

THE European Magazine,

For APRIL 1799.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of MR. THOMAS MORTIMER. And, 2. A VIEW of EGHAM CHURCH.]

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THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR APRIL 1799.

MR. THOMAS MORTIMER.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

THE Gentleman who is the subject of these Memoirs, was noticed in the Annals of Literature, as far back as the year 1750, when his first Essay, "An Oration on the much lamented Death of His Royal Highness's Frederick Prince of Wales," the august father of our beloved Sovereign, was published. The style of this little piece was much admired at the time, which encouraged our young Author to cultivate the science of eloquence, and to improve himself in elocution, with a view to qualify himself for the profession of a private Preceptor of the *Belles Lettres*. For this purpose he attended Mr. Sheridan's Lectures, and made Rollins' *Belles Lettres*, Doddsley's Preceptor, D'Alembert's, and other works of distinguished reputation, the models and guides of his future studies.

To a considerable proficiency in the Latin tongue, he added, at an early age, a competent knowledge in the French and Italian languages, which enabled him to apply closely to his favourite pursuit, Modern History. The illustrious historians of our own country were then, comparatively speaking, but few; however, he had the satisfaction, in his riper years, to find them increasing; and some of them even excelling the most admired writers of other nations. By an assiduous attention to their works, he strengthened his judgment, and then ventured to compile "A History of England from the Invasion of the Romans, to the Peace of Versailles, A. D. 1763, in 3 vols. folio, humbly inscribed to the Queen." This work was formed on the plan recommended by Lord Bolingbroke in his ce-

lebrated Letters on the Study and Use of History, viz. to preserve the connection of great historical facts and public transactions, uninterrupted by tedious digressions, political discussions, or private concerns; accordingly, ample dissertations on the Religion, Laws, Commerce, Arts, Manufactures, Finances, Manners, and Customs of the Country, form distinct Chapters at the end of every Centennial period; the first example of the kind, which has since been followed by other British historians.

But before we proceed to enumerate the literary labours of this veteran, who has kept up a connection with the press upwards of *forty-eight years*, it may be proper to trace him to his birth, and to give some account of his family, and of his situations in life, that we may the better ascertain the different periods at which his various writings first appeared, or have been republished.

Mr. Mortimer was born on the 9th of December 1730, in Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and was the only son of Thomas Mortimer, Esq. principal Secretary to his relation Sir Joseph Jekyll, Knt. Master of the Rolls. His uncle, Dr. Cromwell Mortimer, was many years senior Secretary to the Royal Society; the Rev. Dr. Birch being the junior. His grandfather was John Mortimer, Esq. F. R. S. of Topingo Hall, near Chelmsford, in the county of Essex; Author of "A Practical Treatise on Husbandry," 2 vols. 8vo. held in the highest degree of estimation till of late years, when modern improvements in Agriculture have rendered it less use-
F f 2

ful *. The death of his father in 1741, at the premature age of 35, which was followed by that of his mother in 1744, left him in the state of orphanage; but, *providentially*, under the guardianship of the late John Baker, Esq. of Spitalfields, to whose kind patronage, and to the continued friendship of his family †, he has often been heard to declare, he stood principally indebted for the future happiness of his life. Mr. Baker was one of those worthy guardians, rarely to be met with, who not only carefully preserve, but sedulously improve the property of the Wards entrusted to their care. His benevolent disposition would never permit him to refuse the important charge of guardianship, bequeathed to him by his deceased friends, so that other Wards of both sexes were under similar obligations to that truly excellent man.

Mr. Mortimer's education commenced at Harrow school under the Rev. Dr. Cox, and was continued at a private academy in the North of England; but his progress in polite literature was the result of his own assiduity and attachment to study, independent of masters. His second publication was a translation from the French of "The Life and Military Exploits of Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, by M. Gautier," an octavo volume, which bears date in 1751. From this period to the year 1761, we have no particular account of our Author, except that, having married very young, he became so devoted to a domestic life, that he refused the offers made him in that interval by Dr. Goldsmith, Mr. Glover, Mr. Kelly, and other literary characters with whom he was personally acquainted, to become a member of their social clubs. In the year above mentioned, he published the first Edition of the well known treatise on the funds, and on the mystery and iniquity of stock-jobbing, intitled "Every Man his own Broker," which was rapidly bought up, and successive Editions were demanded from that period down to the month of July last, when the TWELFTH Edition, with considerable improvements by the Author, was published.

In November 1762, Mr. Mortimer was appointed his Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Austrian Netherlands, being recommended to the Earl of Sandwich, at that

time Secretary of State for the Northern Department; on the commencement of the following month he repaired to his station at Ostend, where he had the happiness to gain the approbation of his Majesty's Ministers at home, and of the British Merchants residing at Bruges, Ostend, and Nieuport. But the most important service he rendered to his native country, in this situation, was the sending off a packet boat to Dover, with an express to Government, giving notice of a ship laden with damaged wheat, and destined for the port of Bristol, concerning which the Magistrates of Ostend had received the following advice from the Flemish Government at Brussels: "That she came from the Levant, actually had the plague on board, and had been refused admittance into several ports of Spain, Portugal, and France." The master of this vessel made preparations to enter the harbour of Ostend; but positive orders were sent out by a pilot, with a speaking trumpet, for him to leave the Road directly, or the guns on the ramparts, already loaded for the purpose, would be fired at the ship. The Vice-Consul had the pleasure to receive a letter of thanks, by his Majesty's command, from the late Lord Weymouth, then Secretary of State for the Northern Department, for his timely intelligence, also informing him, that a Privy Council had been summoned upon the occasion, and that the necessary orders had been sent to all the sea-ports of Great Britain and Ireland. The Vice-Consul afterwards learned, that a ship, answering the above description, had foundered off the Orkney Isles, supposed for the want of hands to work the pumps; for the master, by a trumpet, acknowledged to the Ostend pilot, that the greatest part of the crew had died of a fever.

Yet, notwithstanding this and other public services, and the strong recommendation of them by Sir James Porter, and by his successor Sir William Gordon, his Majesty's Ministers at the Court of Brussels; and, though he had been promised the reversion of the Consulship by two Secretaries of State, viz. Lord Sandwich and the Marquis of Rockingham; the Under-Secretary to Lord Weymouth, by an intrigue of office, contrived to obtain a private resignation of the old

* In 1761, Mr. Mortimer published a new Edition of this Work, considerably improved from the MS. corrections and additions left prepared for the press by his grandfather.

† Two sons and a daughter, inheritors of the Christian virtues of their parents.

Consul, and the appointment of Mr. Irvine to succeed him, who arrived at Ostend suddenly, without any previous notice being sent to Mr. Mortimer from the Secretary of State; and declaring his intention to reside constantly at the station, there remained no further occasion for a Vice-Consul*.

Mr. Mortimer, on his return to London in 1768, resumed his literary pursuits and his preceptorship. In 1772 he published the first Edition of "Elements of Commerce, Politics, and Finances," a quarto volume, designed as a supplement to the scholastic education of young Noblemen and Gentlemen of rank, likely to be called to situations in public life. In the same year, the late Empress of Russia wrote to her Ambassador M. Mouschin Pouschin, to place under his care, several young Russian Princes and private Gentlemen; one in particular, a very amiable youth, named Siloff, supposed to be very nearly related to her Imperial Majesty, resided with Mr. Mortimer almost three years. From this period, he had the honour to be Preceptor for the English Language, and a general knowledge of the Political Economy of Great Britain, to different Foreign Ministers.

In 1774 his worthy friend the late Mr. Edward Dilly, bookseller, published the second Edition of "The British Plutarch," in six volumes, compiled for him by our Author, who new modelled the work; and, by a judicious arrangement of the lives of the Statesmen, Admirals, Generals, and other public characters, made it an abridged history of the kingdom from the reign of Henry the Seventh, to the death of George the Second; separating likewise, the private lives of Divines, Lawyers, and Poets, in each Volume; so as not to break the thread of civil history connected with the public characters †.

In 1777, he published the first Edition of "The Student's Pocket Dictionary; or, An Epitome of Universal History and Biography;" with authorities annexed to each article, two Parts in one Volume octavo. A second Edition was called for, and was published in 1789; the only

work of the kind, in which the usual objections to abridgements are removed by references given to the respectable authorities that furnished the Author with his epitome.

The first copy of Neckar's celebrated work, "On the Administration of the Finances of France, in three volumes 8vo," brought to England, was presented to Mr. Mortimer by his Excellency Count D'Adhemar, the French Ambassador to the Court of London; and he translated it without loss of time, having first obtained permission to dedicate it to the Right Honourable the Marquis of Lansdowne, who was the friend of Neckar: this Translation appeared in 1785.

For the space of five years from this period, we have no information of any literary production of our Author; but we may conjecture that in the year 1791 he was occupied in preparing for and conducting through the press the *fifth* Edition of that most excellent commercial work "Beawes's Lex Mercatoria" (the second since the death of the original Author), enlarged and improved by Mr. Mortimer for the proprietors, some of the most respectable booksellers in the city of London. The modern revolutions in the foreign commercial concerns of Great Britain with America in particular, and with France and other countries of Europe, and internally with Ireland; also all the decisions of the Courts of Law in mercantile causes, including many intricate new cases of Ship and Fire Insurances, tried before Lord Kenyon, cited and explained in this last Edition, constitute a work of the first consequence to our Merchants, Consuls, and Ministers residing at foreign courts; to Counsel retained on commercial causes at home; to Commissioners of Bankruptcy; and to private Arbitrators:—it was published in 1792.

We have only to add, that our Author was several years Editor of THE LONDON MAGAZINE, to which the late worthy James Boswell was then a contributor by a series of excellent Essays under the title of THE HYPOCHONDRIAC: he is likewise at present an occasional writer in THE EUROPEAN.

* The circumstances attending this clandestine arrangement, with the documents of the above-mentioned and other national services, were published in 1768, in a pamphlet entitled "The Extraordinary Case of Thomas Mortimer, Esq. late his Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Austrian Netherlands;" a copy of which is deposited in the Library of the British Museum.

† This has not been attended to by the anonymous Editor of the *third* Edition in eight Volumes.—See our Review of that Edition, Vol. XXII. for July 1792, p. 39 to 43.

Mr. Mortimer has been twice married, and has a numerous progeny now living. Two of his sons, by his first wife, are in the naval service of their country. The eldest, John Mortimer, was lately promoted to the rank of Master and Commander, from being First Lieutenant on board his Majesty's ship, *The Excellent*, in the glorious engagement of Lord St. Vincent with the Spanish Fleet on the 14th of February 1797. The youngest, George Mortimer, is First Lieutenant of the 96th Company of Marines, in the Portsmouth Division.

We conclude with a sincere wish, that

our Author may long enjoy the satisfaction of knowing that in the opinion of candid critics, he has long since been intitled to that reputation, which he expresses himself, in the following passage of the Introduction to the last Edition of his "Student's Pocket Dictionary," so anxious to obtain: "In compiling this Work, I have followed the bias of that inclination which has constantly directed my pen to subjects of general utility, having been always ambitious to establish a *solid* rather than a *splendid* literary reputation." J. P.

EGHAM CHURCH.

[WITH A VIEW.]

