-street.

At Hampstead, John Stuart, esq. in the 65th year of his age.

At Bath, the Rev. Robert Augustus Johnson, rector of Wistanflow, in the county of Salop, uncle of Lord Craven.

At Bucklesbury, Sir George Rich, bart. son of Field Marshal Sir Robert Rich.

At Ledbury, in his 89th year, Mr. Woodward, surgeon and apothecary.

Lately, in Harcourt-street, Matthias Scott, esq. brother of the late Earl of Clonmell.

9. At Yarmouth, the lady of Admiral A. Dickson, commander of the North Sea fleet.

At Kentish Town, George Alexander Akers, esq.

In Berkeley-street, Portland-square, Mrs. Elizabeth Bosanquet, relict of Jacob Bosanquet, esq.

10. At Creak, in Durham, Simon Ellerton, a noted pedestrian, in his 104th year.

In Bruton street, Berkeley square, Lady Georgina Smith.

Mr. Abel Stevenfon, wine and brandy merchant, of Bishopsgate-street.

Lady Rebecca Honora Lewes, wife of Sir Watkin Lewes.

Jermyn Wright, esq. of Little Ealing, Middlesex, aged 87.

Mr. Samuel Le Blond, weaver, Curtain-road, Shoreditch.

11. The Rt. Hon. Lady Charlotte Bertie, eldest daughter of the Earl of Abington.

In Hoxton square, Mrs. Savage, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Samuel Morton Savage.

Mr. Henry Fourdrinier, of Lombard-street.

Lately, the Rev. Samuel Spalding, curate of Binfield, Berks, and late of St. John's college, Oxford.

12. At Julian's, in the county of Hertford, Mrs. Mary Meetkerke, aged 82, widow of Adolphus Meetkerke, esq. of the late place.

Mr. Follott, of Covent Garden theatre.

13. At Rickmansworth, Herts, Harris Thurloe Brace, esq. aged 80 years, formerly of the first regiment of dragoon guards.

14. Joseph Belson, esq. one of the senior clerks belonging to the Admiralty-office.

Lately, Mr. Joseph Nicklin, timber merchant and miller, of Tipton, near Dudley.

15. Mrs. Hett, widow of the late Richard Hett, aged 80.

Lieutenant Geo. Young, of the navy, son of Admiral Young.

Lately, the Rev. Christopher Hull, B. D. master of the free grammar school at Sedburgh, in Yorkshire; rector of Alpeden, in Hertfordshire; and formerly fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. 1765, M. A. 1768, B. D. 1775.

Lately, in Tudor-street, Bridge-street, Black-friars-bridge, Mr. Humphries, coal-merchant, better known as the once celebrated boxer.

16. The Rev. William Green, rector of Quiddendam, in Norfolk, aged 77.

17. Mr. John Charles Beard, of Clerkenwell, in his 78th year.

18. At Fitcham, Surry, Mr. Crake, late of Mount street, Grosvenor-square.

19. At Hampstead, in his 84th year, Henry Symons, esq.

Lately, Thomas Maud, esq. of Burley Hall, near Otley, Yorkshire, aged 81. He was the Author of

(1) Wensley Dale; or, Rural Contemplation; a Poem, 4to. 1771.

(2) Verbeia; or, Wharfedale; a Poem, descriptive and didactic, 4to. 1782.

(3) Viator, a Poem; or, a Journey from London to Scarborough by the way of York. With Notes historical and topographical, 4to. 1782.

(4) The Invitation; or, Urbanity; a Poem, 4to. 1791.

(We should be glad of some account of this Gentleman).

DEATHS ABROAD.

JULY 31. At sea, in lat. 14. N. long. 42 E. Capt. James Cornwallis, of the Sheerness frigate, employed on the coast of Africa.

AUG. 17. Captain John Hopkins, of the marines, in consequence of the wounds he received on board the Bellerophon in the action off the Mouth of the Nile.

OCT. In Jamaica, William Henry Ricketts, esq. a member of the council of that island, and late of Longwood, in the county of Hants.

JUNE 30. At Nassau, New Providence, Mrs. Mary Havers, wife of Stephen Havers, esq. solicitor-general of the Bahama Islands.

Nov. At New York, Sir John Temple, his Majesty's consul for the Eastern States of America.

OCT. 11. At Gibraltar, Captain John Knipe, of the 60th regiment.

JAN. 8, 1799. At Halle, in Germany, aged 70 years, the celebrated navigator John Reinhold Forster, who went round the world with Captain Cook in 1772, &c. In 1768 he was tutor in the modern languages and natural history in the Warrington academy, and, while resident in Great Britain, executed many literary works, particularly the following, viz.

(1) An Introduction to Mineralogy; or, an accurate Classification of Fossils and Minerals, viz. Earth, Stones, Salts, inflammable and metallic Substances, 8vo. 1768.

(2) Voyage to China and the East Indies, by Peter Osbeck, together with a Voyage to Surat by Olof Toræen, and an Account of the Chinese Husbandry by Capt. Charles Gustavus Eckerberg, translated from the German, 2 vols. 8vo. 1771.