EGHAM is a large Village in the county of Surry, seated on the road from Staines to Farnham, and is 18 miles from London. The Church is an ancient structure, and the Parsonage-House was formerly the seat of Sir John Denham (father of the poet), who was a Baron of the Exchequer in the reign of James

the First. This family appears to have been much connected with the town, there being an alms-house built, and endowed by the above-mentioned lawyer, for old women. Near the town is Rumney Mead, where King John signed Magna Charta.

ACCOUNT

OF

THE CAPTURE AND EXECUTION OF CHARRETTE,

THE BRAVE, THE UNFORTUNATE VENDEAN ROYALIST GENERAL.

—“ AT last Charrette was discovered by a corporal of the Chasseurs of the Mountains, of which corps our infantry was composed. Travaux, our General, also perceived him, and gave orders that not a shot should be fired. The corporal caught hold of him by the skirts of his jacket, and endeavoured to stop him; but Charrette, who at that fatal moment had lost his customary presence of mind, kept running, and dragged the corporal after him till he came to a hedge, over which he attempted to leap, but fell into the midst of it, and was taken out in a state of insensibility, being entirely exhausted by his long continued efforts to escape. A little water thrown in his face having restored him to his senses, the first words he spoke were, 'Whose prisoner am I?' — 'Travaux,' was the answer. 'So

much the better,' said he, 'he is the only man worthy to take me.' He was armed with a carbine and two pistols, which he had discharged in the previous action. His dress was a green jacket with the skirts turned back, and embroidered with four *fleur-de-lis* in gold; a pink waist-coat, a fash of white silk with gold fringe at the ends, half boots, and a round hat with a handkerchief over it. He had been struck by a ball, which had grazed his forehead over the left eye; and had been wounded in the left arm by the bursting of his carbine. As he was too weak to walk, he was put on a horse, and conducted to the Château de Pont-de-vie, where he passed the night in the General's room, under a strong guard. He ate and chatted all the night, and, in short, supported that character of fortitude, which he had acquired in so many trying

trying situations. The next day he was taken to head-quarters at Angers, whence he was conveyed to Nantz, and there tried and shot.

“ Before his punishment, the executioner asked, if he would permit him to tie a bandage over his eyes? ‘ No,’ answered Charrette, I have looked death

often enough in the face, to be able to brave him.’ Being asked by General Travaux, why he had not emigrated, when he had found an opportunity? ‘ I had sworn,’ said he, ‘ to put the King upon the throne, or perish in the attempt—I have kept my oath.’”

JAMES WHITE, ESQ.

IN the course of last month was found dead in his bed at the Carpenter’s Arms, a public house in the parish of Wick, Gloucestershire, about six miles from Bath, JAMES WHITE, ESQ. a Gentleman well known in the literary world. He was educated at the University of Dublin, and was esteemed an admirable scholar, and possessed of brilliant parts. His conduct for four or five years past has been marked by great wildness and eccentricity. He is said to have conceived an ardent affection for a young lady, who, he supposed, was as warmly attached to him; but (as he imagined) some plot had been contrived to wean her regard, and to frustrate all his future prospects in life. He attributed the failure of his application for patronage and employment from the great to the machinations of those plotters and contrivers, and even supposed their influence upon the London book-fellers prevented his literary talents being more amply rewarded. The winters of 1797 and 1798 he passed in the neighbourhood of Bath, and many persons noticed in the pump-room, the streets, or vicinity of the city, a thin, pale, emaciated man (between 30 and 40), with a wild, yet penetrating look, dressed in a light coat of Bath coating. His means of subsistence were very scanty, and he obliged the cravings of nature to keep within their limits: he has been known to debar himself of animal food for months, and to have given life a bare subsistence by a biscuit, a piece of bread, or a cold potatoe, and a glass of water. Unable to pay his lodgings, and too proud to ask relief, he would many nights wander about the fields, or seek repose beneath a hay-stack; almost exhausted, he once took refuge in an inn at Bath, where his extraordinary conduct, and his refusing every sustenance, alarmed the mistresses, and impelled her to apply to the magistrates: they humanely ordered

him to be put under the care of the parish officers. Instead of appreciating these precautionary means as he ought to have done, he, in letters to some persons in Bath, complained of “ the undue interference of magisterial authority, and this unconstitutional infringement of the liberty of the subject!” When his mind was more composed, and his health partly recovered, he behaved with more moderation, and, though apparently sensible of the good intended him, he strongly suspected that his imaginary host of enemies had again been plotting. It was about this time that he published his “ Letters to Lord Camden on the State of Ireland;” the elegance and strength of his language, the shrewdness of his remarks, and the perspicuity of his arguments, were generally admired. A small subscription was privately raised for his relief; and, though given to him with a degree of delicacy, he could scarcely be prevailed upon to take it but as a loan. He then left Bath, nor had the writer of this account heard of him till he learned that the Coroner’s inquest had been called to determine on his premature death. This unhappy Gentleman had respectable relatives residing in Bath; but who possessed no influence over his passions, nor means of controuling his conduct.

The following is as accurate a List of his Works, as we have been able to obtain:

(1) The Orations of Marcus Tullius Cicero against Caius Cornelius Verres, translated, with Annotations, 4to. 1787.

(2) Conway Castle; Verses to the Memory of the late Earl of Chatham; and The Moon, a Simile, 4to. 1789.

(3) Earl Strongbow; or, The History of Richard de Clare and the beautiful Geraldine, 2 vols. 12mo. 1789.

(4) The Adventures of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, 3 vols. 12mo. 1790.

(5) The

(5) *The Adventures of King Richard Cœur de Lion*. To which is added, *The Death of Lord Falkland*, a Poem, 3 vols. 12mo. 1791.

(6) *The History of the Revolution of France*, translated from the French of M. Rabaul De Saint Etienne, 8vo. 1792.

(7) *Speeches of M. De Mirabeau the Elder*, pronounced in the National Assembly of France. To which is prefixed, *A Sketch of his Life and Character*, translated from the French, 2 vols. 8vo. 1792.

(8) *The Letters to Lord Camden*, already mentioned.

ORIGINAL LETTER

FROM

PHILIP MORANT TO DR. MASON, OF CAMBRIDGE.

REV. SIR,

HAVING accidentally met with the following original Paper relating to S. Harfnet, Archbishop of York, which I thought might be of use to you, I have made bold to send you a copy of it; and the more, because it relates to a particular not taken notice of by any historian; namely, his being Master of the Free School at Colchester. He did not hold that employment above two years. The paper is as follows:

“Our commendations remembred, and whereas we lately received letters from you touchinge Mr. Harfnet, fellowe of our Colledge. We thoughte good in tyme convenient to make aunswer to the same. This therefore may certifye you concerninge those pointes you requested of us, namelie, his sufficiencie to teache in the Latin and Greek tounes, as well proase as verse, with his honest behavioure and conversation, that we do knowe and promise in his behalfe, that he is very able and sufficient to performe those duties, as also of a good name and honest conversation amonge us. In signification whereof, we, the President and Fellowes of the Colledge have severallie subscribed our names to thes our letters; and so, with our hartie commendations, we wish you farewell. From Pembrook Hall the thirde of May, anno 1586.

Henry Farr
Lancell Andrewes
Rob. Robinson
Henry Golde
Samuel Farr
Roger Dod
John Beauchampe
John Gravel
Paul Birkbick
Thomas Pechep
Nicholas Felton
Thomas Mudd

Richard Streate
Henry Brampton
Ralph Rowby
William Tubman
Richard Harvey
S. Harfnett.

In derfo,

To the Righte Worshipfull
our very frends the Bayliffs
and Aldermen of the Towne
of Colchester.”

S. Harfnet was son of William Harfnet, a baker, in Botolphs-street, in this town. Upon perusing the register of St. Botolphs paper, I found that the said Samuel was baptized June 20, 1561.

I have by me a very great quantity of pamphlets relating to the History and Antiquities of England, particularly from the year 1637 to 1688. If any of them should be of use to you, I should be ready to communicate them to you.

And I should be extremely obliged to you if you would be so kind as to examine when *John Baslwick* was admitted into your Colledge, and how long he continued a member of it. He was born in 1593; so that I guess he must have been admitted into Emmanuel Colledge about 1608, 1609, or 1610. I mean the same person that was afterwards such a turbulent incendiary.

I should likewise be very much obliged to you if you would be pleased just to mention which of the fellows of Caius Colledge I could but apply to in order to know when *Richard Brady*, M. D. was admitted into that Colledge, took his degrees, was chosen Master, &c.

Begging the favour of you to excuse the trouble, I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

PHIL. MORANT.

Colchester, Aug. 26, 1740.

TO

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following Account of THE THEATRE OF SAGUNTUM, translated from the Latin, and corrected by an eminent literary Character, was lately found amongst the papers of a deceased friend. As I cannot learn that it has ever been printed, I send it for insertion in THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, and am
Yours, &c. C. D.

EMMANUEL MARTINI TO THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND HONOURABLE
ANTONY FELIX ZONADARI, ARCHBISHOP OF DAMASCUS, AND
PONTIFICAL LEGATE TO THE CATHOLIC KING.

WHEN we lately conversed together upon various subjects, and one thing drawing out another as usual in conversation, mention happened to be made of the Theatre at Saguntum; which, when I said I had in every particular described in a draught thereof taken by me, you expressed a desire of seeing it, together with certain short notes or observations added by me, not so much for the sake of shewing my learning, as explaining of a very obscure matter. Behold it therefore, most honoured Sir, restored and brought to light from the darkness of oblivion, although in tattered and obsolete cloathing. The true and pristine structure whereof, traced out by all its vestiges, I shall consecrate to late posterity in as brief a manner as I can.

The Theatre of Saguntum is situate in a most fit and healthy place; for it opens itself against the North and the rising Sun, adjacent to a most pleasant valley, which a river flows beside, and has the Eastern sea in prospect. It is defended from Southern and Western blasts by the interposition of a mountain, by which it is surrounded, and, as it were, embraced in its bosom: wherefore it admits only the Northern and Eastern vital breezes to breathe upon it; the rest, that are hurtful to human health, being entirely excluded; which Vitruvius admonishes, in the first place, to be taken care of in building theatres: for when the minds of the spectators are overflowing there with the greatest pleasure, their bodies, being unmoved and captivated and allured by delight, have gaping passages and open pores, into which the surrounding winds easily enter, which, if they be noxious and unhealthy, or any ways infected, may bring destruction by their blast; therefore their force from the South is to be avoided: for when the Sun fills the curvity of the theatre with its scorching heat, the air shut in

in the hemicycle, and having no power of getting out, grows hot with its continual turning, circumaction, and whirling rotation. From whence it comes to pass, that the bodies being exhausted of their natural moisture, are burnt up, and being overheated, fall into diseases. Moreover, our theatre is, by the disposition and nature of the place, prepared for sounding, which is very necessary therein; for the voice being collected by that curvity and embrace of the mountain climbing with increase up to the summit, strikes stronger upon the ear with a distinct termination of words, which I myself experienced; for Emmanuel Mignana, a most worthy Gentleman, and most near to me in all friendly offices, recited to me some verses of Alinius out of the scene in Amphitruon, which I heard very well from the top gallery or cavea, which, as I live, filled me with incredible pleasure; for those rocks are vocal, nor that only, but five times sounding: and thus much for the position of the theatre. Now as to the structure—The ambit then of its hemicycle, which the Greeks call Primetron, has 564 of our palms or spans, or three quarters of a Roman foot; and, measuring its diameter, the line being drawn from each horn, it has 330 and an half of the like palms or spans. The height of the theatre, from the orchestra to the top gallery, is 133 palms and an half; but, to the top of the remaining summit of the decayed party wall, 144 palms and an half; also the diameter of the orchestra hath 96 palms; from which it is certain the description of the whole theatre arises, as it were, from a center; therefore the name orchestra was allotted by the Greeks, because in the Greek theatre it had been a place destined for dancing and gesticulations; yet among the Romans it had quite another use, at least from what C. Atilius Serranus and L. Scribonius Libo,

Libo, the Curule *Ædiles*, following the sentence of the superior *Africanus*, assigned the orchestra for the seats of the senators: in that therefore, in the most honourable place, set the Prince or *Prætor* in his stall, the vestiges whereof remain in the middle of the orchestra to the podium; afterwards were placed the vestals, priests, ambassadors, senators; and, lest the prospect of the stage should be taken away by any objects standing before them, it was very carefully contrived to a nicety that the pavement of the orchestra, from the Prince's stall, should arise gently and by degrees into an acclivity up to the lowest step of the equestrians, the pavement being lowered and cut away by degrees into a circle, in the manner of a belt, by placing and fixing the seats: a space being left between the orders of the seats a little more advanced that it might afford the coming in and going out, which I believe no one has hitherto taken notice of; and indeed it had slipped me, unless, having called for diggers, I had not bid them remove the earth with which the whole orchestra was buried. From the bottom of the orchestra the equestry broke forth, or 14 steps set apart for the equestrian order, by the *Roscian* and *Julian* theatric laws, to the seventh of which steps two vomitories afford passage, which therefore is wider, left by the straitness of the place the equestrian multitude should be pressed, but might pour themselves into their seats with free passage. And because this theatre is founded in the hardest stone, whose stubbornness deludes the attempts and industry of art, the equestry has only two doors in it, which, when they are not sufficient to admit the number of the knights, there are added from thence a double ladder, in the open and spreading place of which the bottom steps go under the arch in the proscene itself. A precinct or inclosure reserves the highest step of the equestrian order, by which name the ancients called the step that was doubly higher and broader than the rest, which as it were begirt and inclosed the rest that were smaller, which the Greeks called *Diazomata*, for they were a sort of transverse girdles, from whence they are by some called belts, that is, they are breaks and little beds of steps running circular; which are so inserted, that the distinctions of the senatorian, equestrian, and plebeian orders might appear manifest to the eyes by that division, nor any communication be between them; after-

wards follow twelve steps of the populace in a higher and more remote place, in which spectators of the plebeian order, which they call the upper gallery or *cavea*. Into these seats very many passages lead, and thence to the inner arches or nest of chambers; also the upper portico, whose use was twofold, that it might have where the people might retire themselves if any sudden storm or shower should interrupt the plays; and that the theatre beneath might be defended from the injury of waters and filth. That portico hath eight fore doors, and as many back doors opposite, yet oblique, and which mutually face each other; that by the wind admitted through them the theatre might be refreshed, nor the air unmoved grow torpid and stagnant. Into these doors a flight of seven steps afford ascent, breaking out from the lowest step of the equestrians at the orchestra, not indeed interjected therefrom and varying, as in most amphitheatres, but in a direct leading and continuity; by which it comes to pass that they form wedges very long, from the lowest seats to the top, very pleasant to the eyes of the spectators; and these stairs were ways between the wedges to ascend or descend; for whereas those degrees or steps of seats were higher than a man's step, and not without the greatest difficulty to be climbed, these stairs are contrived nicely for the purpose, by placing a third step between every two, unless where the precincts or inclosures intervene, for there four are inserted. The breadth of the highest of these is three palms and an half, and the height of the steps a palm and an inch and an half, which twofold measure the degrees of seats exhibit. These stairs are so made that the multitude, so seated, might have an easy exit, and as it were at hand where to turn themselves, left, being there inclosed, they might be driven to undergo the necessities of the body. Moreover, those that were shut out of the wedge, or excuneated, to use a theatric expression, beheld the shows standing. There is that difference between the inner doors and outer, that the inner are square and open wider, and the outer are arched and less. There is besides an upper portico 15 palms broad and a quarter, and twelve palms and a span high, therefore the breadth is greater than the height. Wherefore? For this reason, that lest while they are crowding in or going out, they should labour in the strait of the portico. Which portico does not reach to the angles of the theatre,

but stands much before, cut off from both by an interval of 35 palms, which the quatern steps filled, separated by that only from the cavea or gallery placed under it, because the top of the popular or place of the common people exceeded the rest in breadth, and was, as it were, a certain boundary or little space distinguishing the superior order from the inferior: from whence it may be guessed the licitors, tiptaves, summoners, and other attendants of the magistrates, sat in that place, as well to be ready at call, as to deter the cavea or gallery beneath from contention and strife, and break off the insolence of quarrellsome fellows, which I find to have been the custom at Athens from the scholiast of Aristophanes' Eirenes, to which opinion I am the more inclined, because certain secret ladders lead from those very steps through hidden meanders into dungeons, one of which remains hitherto, and fetters or iron rings fixed in that wall to bind malefactors; add to this, that this very portico is broke in the middle, and a space left of 22 palms, in which both the quatern stairs reach out seven palms and an half, which I judge were built to the end that the officers might overlook the seats every where, and keep the peace. In the middle space of which some vestiges, although decaying and almost obliterated, inform us that there was a statue, for its base indicates as much; because even the ratio itself of the structure and the proper modulation of the work required it, to design the middle of the hemicycle. The sides of this base are six palms and a span. Upon the top step of the cavea or gallery, at each angle of the theatre, open six arched windows, three in each. What to let in air? Truly I follow no one, if any one can tell me their use, I should be very much obliged to him. Upon the portico also four steps are placed. But to what order? Truly the senatorian sat in the orchestra, the equestrian in the fourteen, the plebeian in the cavea. What is left besides? When I revolve the steps in my mind, I am almost cast down from my step. Yet if in an affair so obscure I may conjecture, I shall have believed that the servants, freedmen, courtézans, and others of that sort of shameless vulgar rabble, were spectators from those distant steps, to the end that filth of that sort might not be joined with the more honest order of the plebeians. The structure of the upper degree helps my opinion, for it is the widest of all, although you bring in to the

reckoning the precincts themselves, which I think was done for this reason, that there might be a place in the plain for setting forms for the seat of the women: for, by the decree of Augustus, it was not lawful for them to be spectators but from the upper place, where also the most despicable men stood leaning upon the wall, and

The rabble mob, in fordid vestments,
stood

Among the benches' seats, and pastimes
view'd,

as Calpurnius says. From the licitors' seats into this top gradation, certain rises afford ascent as well to the two horns of the theatre, as in the middle, that by them the officers might run in time, if by chance their help should be wanted, into those seats of the rabble. What ascent and what entrances were these? The best truly, and disposed with a certain proper design; for there are certain ladders behind the top portico thrown backward and forward, standing against the mountain, which lead to certain little arched doors in the wall's extremity, of which only one remains. In the back part of this mutilated wall certain of them are prominent, separate from one another by the space of ten palms and an half in a square form, two palms on every side. To the explanation of which you ought to know, that formerly umbrellas were wont to be superinduced as well to theatres as amphitheatres, for keeping off the heat and sun, which were bound to poles, set up under them, extending transverse with ropes, that they might not flutter by hanging loose: therefore those poles being thrown across through round holes excavated in the upper stones, or tied with ropes, for both used to be done, they were received by these stays, in the middle of which, for the sake of firmness, certain little grooves were dug, lest by the slipperiness of the stone, the cords slipping and unfirm should give way. The party wall rising over these steps is by the injury of time destroyed, and a very little part of it remaining, and that indeed without ridge or coping. The degrees of seats are higher than master workmen allow for a model; for they have two palms and a quarter, far otherwise than Vitruvius has prescribed. The breadth answers exactly to Vitruvius's rule, for it is of three palms and a quarter: you would wonder at such an effuse breadth, nothing truly more of use to the sitters; to wit,

lest the spectators in the next seat above should be troubled with the continual compression and retraction of their legs, or those beneath them be offended with their feet: perhaps also that the passage behind might open, if any should rise up or enter late. The height of the precinction or partition is twofold, according to prescription of art, for it is of four palms and a span. Also the breadth six palms and a quarter. Into these seats a passage opens through many doors, which the vulgar called vomitories; from whence men entering in a croud, pour themselves into the seats as though they were vomited. Into these porticos two passages lead; one above and uncovered, of which we have said enough: the other beneath, creeping through the hidden bowels of the mountain in the manner of a coney burrow, and receiving light from those very doors; unless you had rather call this a vault than a portico, which is nine palms and a quarter broad and twelve high; a preposterous structure, when indeed the breadth ought to exceed the height for that reason which we alledged when we treated of the dimension of the other portico: but what could the architect do, the mountain resisting? He was driven by a certain necessity of the place to that strait. For lest you should be ignorant, this work was wrought from the caved rock: from whence it runs not in equal breadth, but in bending form, and on both sides is by degrees narrowed and straitened. In each horn of the theatre there remain many vestiges, but which have suffered much by the injury of so many ages, but which abundantly testify the majesty of the work. In which various arches are to be seen, some half ruined, some still remaining, which sustained the so-operture of the scene, to make use of Vitruvius's expression, by a certain malignant fate destroyed, nor in any place appearing. The whole gradation of this theatre (at a moderate computation, not reckoning man by man and span by span, and excluding all the stairs and passages which were vacant for ascent and descent) was capable of containing seven thousand four hundred and twenty-six men; to which ought to be added those who sat in the upper degree over the portico, or in chairs placed there, or who were standing spectators leaning upon the party wall, which I judge to be about a thousand. Also there was very ample

order in the orchestra, the ambit of the hemicycle whereof seemed to me to admit six hundred seats in its embrace, which, being collected together, renders the sum total of men nine thousand and twenty-six; and these particulars for explaining the aspect of the theatre at this day, I thought was proper for me to take notice of in the most brief and exact manner, passing by those things which seemed to pertain rather to ornament and show of learning than my purpose. Now then let us speak of the front of the theatre. In that is the proscene, stage, and scene: they call that space the proscene which is extended before the scene in which the stage was raised, whereon the actors of the play came forth. Nothing in our theatre is left of the stage, besides the foundation of the wall, which is distant about twelve palms from the orchestra; the height of which wall, according to the architect rule, seems to have been only five feet or six palms of our * measure, and two thirds; so that those who sat in the orchestra might see the gesture of the actors: therefore the stage was lower than the scene, which is also to be found in our theatre. They called all that by the way of scene which spread out from the bounds of the theatre between its two horns; the length whereof to the diameter of the orchestra was double, as appears by the writings of the ancients. That in our theatre is almost totally fallen, except only the running out party wall, which was the limit between the scene and the stage, and reached to the angles of the theatre. From the orchestra to the scene are 28 palms and an half, twelve of which were vacant for the proscene, the rest assigned to the stage: therefore the breadth of the stage was sixteen palms and an half, which space seemed convenient for the scenical actions. In the middle of this party wall, which respects the centre of the orchestra, remains a semicircular plain, from whose testudinary or convex bending arises a wall, which is hollowed in manner of a shell, that they called the royal valves from its ornament and amplitude; on both were several doors of the same form, but the lesser which they called the strangers' doors, because they were destined for guests and strangers coming into the scene, certain vestiges of which are remaining in the scene; especially those on the left of it, as may be seen by