(3) Travels into North America by Peter Kalm, translated, 3 vols. 8vo. 1771.

(4) Catalogue of the Animals of North America, 8vo. 1771.

(5) Flora Americae Septentrionalis; or, Catalogue of the Plants of North America, 8vo. 1771.

(6) Novæ Species Insectorum Centuria I. 8vo. 1771.

(7) Travels through Louisiana by Mr. Boffu, translated, 2 vols. 8vo. 1771.

(8) An easy Method of assaying and classifying mineral Substances, &c. 8vo. 1772.

(9) Travels through Sicily and Græcia Magna by Baron Riedesel, translated from the German, 8vo. 1773.

(10) Liber singularis De Byssô Antiquorum quo ex Ægyptia Lingua Res vestiaria Antiquorum, imprimis in S Codice Hebræorum occurrens explicatur, 8vo. 1776.

(11) Characteres Generum Plantarum quas in Itinere ad insulas maris Auftrialis, collegerunt, descripserunt, delinearunt annis 1772, 1775, 4to. 1776.

A joint performance with his son:

(12) Observations made during a Voyage round the World on Physical Geography, Natural History, and Ethic Philosophy, &c. 4to. 1778.

(13) Chemical Observations and Experiments on Air and Fire, translated from Scheele, 8vo. 1780.

(14) History of the Voyages and Discoveries made in the North, 4to. 1786.

His son, George Forster, died at Paris about four years since, being then deputy from Mayence.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR JANUARY 1799.

Days	Bank stock	3perCt Reduc.	3 per Ct. Conols	3perCt Scrip.	4perCt 1777.	5perCt Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sca Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3perCt 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy	Exche Bills.	English Lotr. Tick.	Irish Ditto.
29		53 $\frac{1}{8}$			66 $\frac{5}{8}$		153-16	6 $\frac{1}{4}$										131.13s.6d.	
30	Sunday																		
31		53 $\frac{1}{2}$			66 $\frac{5}{8}$		15 $\frac{1}{4}$												
1																			
2		137 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{4}$		66 $\frac{7}{8}$		155-16											131.14s.	
3		138 $\frac{1}{2}$	54		67 $\frac{1}{2}$		15 $\frac{3}{8}$	65-16										131.14s.	
4			53 $\frac{7}{8}$		67		15 $\frac{1}{8}$											131.14s.	
5		137 $\frac{5}{8}$	53 $\frac{5}{8}$		67		15 $\frac{1}{8}$	65-16										131.12s.	
6	Sunday																		
7		138 $\frac{1}{4}$	53 $\frac{7}{8}$	53 $\frac{1}{8}$ a	67 $\frac{1}{8}$	81	15 $\frac{1}{8}$	65-16											
8			54	53 $\frac{1}{4}$ a	67 $\frac{5}{8}$		157-16	65-16											
9		138 $\frac{1}{4}$	54	53 $\frac{1}{4}$ a	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{5}{8}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$					161 $\frac{1}{4}$						131.13s.6d.	
10		138 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{7}{8}$	53 $\frac{1}{8}$ a	67 $\frac{1}{8}$	81	157-16											131.12s.6d.	
11			54	53 $\frac{1}{8}$ a	67 $\frac{5}{8}$	81 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$											131.12s.	
12			54	53 $\frac{1}{8}$ a	67 $\frac{5}{8}$	81 $\frac{1}{8}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$											13.13s.	
13	Sunday																		
14		139 $\frac{1}{4}$	54 $\frac{1}{4}$	53 $\frac{1}{4}$ a	67 $\frac{7}{8}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{5}{8}$											131.16s.	
15		140	54 $\frac{1}{4}$	53 $\frac{1}{8}$ a	67 $\frac{1}{8}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{5}{8}$						162					131.15s.6d.	
16		139 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	53 $\frac{1}{8}$ a	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	81 $\frac{1}{8}$	159-16	65-16											
17		138 $\frac{1}{4}$	53 $\frac{5}{8}$	52 $\frac{5}{8}$ a	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	81	15 $\frac{5}{8}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$					161					131.13s.6d.	
18																			
19	Sunday	53 $\frac{7}{8}$	52 $\frac{7}{8}$ a	53 $\frac{1}{8}$	67 $\frac{7}{8}$	81 $\frac{1}{4}$	159-16	65-16					161					131.12s.6d.	
20																			
21		53 $\frac{3}{4}$	52 $\frac{3}{4}$ a	53	67 $\frac{7}{8}$	81	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$					161					131.12s.6d.	
22		53 $\frac{3}{4}$	52 $\frac{3}{4}$ a	53	68	81							161 $\frac{1}{2}$					131.13s.6d.	
23		139 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	52 $\frac{5}{8}$ a	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	81 $\frac{1}{4}$	159-16	6 $\frac{1}{4}$					162 $\frac{1}{4}$					131.16s.	
24		139 $\frac{1}{4}$	52 $\frac{7}{8}$	53 $\frac{1}{8}$	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	81 $\frac{1}{8}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	65-16										131.15s.6d.	
25																			
26		54	52 $\frac{1}{8}$ a				159-16	65-16					162						
27	Sunday																		

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