its rotundity : that on the right has entirely perished; unless that the relics of each wall shews some marks at the angles of a lateral opening. In each of their little areas were placed triangular machines turning on axles, on the fronts of which were depicted occasionally the plays which they acted, to wit, a comic scene for comedies, a tragic for tragedies, a satiric for satire; which sorts of scenes were ornamented to a nicety by a different and various design; to wit, the tragic with columns, ensigns, head-pieces, and other things raised with royal magnificence; but the comic with private buildings and walls and windows, shewing the species of common houses; and the satiric had trees, caves, mountains, and other things of that rustic sort, drawn in labour-work: therefore those machines were suddenly turned round for the argument of the play, and thereupon shewed another face of picture. From these machines the Gods spoke. Behind the scene remain many walls half ruined, of which that which supports the little areas exhibit certain grooves or furrows, in which I judge were inserted double beams to be drawn upward to the scaffolds. In the rest of the party walls I judge were built those places from whence the Gods appeared to speak from an high over the scene. There was an high turning machine like a watch tower, from whence Jupiter fulminated. Another place was behind the scene, in which with bladders filled with pebbles, and turned by the air, they imitated the breaking of thunders. Add to these the dressing rooms, in which there was chiefly need of room and space when they prepared for the chorusses, and there were kept the scenical dresses, and the rest of the instruments and furniture of the scene; for from thence were brought forth all necessaries for the plays: even at this day we enjoy part remaining of

these dressing rooms at the left side of the scene; and the reason why this theatre is situated on the declivity of the mountain is, because it had streams of water running down, by the torrent and force of the fall whereof it would have grown old in a short time. There are walls placed higher, extending in the manner of wings, which to this edifice were as a bank, and, as I may say, hedged and defended it against the incursions of the waters, by the repulse of which the streams of water being broken and separated, were turned off with an harmless fall through the broken precipices of the mountain; but those waters which rained in showers, falling into the sewer of the orchestra, went under through the profane stage, beneath what was their privy, which received all that flood, and remains still. The investigation whereof I willingly underwent, together with Vincentius Turrelius, a most accomplished youth, and in strictest friendship with me, who also was my helper in measuring this work, and in bringing out the truth from its ruins and vestiges almost abolished.

These are what from my poor store you, worthy Sir, are welcome to for illustrating the vestiges of the Theatre of Saguntum. In which I doubt not there may be many things which may little please your clear judgment, which I pray and beseech you earnestly you would render more correct; for I know how knowing your countrymen are of this sort of antiquities; neither am I ignorant how much you are bent upon those studies: from whence I have held the City and Italy to be the mistress of things: Italy the nurse of literature and studies, the top column of learning, and the most fertile of all countries in the production of wits.—Farewell.

*From my study,
6th Jan. 1709.*

THE WANDERER.

NO. XII.

Venimus ad summum fortunæ; pingimus, atque
Plallimus, et luctamur Achivis doctius unctis.

HOR.

In every public virtue we excell,
We build, we paint, we sing, we dance as well;
And learned Athens to our art must stoop,
Could she behold us tumbling through a hoop.

POPE.

TO THE WANDERER.

SIR,

IT has been observed, that the votaries of pleasure, to whom each night presents the same routine of amusement and

dissipation, are for the most part unable to shine in conversation upon those public topics, which, from the tenor of their lives, they might be supposed most capable

of adorning; the lassitude of the body, in this case, extends itself to the mind, and the greatest talents are by no means exempt from the soporific influence of a life of unvaried diversion. For this reason it may be observed, that in the circles of fashion it is not the professed Man of the Mode who is listened to with pleasure when descending upon public amusements: novelty, that charm of perpetual influence, has long ceased to invigorate his mind, and he is forced to yield the palm of victory to some obscure but lively novice, undebauched by affectation and unshackled by fashion, whose wild and unstudied remarks excite the pleasure which novelty always produces, and whose quick glance detects the numerous absurdities apt to be overlooked by a partner in the game. Sensible of this, those writers of comedy who take nature for their model generally put the acutest observations on life and manners into the mouths of those who may be rather called by-standers than actors in the game. The Fool, in the tragedy of Lear, utters remarks on the vices and follies of mankind which would not have disgraced the wisest personages in the play, and Falstaff's Soliloquy on Honour is not injured by the reflection that he was expatiating on that which he had never been in the habit of practising. Without meaning to claim either acuteness or superior wisdom, I proceed to inform you, Sir, that I may almost be said to be the novice above mentioned, having lived for many years secluded from the great world; though age, alas! has in a great measure despoiled me of the pleasures of novelty, and perhaps, in the following complaints, has caused me to ascribe to a degenerate public taste what you may think originates merely in my own peevishness and dependence.

I was many years ago an assiduous frequenter of the theatres, when Colman the Elder, Thornton, Garrick, Foote, and others, presided so properly over the public taste, and on the night of a new play constantly took my seat in the pit; that being the best, and (according to the Brobignag construction of modern theatres) the only place for hearing; of which truth my friend Churchill was so well convinced, that previous to the writing of his excellent Rosciad, he constantly placed himself there, as near the orchestra as possible. There too I usually sat, among my serious and critical brethren, with a mind properly stored with the rules of criticism, and a deter-

mination to see strict justice done to the Author, for the honour of Letters and the improvement of the British Stage. The death of a rich relation, and other circumstances immaterial to mention, caused me to quit my theatrical pursuits, and to live almost in total seclusion in a distant part of Cumberland. Here, restricted from seeing theatrical representations, I transferred my studies from the stage to the closet, and stored my shelves with the best dramatic authors, among whom you may suppose Shakspeare was not forgotten. Shakspeare indeed more than atoned for my departed amusement, as his forcible language, beautiful sentiments, and ardent imagination, depend not for their celebrity on the aid of stage dress or decoration. Modern plays I soon ceased to purchase, having in this article been always defrauded by my agent, who sent me, under the title of comedies, productions that could only have been acted as farces before a polished London audience.

The dishonesty of a stock-broker, to whom I had given a power of attorney to receive my dividends, caused me to hasten to town; but discovering on my arrival that the mischief was not considerable enough to impair my capital, or even to injure my quiet, I quickly forgot it, and determined not to suffer the week I had set apart for my stay in town to be wasted in idleness or useless complaint.

A pressing invitation determined me to spend the week in the house of my old friend Gradus, formerly tutor in a family of more wealth than elegance, where (by what means he best knows) he so ingratiated himself with the mother, that on the death of her spouse, and the departure of her hopeful son, she very kindly suffered the Teacher of Languages to lead her to the altar. It was on the third night of my sojourning with this family, that I proposed a party to the theatre, to partake of my favourite diversion. The proposal was approved by all present, but the mode of accomplishing it caused some difficulty. Their own carriage, it seems, as the body of it did not quite sweep the ground, was under repair for that purpose; and, as neither Mrs. Gradus nor Miss Lætitia (a fallow square shouldered maiden of six-and-thirty) could bear the idea of being jumbled in a hack, a glass coach was sent for, and after some time procured, in which we repaired to the scene of diversion. In the course of our ride I ventured to ask the name of the author

of the night's performance, for which ignorance I was complimented by a loud laugh from the stentorian lungs of Miss Lætitia; though where the joke lies in laughing at a man for being ignorant of what he never had an opportunity of knowing, I confess myself unable to determine.

On alighting from the coach, and on finding them bent towards the boxes, I resolutely determined to take my old station in the pit, in defiance of the wonder of the mother, and the more noisy expostulation of the fair Lætitia; we therefore separated for the evening.

I will not conceal my surprize, when I entered the pit, to find that tittering girls had usurped the place of the quondam umbrageous-curl'd critics of the town; and that the young Gentlemen who had assumed that title, instead of being in their proper sphere, were mounted to the upper boxes, clattering the doors, or lounging in the lobbies. But my surprize at this alteration was increased by an alteration of greater moment. During the former period of my frequenting the theatres, it had been the invariable custom to act the tragedy or comedy first, and the farce or pantomime last, and this custom had been so strengthened by time, that I thought nothing short of some great revolution would be able to subvert it. This revolution has been effected at one of the theatres, with a laudable contempt of ancient sense and ancient usage, but happily has not yet extended to the other; upon which account, I am informed, the town is divided; the huge tribe of laughers and anti-thinkers frequenting the former, from the pleasure they feel in seeing the pantomime acted before the play; and the comparatively small number of advocates for reason and wit adhering to the latter. Of the propriety of these strictures, a faithful account of what I saw and heard will enable you to judge.

The piece first represented was indeed carried on by dialogue (such as it was); but I remembered to have witnessed a *speaking pantomime* before I left London, therefore was not by that circumstance induced to alter my opinion. The harlequin of the piece (independent of being arrayed in a modern coat, waistcoat, and breeches) acted as harlequins usually do; being distinguished by a peculiar grimace, a shake of the head, and a twirl of the hat, together with a constant agitation of the hinder parts, and an eternal sidg-

from one side of the stage to the other. His employment (as usual) consisted in tormenting by ridiculous school-boy falsehoods, or, as he called it, *boaxing* his fellow-labourers in the pantomime, consisting of the customary drivelling old man, a strutting officer, a black servant, an innkeeper, an old maid, and two or three fine ladies and gentlemen whom I do not recollect, by means at which common sense revolted, and which even the indulgent laws of pantomime found some difficulty in reconciling. After the above-mentioned sidgitting, capering, and tumbling, had continued through five divisions (*acts* I was going to call them), the curtain dropped. Upon this occasion I could not avoid remarking to those around me, that the new fashion did not at all please me, as my mind, dissipated and exhausted by the absurdities I had just witnessed, was rendered unfit for receiving the sober beauties of tragedy. But I was informed that the next piece must interest me, as there was an *underground scene* in it, which was universally admired, and that every body made it a rule to sympathize with the Victim of Contancy. The plot of the piece was taken from the History of the Duchess of C—, related in the *Adelaide and Theodore* of Madame de Genlis, and seemed to me, by a judicious management, capable of forming an interesting drama. I amused myself with picturing to my own mind the character of the piece; the gloomy, jealous, and vindictive Duke, the gallant Count his nephew, and the unhappy Duchess now sacrificing love to duty, and now preferring the horrors of sepulchral interment to the disgrace of heaping ruin on the head of innocence. I will not expatiate upon my second disappointment at the drawing up of the curtain, but shall content myself with observing that this celebrated tragedy commenced with singing and dancing; that its most serious incidents were brought about by trio, quartetto, and chorus; and that it presented, from beginning to end, a gloomy depth of tragedy, oddly enough interlarded with comedy, farce, opera, and pantomime.

Such, Mr. Wanderer, were the scenes to which I was an astonished witness, and such were the reflections I drew from them; and happy should I feel myself, if this inverting system were confined to the above-mentioned theatre; but I have observed, and (though moralizing is out of fashion) with regret I make the ob-

servation, that the custom of acting the pantomime first, and the tragedy last, is not confined to a theatre, but that *veluti in speculum* is in this instance at least an appropriate motto. Of this truth, will not daily and hourly observation afford numerous instances? And when we behold the general tendency to a youth of riot and an old age of pain; when we perceive the gamester for immediate gratification exposing himself to future remorse and self-destruction; the pharoloving Countess, or professed woman of pleasure, sacrificing future comfort at

the shrine of temporary luxury; and the proud beauty destroying that time in vanity and dress, which should be employed in procuring stores of wisdom and virtue to smooth the bed of age and sickness; may we not say, that the practice of the theatre is in this instance sanctioned by the practice of the world, and that the evils of both originate in perverted taste and misplaced gratification; or, in other words, in acting the pantomime first, and the tragedy last.

I am, &c.

SENEX.

ORIGINAL LETTER

FROM

DR. HENRY STUBBE * TO MR. HOBBS.

(NOW FIRST PRINTED.)

SIR,

I HAD sent you a copy of my reply to Dr. Wallis, but that several diversions have so taken mee of, that I

have not had leasure to finish it. The Doctor being much taken with digressions, I have both complied with his humour and benefitted the reader with such ob-

* Dr. Henry Stubbe was born at Partney, near Spilsby in Lincolnshire, Feb. 28, 1631. He received his education at Westminster school under Dr. Busby. In 1649 he was elected student of Christ Church, Oxford, where he took a Bachelor of Arts degree, and then went to Scotland, serving in the Parliament army from 1653 to 1655. He then returned to Oxford, and took a Master's degree in 1656, and was made Second Keeper of the Bodleian Library, which he held until 1659, when he was removed. He then retired to Stratford upon Avon, in order to practise physic, and in 1661 went to Jamaica, with the title of His Majesty's Physician for that Island; but the climate not agreeing with him, he returned and settled at Stratford. He afterwards removed to Warwick, where he gained very considerable practice, as likewise at Bath, which he frequented in the summer season. He was engaged in a perpetual warfare with Dr. Wallis, Mr. Graville, &c. and came to an untimely end, being drowned, 12th July 1676, passing a river two miles from Bath. He was buried in the Cathedral there. Wood, who was contemporary with him at Oxford, says "he was a person of most admirable parts, and had a most prodigious memory; was the most noted Latinist and Grecian of his age; was a singular mathematician, and thoroughly read in all political matters, councils, ecclesiastical and profane histories; had a voluble tongue, and seldom hesitated, either in public disputes or common discourse; had a voice big and magisterial, and a mind equal to it; was of an high generous nature, scorned money and riches and the adorers of them; was accounted a very good physician, and excellent in the things belonging to that profession, as botany, anatomy, and chemistry. Yet, with all those noble accomplishments, he was extremely rash and imprudent, and even wanted common discretion. He was a very bold man, uttered any thing that came in his mind, not only among his companions, but in public coffee-houses, of which he was a great frequenter; and would often speak freely of persons then present, for which he used to be threatened with kicking and beating. He had a hot and restless head, his hair being carrot-coloured, and was ever ready to undergo any enterprize, which was the chief reason that macerated his body almost to a skeleton. He was also a person of no fixed principles; and whether he believed those things which every good Christian doth, is not for me to resolve. Had he been endowed with common sobriety and discretion, and not have made himself and his learning mercenary and cheap to every ordinary and ignorant fellow, he would have been admired by all, and might have picked and chused his preferment; but all these things being wanting, he became a ridicule, and undervalued by sober and knowing scholars and others too."

EDITOR.

servations

servations as I dare say, without boasting, those who are concerned in philology will not repent the time spent in it. I have traveled whatever my memory and converse with bookes could suggest as pertinent to what I intended as digressive. If nothing intervene, I shall finish it this weeke, and then revise it: he labours much to have it suppressed: I thinke he and I shall have a meeting. I doe not refuse, and hee will not desire; nor can it be agreed where. I am disposed to spare his thesis, because he is long winded, and I have no minde to engage in a debate of interest; especially my studies lying another way. Mr. Croke * acquainted mee with your indisposition; I was much concerned therein, it being the least respecte I can pay your civilities with to bee sorrowfull. I hope you may sur vive envy, and see my tasque finished, of which I shall one day give you a good account, as soon as umbrages are removed, and Dr. Wallis's contest over, which I have no minde to lengthen, but once for all expose him here, and leave him. If you finde your dissolution approach, my request is that you would engage me in an acquaintance with him, who best knows your minde, that so I

mistake not in any place, and I shall communicate the worke with him, and that your effigies with the verses may be preserved. If that bee not cut, I pray looke to the verses be not lost, for I have not a compleat copy, and I could wish your life were so penned as is that of Peyrekusius †. I could willingly put it in Latin, if any one would modell it in English, and interlace it with disquirys in nature, such as might contribute to your reputation: as also I could wish such letters as have bene written betwixt you and others upon any learned subject might bee inserted, and such letters as are most advantageous, and from good hands, reserved for occasional use. Sir, I have no more to adde, but that I have endeavoured to welcome Mr. Croke for your sake. I wish you had bene here to see under slight performances how much I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

H. STUBBS.

Oxon, May 24, 1657.

(Directed)

These for his ever honoured friend, Mr. Thomas Hobbes, London.

PUTRID DISEASES.

IN this philosophic age, when diseases so often change their appearance from what physicians had any former experience of, it is a pleasing reflection, that the study of medicine has of late been so much simplified, and almost every distemper incident to the human body so fully explained, as to come within the common apprehension of mankind. The following facts, communicated to the world by the Rev. Mr. CARTWRIGHT †, afford an antidote for the most dangerous disease with which the human body can be afflicted: so that it is hoped one of the most crowded avenues to the grave is at length in a great measure closed.

“Seventeen years ago I went (says this benevolent Clergyman) to reside at

Brampton, a populous village near Chesterfield. I had not been there many months before a putrid fever broke out among us. Finding by far the greater number of my parishioners too poor to afford themselves medical assistance, I undertook, by the help of such books on the subject of medicine as were in my possession, to prescribe for them. I early attended a boy about fourteen years of age, who was attacked by the fever. He had not been ill many days before the symptoms were unequivocally putrid. I then administered bark, wine, and such other remedies as my books directed.— My exertions were however of no avail; his disorder grew every day more untractable and malignant, so that I was

* Bookseller to Mr. Hobbes, living at the Green Dragon, without Temple Bar.—EDITOR.

† By Peter Gassendus, translated by W. Rand, Doctor of Physic, and published, 8vo. 1657.

‡ Author, if we are not misinformed, of the elegant poem of “Armine and Elvira, a Legendary Tale,” 4to. 1771, and “Constantia, an Elegy, to the Memory of a Lady lately deceased” (Mrs. Langhorne), 4to. 1768.

EDITOR.

in hourly expectation of his dissolution. Being under the necessity of taking a journey, before I set off I went to see him, as I thought for the last time, and I prepared his parents for the event of his death, which I considered as inevitable, and reconciled them in the best manner I was able to a loss which I knew they would feel severely. While I was in conversation on this distressing subject with his mother, I observed, in a small corner of the room, a tub of wort working. The sight brought to my recollection an experiment I had somewhere met with, "of a piece of putrid meat being made sweet by being suspended over a tub of wort in the act of fermentation." The idea flashed into my mind, that the yeast might correct the putrid nature of this disease, and I instantly gave him two large spoonfuls. I then told the mother, if she found her son better, to repeat this dose every three hours. I then set out for my journey; upon my return, after a few days, I anxiously enquired after the boy, and was informed he was recovered. I could not repress my curiosity, though I was greatly fatigued with my journey, and night was come on; I went directly to where he lived, which was three miles off, in a wild part of the moors. The boy himself opened the door, looked surprisingly well, and told me he felt better from the instant he took the yeast.

"After I left Brampton, I lived in Leicestershire. My parishioners being there few and opulent, I dropped the medical character entirely, and would not prescribe for my own family. One of my domestics falling ill, accordingly the apothecary was sent for. His complaint a violent fever, which in its progress became putrid. Having great reliance, and deservedly, on the apothecary's penetration and judgment, the man was left solely to his management. His disorder, however, kept daily gaining ground, till at length the apothecary considered him in very great danger. At last, finding every effort to be of service to him baffled, he told me he considered it to be a lost case, and that in his opinion the man could not survive twenty-four hours. On the apothecary thus giving him up, I determined to try the effects of yeast. I gave him two large spoonfuls, and in 15 minutes from taking the yeast, his pulse, though still feeble, began to get composed

and full. He, in 32 minutes from his taking it, was able to get up from his bed and walk in his room. At the expiration of the second hour I gave him a basin of sago, with a good deal of lemon, wine, and ginger in it; he ate it with an appetite; in another hour I repeated the yeast; an hour afterwards I gave the bark as before; at the next hour he had food; next had another dose of yeast; and then went to bed; it was nine o'clock; he told me he had a good night, and was recovered. I however repeated the medicine, and he was soon able to go about his business as usual.

About a year after this, as I was riding past a detached farm-house, at the outskirts of the village, I observed a farmer's daughter standing at the door, apparently in great affliction. On enquiring into the cause of her distress, she told me her father was dying: I dismounted, and went into the house to see him; I found him in the last stage of a putrid fever. His tongue was black, his pulse was scarcely perceptible, and he lay stretched out like a corpse in a state of drowsy insensibility. I immediately procured some yeast, which I diluted with water, and poured down his throat; I then left him with little hopes of recovery; I returned, however, in about two hours, and found him sensible and able to converse; I then gave him a dose of bark; he afterwards took, at a proper interval, some refreshment. I staid with him till he repeated the yeast, and then left him, with directions how to proceed; I called upon him the next morning at nine o'clock; I found him apparently well, and walking in his garden. He was an old man, upwards of 70.

"I have since administered the yeast to above 50 persons labouring under putrid fevers; and what is singular (continues this benevolent man), I have not lost a patient."

The above has been handed to us by a Gentleman of Edinburgh, who lost two children by the fever which has been so prevalent and so fatal of late. He had a third child who was taken ill, and this prescription having come to his knowledge, he made the experiment, which was happily crowned with success. We shall be happy to record farther proofs of its efficacy.

March, 1799.

DROSSIANA.

NUMBER CXV.

ANECDOTES OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS,

PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

—A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES!

HAMLET.

[Continued from Page 168.]

LORD RACON

SAYS finely, in his explanation of the ancient fable of Icarus, that the accusation and arraignment of human nature and of human art, amongst mankind, proceed from a noble and a valuable temper of mankind, and tend to a very good purpose. They who arraign and accuse arts and nature, and are always full of complaints against them, not only preserve a more modest and just state of mind, but are perpetually stirred up to fresh industry and new discoveries. The Divine Bounty is not wanting to men, but they are wanting to themselves, and lay such an inestimable gift on the back of a slow-paced ass; that is, upon the back of the dull, heavy thing Experience, from whose sluggish and tortoise pace proceeds that ancient complaint of the shortness of life and the slow advancement of arts.

MR. HOWARD.

This benevolent man mentions an inscription on the gates of the prison of Nuremberg, which appears extremely appropriate:

Hic criminum frequentia,
Mortaliū dementia,
Compefcitur clementiā,
Salvā fori ſententiā.

And when indeed can criminal justice be well administered unless clemency goes hand in hand with the sentence of the law?

POLITION

inſcribed theſe lines over the bed of Saldonato at Florence:

Hic faciat Juno patrem, Cytherea maritum,
Libertas regem, ſemideumque ſopor.

Here Venus bleſs thee in a lovely bride,
Paternal love by Juno be ſupplied;
May Freedom from reſtraint, with generous glow,
The independence of a king beſtow;

And Sleep's ſweet ſlumbers o'er thy eyelids ſpread,

Pour Heaven's own raptures on thy favour'd head!

WILLIAM PENN.

This excellent man is thus deſcribed by an acquaintance of his:

“He ſpeaks well the Latin and the French, and his own tongue with great maſterſhip. He often declaims in the Aſſembly of his Friends with much fluent eloquence and fervency of ſpirit; by which, and by his perpetual attendance on the King and Parliament for the relief of his party, he often expoſes his health to hazard.

“August 26, 1682, William Penn, Eſq. went towards Deal, to launch for Pennsylvania. God ſend him a ſhort, proſperous, and ſafe voyage!”

—*Aubrey's MSS.*

Mr. Penn thus prefaces his account of the Province of Pennsylvania:

“Since (by the good providence of God and the favour of the King) a country in America is fallen to my lot, I thought it no leſs my duty than my honeſt intereſt to give ſome public notice of it to the world, that thoſe of our own and of other nations, that are inclined to tranſport themſelves beyond the ſeas, may find another country added to their choice; that, if they ſhall happen to like the place, conditions, and government (as far as the preſent fancy of things will allow us any proſpect), they may (if they pleaſe) fix with me in the Province hereinafter deſcribed.”

He thus concludes the account:

“It is farther adviſed, that ſuch as would at leaſt get the permiſſion, if not the good liking, of their near relations (for that is both natural and a duty incumbent upon all); and by this means will natural affection be preſerved, and a friendly and profitable correſpondence maintained between them. In all which

H h 2

God

God Almighty (who is the salvation of the ends of the earth) direct us, that his blessings may attend my honest endeavours; and thus the consequence of all our undertakings will be to the glory of his great name, and the true happiness of us and of our posterity. Amen.

“WILLIAM PENN.”

REV. RICHARD PRICE, D. D.

This excellent and learned, though mistaken man, used to retire every Sunday evening to his study for an hour or two, where, according to the wife direction of Pythagoras, he reviewed the transactions of the last week of his life, and made such notices of them in writing as he deemed expedient. These, it is said, are at present in MS. amongst his papers, and, if published, will prove a valuable present to posterity, the Doctor's candour and ingenuity being as prominent in every action of his life as his virtue and his intelligence. The Doctor had once written a pamphlet on America, in which he said how happy the persons in that country were about to become, without Lords, without Bishops, and without King. He lived long enough to see the falsehood of his prediction, and, in a subsequent pamphlet, acknowledged into what a mistake his too good opinion of mankind had led him.

MADemoiselle DOLIGNÉ.

All the magic of the playing of this excellent actress consisted in the tone of her voice. “The voice is the organ of the soul,” says Madame Necker, “and has more power upon the mind than the most exquisite beauty: yet how little care do we take to cultivate the excellence of this so material organ!”

* Lord Bacon, whose great mind pervaded every thing of art and of nature, says, in his “Wisdom of the Ancients,” under the article “*Styx*,”—

“This fable seems to shew the nature of the compacts and the confederacies of Princes, which, though ever so solemnly and religiously sworn to, prove but little the more binding for it; so that oaths in this case seem used rather for decorum, reputation, and ceremony, than for fidelity, securing, and effectuation. And though these oaths were strengthened with the bonds of affinity (which are the links and ties of nature), and again by mutual services and good offices, yet we see they will generally give way to *ambition, convenience, and the thirst of power*; because it is easy for Princes, under various specious pretences, to defend, disguise, and conceal, their ambitious designs and insincerity, having no judge to call them to account †. There is, however, one true and proper confirmation of their faith, though no celestial divinity, Necessity, or the *Danger of the State*, and the securing of advantage.

† Consult the behaviour of the last King of Prussia at the beginning of the present war.

MADAME DU DESSERT.

“Ladies,” said this excellent woman, “constantly throw three things out of window; their time, their health, and their money.” To one of her friends she said, “I think I am the woman that you like the best of any of your acquaintance.” “My dearest Lady,” replied her friend, “pray don't say that; for no one believes that I care a fig for any body in the world.”

M. D'ARGENSON

said one day to his friends, “I do not know how it is, but since I have been Minister I have not stirred out of my cabinet, I have not worn out a pair of shoes.” “I can readily believe it, Sir,” replied a by-stander, “every one carries you upon his shoulders.”

LOUIS XV. KING OF FRANCE.

When the statue of this Prince was placed upon the Cranes, before it was put upon its pedestal, a wag observed, “Behold the King in the midst of his Council!”

POPE JULIUS II.

from spite against the Venetians, formed against them the apparently formidable League of Cambray in 1508. It ended, however, as most leagues between Princes in general end, doing no hurt to that nation against which they leagued, and in squabbling and dividing amongst themselves.—See the excellent History of it by Dubois, 2 vols. 12mo. a book that ought to be read at this time particularly, when it seems to be the fashion to force Princes into leagues, whether they chuse it or not*.

CATHARINE THE SECOND,
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA.

This great Princess, in a letter to Voltaire, thus describes the military order and discipline of a nation with whom Great Britain has most happily concluded a strict alliance!—

“The troops of the Sultan have begun the campaign by pillaging and burning their own country. When the Janizaries marched from Constantinople, there were more than a thousand persons killed; the Envoy of the Emperor, his wife, his daughters, beaten, violated, robbed, dragged by their hair, in the sight of the Sultan and the Vizier themselves, without any person’s daring to attempt to prevent those enormities; so weak and so ill governed is that empire!”

FATHER BOUHOURS

makes it a doubt whether a German can ever become a *bel esprit*. In this age, indeed, in which we appear to have become *ennuisés* with the Sublime and the Beautiful, we have recourse for novelty to German compositions, in which it is doubtful which is most prevalent, incongruity to nature or affectation of language, improbability or nonsense. “Do you speak German, Sir?” said the elegant Dr. Burney to the celebrated Metastasio*. “Yes, Sir, *three words*, for my life!” “The Germans are the Porters of Literature,” says Don Noel D’Argonne. They now appear to give law to it in England.

JOSIAH TUCKER,
DEAN OF GLOUCESTER.

This excellent and sagacious writer gives the following account of the effects of prejudices and party on his beginning his political career. He had entered upon a work for the instruction of the present Sovereign, which he had entitled

‘The Elements of Commerce and Theory of Taxes.’ “But I had not,” says Dr. Tucker, “made a great progress before I discovered that such a work was by no means proper to be sheltered under the protection of a Royal patronage, on account of the many jealousies to which it was liable, and the cavils which might be raised against it. In fact, I soon found that there was scarcely a step I could take but would bring to light some glaring absurdity which length of time had rendered sacred, and which the multitude would have been taught to contend for as if their all was at stake. Scarce a proposal could I recommend for introducing a free, generous, and impartial system of national commerce, but it had such numbers of popular errors to combat with as would have excited loud clamours and fierce opposition; and therefore, as the herd of mock patriots are ever on the watch to seize all opportunities of inflaming the populace by misrepresentations and false alarms, and as the people are too apt to swallow every idle tale of this sort, I determined to give no opportunity to those who continually seek occasion.”—What a pity it is that the Dean’s age and infirmities do not permit him to discuss with his wonted ability a question of such importance as the Union with Ireland, which will be productive of so much mischief to either country, if it is not investigated with temper and moderation, with a reference to the mutual interests and prejudices of each country.

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

It is an observation of Madame Necker on this Prince, that in Swisserland he was less reserved than at Paris. “Perhaps,” adds she, “the liberty of the Swiss Nation influenced him without his perceiving it; or perhaps in that country he looked upon himself as more nicely examined than respectfully looked up to.”

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,
ERROR and prejudice are of so inveterate a nature, that few persons are able to free themselves from their malignant influence, or completely to emancipate themselves from their domi-

nion. In common cases it is of small importance what sentiments are held by the generality; but when mistaken opinions are allowed such a currency as to be likely to sway in the great concerns of life and death, it becomes necessary

* See Burney’s “Musical Tour to Germany.”

to press on the public mind those considerations which will, and ought ever to have weight with the humane and considerate. Reading in a newspaper lately that a female in a neighbouring county had been convicted on grounds long since shewn to be uncertain and fallacious, I was prompted to hope, for the good of mankind, that you would find room in your Magazine for a few extracts from a paper on the uncertainty of the signs of murder in the case of bastard children, written by that eminent anatomist Dr. WILLIAM HUNTER, and published in the Medical Observations and Enquiries; a paper which cannot be too maturely considered by those who may be called upon to sit in judgment on the lives of their fellow creatures.

Dr. Hunter begins his Dissertation in the following manner:

“ In the course of the present year (1783), one of our friends, distinguished by rank, fortune, and science, came to me upon the following occasion:—In the country (he said) a young woman was taken up, and committed to jail to take her trial, for the supposed murder of her bastard child. According to the information he had received, he was inclined to believe, from the circumstances, that she was innocent; and yet, understanding that the minds of the people in that part of the country were much exasperated against her, by the popular cry of a *cruel and unnatural* murder, he feared, though innocent, she might fall a victim to prejudice and blind zeal. What he wished, he said, was to procure an unprejudiced inquiry. He had been informed that it was a subject which I had considered in my lectures, and made some remarks upon it, which were not perhaps sufficiently known, or enough attended to; and his visit to me was to know what these remarks were. I told him what I had commonly said upon that subject. He thought some of the observations so material, that he imagined they might sometimes be the means of saving an innocent life: and if they could upon the present occasion do so, which he thought very possible, he was sure I would willingly take the trouble of putting them upon paper. Next day I sent them to him in a letter, which I said he was at liberty to use as he might think proper. Some time afterwards he told me that he had great pleasure in thanking me for the letter, and telling me the trial was over; that the unfortunate

woman was acquitted, and that he had reason to believe my letter had been instrumental. This having been the subject of some conversation one evening at our medical meeting, you remember, Gentlemen, that you thought the subject interesting, and desired me to give you a paper upon it. I now obey your command.

In those unhappy cases of the death of bastard children, as in every action indeed that is either criminal or suspicious, reason and justice demand an inquiry into all the circumstances; and particularly to find out from what views and motives the act proceeded. For, as nothing can be so criminal, but that circumstances might be added by the imagination to make it worse; so nothing can be conceived so wicked and offensive to the feelings of a good mind, as not to be somewhat softened or extenuated by circumstances and motives. In making up a just estimate of any human action, much will depend on the state of the agent's mind at the time; and therefore the laws of all countries make ample allowance for insanity. The insane are not held to be responsible for their actions. The world will give me credit, surely, for having had sufficient opportunities of knowing a good deal of female characters. I have seen private as well as public virtues, the private as well as the more public frailties of women in all ranks of life. I have been in their secrets, their counsellor and adviser in the moments of their greatest distress in body and mind. I have been a witness to their private conduct when they have been preparing themselves to meet danger, and have heard their last and most serious reflections, when they were certain they had but a few hours to live. That knowledge of women has enabled me to say, though no doubt there will be many exceptions to the general rule, that women who are pregnant, without daring to avow their situation, are commonly objects of the greatest compassion, and generally are less criminal than the world imagine. In most of these cases the father of the child is really criminal, often cruelly so; the mother is weak, credulous, and deluded. Having obtained gratification, he thinks no more of his promises: she finds herself abused, disappointed of his affections and support, and left to struggle as she can, with sickness, pains, poverty, infamy; in short, with complete ruin for life! A worthless woman can never be reduced to that wretched situation, be-
cause

cause she is insensible to infamy; but a woman who has that respectable virtue, a high sense of shame, and a strong desire of being respectable in her character, finding herself surrounded with such horrors, often has not strength of mind to meet them, and in despair puts an end to a life which is become insupportable. In that case, can any man, whose heart ever felt what pity is, be angry with such an unfortunate woman for what she did? She felt life to be so dreadful and oppressive, that she could not longer support it. With that view of her situation every humane heart will forget the indiscretion or crime, and bleed for the sufferings which a woman must have gone through; who, for having listened to the perfidious protestations and vows of our sex, might have been an affectionate and faithful wife, a virtuous and honoured mother, through a long and happy life; and probably, that very reflection raised the last pang of despair, which hurried her into eternity. To think seriously of what a fellow creature must feel at such an awful moment, must melt to pity every man whose heart is not steeled with habits of cruelty, and every woman who does not affect to be more severely virtuous and chaste than perhaps any good woman ever was. It may be said that such a woman's guilt is heightened, when we consider that at the same time she puts an end to her own life, she murders her child. God forbid that killing should always be murder! It is only murder when it is executed with some degree of cool judgment and wicked intention: when committed under a frenzy from despair, can it be more offensive in the sight of God, than under a frenzy from a fever, or in lunacy? It should therefore, as it must raise our horror, raise our pity too. What is commonly understood to be the murder of a bastard child by the mother, if the real circumstances were fully known, would be allowed to be a very different crime in different circumstances.

“In some (it is to be hoped rare) instances, it is a crime of the deepest dye: it is a premeditated contrivance for taking away the life of the most inoffensive and most helpless of all human creatures, in opposition not only to the most universal dictates of humanity, but of that powerful instinctive passion which, for a wife and important purpose, the Author of our nature has planted in the breast of every female creature, a wonderful eager-

ness about the preservation of its young. The most charitable construction that could be put upon so savage an action, and it is to be hoped the fairest often, would be to reckon it the work of frenzy or temporary insanity. But, as well as I can judge, the greatest number of what are called murders of bastard children, are of a very different kind. The mother has an unconquerable sense of shame, and pants after the preservation of character; so far she is virtuous and amiable. She has not the resolution to meet and avow infamy. In proportion as she loses the hope either of having been mistaken with regard to pregnancy, or being relieved from her terrors by a fortunate miscarriage, she every day sees her danger greater and greater, and her mind more overwhelmed with terror and despair. In this situation many of these women, who are afterwards accused of murder, would destroy themselves, if they did not know that such an action would infallibly lead to an inquiry, which would proclaim what they are so anxious to conceal. In this perplexity, and meaning nothing less than the murder of the infant, they are meditating different schemes for concealing the birth of the child; but are wavering between difficulties on all sides, putting off the evil hour, and trusting too much to chance and fortune. In that state often they are overtaken sooner than they expected; their schemes are frustrated; their distress of body and mind deprives them of all judgment and rational conduct; they are delivered by themselves, wherever they happened to retire in their fright and confusion; sometimes dying in the agonies of child-birth, and sometimes being quite exhausted they faint away and become insensible of what is passing; and when they recover a little strength, find that the child, whether still born or not, is completely lifeless. In such a case, is it to be expected, when it could answer no purpose, that a woman should divulge the secret? Will not the best dispositions of mind urge her to preserve her character? She will therefore hide every appearance of what has happened as well as she can; though if the discovery be made, that conduct will be set down as a proof of her guilt. To be convinced, as I am, that such a case often happens, the reader would wish perhaps to have some examples and illustrations. I have generally observed, that in proportion as women more sincerely repent of such

ruinous indiscretions, it is more difficult to prevail upon them to confess; and it is natural."

Dr. Hunter then adduces several instances, and proceeds:—"In most of these cases we are apt to take up an early prejudice; and, when we evidently see an intention of concealing the birth, conclude that there was an intention of destroying the child: and we account for every circumstance upon that supposition, saying, why else did she do so and so?—and why else did she not do so and so?—Such questions would be fair, and draw forth solid conclusions, were the woman supposed at that time to be under the direction of a calm and unembarrassed mind; but the moment we reflect that her mind was violently agitated with a conflict of passions and terror, an irrational conduct may appear very natural. Allow me to illustrate this truth by a case:—A Lady, who, thank God! has now been perfectly recovered many years, in the last months of her pregnancy, on a fine summer's evening, stepped out, attended by her footman, to take a little air on a fine new pavement at her own door, in one of our most even, broad, and quiet streets. Having walked gently to the end of the street, where there was a very smooth crossing place, she thought she would go over for a little variety, and return towards her house by walking along the other side of the street. Being heavy and not unmindful of her situation, she was stepping very slowly and cautiously, for fear of meeting with any accident. When she had advanced a few steps in crossing the street, a man came up on a smart trot, riding on a cart, which made a great rattling noise: he was at a sufficient distance to let her get quite over, or to return back with great deliberation; and she would have been perfectly safe, if she had stood still. But she was struck with a panic, lost her judgment and senses, and in the horror of confusion between going on or returning back, both of which she attempted, she crossed the horse at the precise point of time to be caught and entangled in the wheel, was thrown down, so torn and mashed in her flesh and bones, that she was taken up perfectly senseless, and carried home without the least prospect of a recovery. This lady was in the prime of life, living in affluence, beloved by her family, and respected by all who knew her: no imagination could suggest an idea of her intending to destroy her-

self; but if her situation in life at that time could have favoured such a supposition, we see in fact that the most unquestionable proof that she could have saved herself either by going on, or by turning back, or by standing still, would have signified nothing towards proving that she had intended to put an end to her own life, and to that of her child. One shudders to think that innocent women may have suffered an ignominious death from such equivocal proofs and inconclusive reasoning. Most of these reflections would naturally occur to any unprejudiced person, and therefore upon a trial in this country, where we are so happy as to be under the protection of Judges, who by their education, studies, and habits, are above the reach of vulgar prejudices, and make it a rule for their conduct to suppose the accused party innocent, till guilt be proved:—with such Judges, I say, there will be little danger of an innocent woman being condemned by false reasoning. But danger, in the cases in which we are now treating, may arise from the evidence and opinions given by physical people, who are called in to settle questions in science which Judges and Jurymen are supposed not to know with accuracy.

"In general I am afraid too much has been left to our decision. Many of our profession are not so conversant with science as the world may think; and some of us are a little disposed to grasp at authority in a public examination, by giving a quick and decided opinion, when it should have been guarded with doubt; a character which no man should be ambitious to acquire, who in his profession is presumed every day to be deciding nice questions, upon which the life of a patient may depend. To form a solid judgment about the birth of a new-born child, from the examination of its body, a professional man should have seen many new-born children, both still born, and such as had outlived their birth a short time only: and he should have dissected, or attended the dissections of a number of bodies in the different stages of advancing putrefaction. I have often seen various and common and natural appearances, both internal and external, mistaken for marks of a violent death."

Dr. Hunter then recites a particular case, and adds, "There are many circumstances to be learned by an extensive experience in anatomy and midwifery, which, for fear of making this paper

prolix, and thence less useful, I shall pass over, and come to the material question, viz. In suspicious cases, how far may we conclude that the child was born alive, and probably murdered by its mother, if the lungs swim in water?

“First, We may be assured that they contain air; then we are to find out if that air be generated by putrefaction.

“Secondly, To determine this question, we are to examine the other internal parts, to see if they be emphysematous or contain air; and we must examine the appearance of the air bubbles in the lungs with particular attention. If the air which is in them be that of respiration, the air bubbles will hardly be visible to the naked eye; but if the air bubbles be large, or if they run in lines along the fissures between the component lobuli of the lungs, the air is certainly emphysematous, and not air which had been taken in by breathing.

“Thirdly, If the air in the lungs be found to be contained in the natural air vesicles, and to have the appearance of air received into them by breathing, let us next find out if that air was perhaps blown into the lungs after the death of the infant. It is so generally known that a child, born apparently dead, may be brought to life by inflating its lungs, that the mother herself, or some other person, might have tried the experiment. It might even have been done with a most diabolical intention of bringing about the condemnation of the mother. But the most dangerous and the most common error into which we are apt to fall, is this, viz. supposing the experiment to have been fairly made, and that we have guarded against every deception above mentioned, we may rashly conclude that the child was born alive, and therefore must probably have been murdered; especially in a case where the mother had taken pains, by secreting the child, to conceal the birth. And this last circumstance has generally great weight with a Jury. I will only observe,

that in fair equity it cannot amount to more than a ground of suspicion, and therefore should not determine a question, otherwise doubtful, between an acquittal and an ignominious death. Here let us suppose a case, which every body will allow to be very possible:

“An unmarried woman, becoming pregnant, is striving to conceal her shame, and laying the best scheme that she can devise for saving her own life and that of the child, and at the same time concealing the secret; but her plan is at once disconcerted by her being unexpectedly and suddenly taken ill by herself, and delivered of a dead child. If the law punishes such a woman with death for concealing her shame, does it not require more from human nature than weak human nature can bear? In a case so circumstanced, surely the only crime is the having been pregnant, which the law does not mean to punish with death; and the attempt to conceal it by fair means should not be punishable by death, as that attempt seems to arise from a principle of virtuous shame. Having shewn that the secreting of the child amounts at most to suspicion only, let us return to the most important question of all, viz. In the case of a concealed birth, if it be clearly made out that the child had breathed, may we infer that it may be murdered?”

To this question the Doctor answers, “Certainly not.” And this opinion he enforces by facts which he declares he knew from experience to be true, and which would be confirmed by every person who has been much employed in midwifery, and concludes in the following manner:

“These facts deserve a serious consideration from the public; and as I am under a conviction of mind, that when generally known, they may be the means of saving some unhappy and innocent woman, I regard the publication of them as an indispensable duty.”

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

FANATICISM, whether religious or political, is equally absurd and equally sanguinary. The Reports of the Secret Committee have brought to light the views, the intentions, and the schemes for carrying those intentions into execution, by the modern Jacobins, the Fanaticks of the present day. The paper I now send

you

you develops the plans of a set of people of the same description in the last century, which were frustrated, as it must be the wish of every good man may be the fate of the conspiracies now in agitation. I shall only add that Linwell Chapman, to whom the letter is addressed, was a Stationer in London, against whom a proclamation was issued by the Council of State, charging him with printing and dispersing divers books against the then present Government, and requiring him to appear before the Council on Monday the 2d of May 1660*. The original of the present Communication is indorsed "An intercepted Letter directed to one Linwell Chapman, in Pope's Head Alley, dated from Llanthen, the 8th of the 2d month † 1660.

I am, &c.

C. D.

MR. CHAPMAN,

WE account it all joy that you are accounted worthy to suffer for Christ and his causes sake. And indeed there are but three things that bear up our spirits in this house of temptations that is come upon the earth. 1. The raging fury of the adversary, who makes it his business to finish that iniquity that is not yet full. 2. The great spirit of suffering and patience that is dispensed out to the godly, who are extraordinarily assisted to despise the suffering and shame for the price that is set before them. 3. The great spirit of prayer that is poured out upon them, together with a most lively sense of, and acting faith upon the most precious promises, now (as we learn by the books) to be accomplished. We have resolved upon you as the faithfullest man to convey our thoughts to our brethren about London. We have sent our several messengers to our brethren over the nation, upon the intelligence we had of their generall resolution to stand by the good old cause, once the most precious in the eyes of the Sayntes. We have sent three dear brethren to South Wales, whence we heare that Mr. Hughes, Mr. Davis, Mr. Jones, Captain Lloyd, Colonel Price, with the congregacions to which they belong, are very forward. Dr. Owen, that pretious servant of Christ, sent us word by one that went from him to his ——— here, that he doubted not of a good issue. Colonel I. I. is very faithfull; Captain Owen is indeed under restraint, yet hath opportunity to promote the business with Mr. Wynne, of Molyglo; Mr. Henry Maurice, Mr.

Griffith Jones, Mr. Jo. Lloyd, Mr. John Williams, Mr. Will. Griffith, with Mr. Maudrin, &c. are very diligent in Carnarvonshire; Mr. Rowlands, Mr. Bodurda, Mr. Wynne, with Rice ap Euan, John Jones, Will. Maurice, &c. have undertaken for Anglesey; Captain Wynne, Peter Moyle, John Jones, Thos. Williams, Mr. Pecke, Captain Southby, Captain Taylor, Mr. Edwards of Llanvaire, Mr. Jonathan Roberts, &c. have undertaken for Denbigh; Mr. Powell, &c. take care for Montgomery. Wee hope very speedily to give you a good account, when that discontented part of the army, wee expect, is come up to countenance us untill wee can get together. Wee have laid out £.10,000 in armes, and distributed most of them. We have raised such a jealousy here between the Cavaliers and Presbyterians, as, were we considerable, the Presbyterians would close with us upon any termes, rather than undergo an intolerable yoke under an implacable enemy. *The attempt upon Charles Stew † we heare did not succeed the way intended; but there's another way more successfull, to make it more sure,* hee lays very open to them, whom brother Brewster mentioned in his last: when hee is gone, the people will have none to doat on; the two Dukes § (as they call them) being like to be otherwise secured. Mr. Riffin and Mrs. Cochain, Mr. Hudson, Mr. M. the Committee-man, and Mr. Feake, write to us of securing the Generail and the Parliament about the 6th May; to which (they say) all the congregacions in London agree, except Mr. Carylls and Mr. Griffiths. Mr. Rye doth great service in it wee heare;

* See Kennet's Register, p. 101.

† April. It is remarkable that this letter was written the day before Lambert made his escape out of the Tower. He went from thence into Northamptonshire, and was taken by Colonel Ingoldsbey near Daventry, together with Colonel Cobbet, Creed, Okey, Axtell, and others, 22d April 1660.—See Kennet's Register, p. 119.

‡ The King.

§ James Duke of York (afterwards James the Second), and his brother Henry Duke of Gloucester.

Mr. Brooks is very willing; Mr. Barker they say is indifferent; indeed Sir H. Vane is a man that seems to be born for such a time as this*; he will come up, wee hear, to head us. We shall rise first, being furthest off. Wee have this advantage, that by L. L. D. &c. advice, a small party hath appeared at Northampton, which by designe is to be routed too. The adversary will grow soe carelesse, that wee may carry on what design we will: what the divisions to be made in the House will come too we know not: this wee know, that wee shall bee (the Lord assisting us) a moneth hence so considerable, coming towards London, that most of your Londonners must draw out, and then you have your opportunity. Wee hope you have received the arms, ammunition, &c. V. A. L. was appointed to bring from C. to B. and then to D. where your carts were to meet him. What use you may make of the traying day at London, wee leave to your discretion. Would wee were rid of all the carnall and selfe-interested men on our side, and wee doubt not but to do well. Mr. Thomas, the bearer hereof, will tell you how farre wee prevailed upon the Irish Brigade, and pray do you tell him how farre you prevailed upon your London forces. The report of their being to be disbanded makes much for us here, what it doth there we know not. Colonel Okey † is very successfull, and its believed his agitation may produce what may make both their eares tingle. Whether Mr. Powell, Mr. Moflyn, and Mr. Lloyd be come up to you, wee heare not; when they come, wee doubt not but they will put life in the cause. Mr. Jessy, with the brethren of Swan-alley, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Spiksbury, &c. are very zealous, and its good to be zealous in a good matter. Mr. Row, of Westminster, hath been very instrumental in a late designe, the Lord strengthen the hands of such faithfull soules. I pray let us heare what the brethren of Gloucestersh. intend to doe; Mr. Helme of Winchcombe is diligent, spending himselfe, and being spent among the neighboring congregacions, if they be not already at London. You are desired to take the commissions, if they be come to Mr. Thomas's hands, and deliver them to the officers therein named with

all speed and secrecy. General F. M. G. L. L. G. D. presse very hard for something to be done by the 10th of May. See whether the Churches have received their letters. We pray you enquire what Mr. Hugh Peters ‡ hath heard from South Wales lately, and know if possible his mind. It were commodious there were a day of general fasting and seeking the Lord appointed something before the time; but of this by other more suitable hands. We want such books as your "PLAIN ENGLISH," and wee heare there is a piece coming out, a Character of the wretched *villain Monk*, with a discovery of the whole plott and train of designs he had carried on. Wee doubt not but God will bring to light his hidden works of darkness. The breach between the Lord Fairfax and the Yorkshire Roysters comes to nothing; that Gentleman is dull and heavy, else he would not have put such things up so much to our disappointment. Our first work will be, having secured the militia and gentry, to take in the Castles of Carnarvon, Denbigh, Conway, Beaumaurice, Chirke, &c. and then advancing, by the 12th of May wee intend to be a compleat body towards Gloucester. The Gloucester, Worcester, Herefordshire, &c. brethren will meet us there, and down wee come 'till wee have tempted your General out; but whether your design upon him may take, wee know not; onely, if you have not disposed things otherwise, let the Quakers have the knottiest piece; for they are resolute in performance, though but rash in advising. It were to be wished that the House had some bones to pick, that they might determinate nothing before the 12th of May. Wee hope some friends will take care of that. Wee would be glad to know whether the Members of the long Parliament (for that's the only authority wee have to act under) would be pleas'd to sit at Shrewsbury, in regard of the rendezvous there, that would be the safest place. We pray you convey the enclosed to Coll. B. M. T. Al. Tret. Wee would fain heare how the Parliament proceed when they sitt, whether they secure any of our agents that wee may be able to supply and goe on neverthelesse. Coll. W. Coll. R. Capt. T. Capt. M. are gon for Ireland; the extremity of our ad-

* N. B. He was afterwards executed, 14th June 1661.

† Colonel Okey was one of the regicides, and was executed 19th April 1662.

‡ This celebrated incendiary regicide was executed 16th October 1660.

verfaries dealing will make an agitation there feafonable, and not fucefsleffe. Col. S. Col. M. Mr. C. L. C. Lilbourn are engaged for Scotland, with fome others, who will have tough work of it there, that country is fo cunningly ordered by that crafty fellow; yet if it may be, it were well all places were at once difordered by a common alarm, while one place is chiefly aimed at. Wee expect Sir Arthur * here fuddenly; and then, when a convenient number of the old Parliament Members and Army are mett, we declare. The declaracion is already agreed on. L. C. I. hath by this time a draught of it. The equalleft way of comprehending all interefts may and will be encouraged that ever was propofed. Wee are apt to believe that every honeft man of all interefts will acquiefce in it. Verily fome Prefbyterians upon their late experience are ready to hear and fubmit to the reafon of it, when propofed to them. The preffe is free enough for it, there being no reftRAINT upon that as yet.

Obferve whether you fee any of our country preferr'd; let us know who they

are, that wee may avoid them. Wee have obferved as yet no confiderable perfon encouraged to aft any thing for our difcovery or oppofition. Major Wildman † is very ferviceable, the Lord remember him in that day: hee, with M. H. N. D. Bl. &c. Col. Sc. Mr. Catt. and Major Br. are like to fecure Berks and Oxfordfh. Wee could give you an account of other proceedings, but you may hear of them in our expreffes to the Churches. Wee are like to have more refolves at the next meeting. We defire you to goe on fpeedily with the defigne of the *Tower*, the *Houle*, and the *Head Quarters*; *if you hit, ftrike home, and fpare not*; and the Lord prosper the work of your hands, now you have the wicked gathered together as at Armageddon by God's good providence. Sinne not away this opportunity, as you have done many more. If it take not, wee are ready to advance, as

Your faithful brethren and fellow-labourers in the Lord's work,

DES, Prefid.

R. HUGHES, Clarke.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I DESIRE to make my acknowledgements to your Correfpondent of laft month for his obliging communications refpecting my "Obfervations on Hamlet." The paffage from Act 2. Scene 2. concerning the MONDAY, had efaped my notice in the many times that I have attentively turned over the pages of Hamlet, and of Dr. Robertson and other Scotch hiftorians. I however make no hesitation of giving my affent to it; and, though I do not think additional proofs as at all wanting to eftablifh my hypothesis, yet I confider fuch paffages as curious and valuable. The prefent I look upon as particularly fo from another caufe, as it will illuftrate a paffage which has hitherto puzzled the commentators, and which, in its turn, will illuftrate this.

Ophelia, in her madnefs, diftributes flowers, with fome reflection upon each. She addreffes the Queen thus: "There's

rue for you; and here's fome for me: we may call it herb of grace o' Sundays: you may wear your rue with a difference." For the different remarks upon this, fee the commentators either in Mr. Malone's or Mr. Steevens's Editions, where it appears that the word *Sundays* is the difficulty; herb of grace being the everyday, not the Sunday name only, for rue. But carrying this idea refpecting the allufion to Mary in our minds, and the two days of *Sunday* and *Monday*, which are connected with the murder, it appears perfectly intelligible: "There's rue (or ruth—torrow) for you;—and here's fome for me:—WE may call it *herb of grace o' SUNDAYS*,—on that day on which you left your husband to the power of his murderers;—but on that day you may wear your rue with a difference,—as you muft not expect grace, or pardon, for that wicked deed." It is obfervable that in the third claufe of this fpeech Ophelia changes the *me* into

* Hefelrigge.

† In January 1661-2 he, together with Colonel Salmon and others, was taken in cuftody in confequence of a plot againft Government.

we, not only to distinguish *herself* from the *Queen*, but also mankind in general.

During the interval of two years, the space of time which has elapsed since the publication of my Appendix, I have had much reason to continue in the belief of my hypothesis, and did I consider myself at liberty to mention names, I could add some most respectable authority in the literary world, who have given it their sanction; some well known for their taste and intimate knowledge of our Author, and particularly of this play.

I could point out many passages, not only in this but in other of our Author's plays, which I consider as throwing new and strong lights upon the subject. At present I have not leisure; but, at some future period, I may possibly be induced to lay them before the public. Yet one of them, however fanciful it may appear to some, I consider as so curious, that now I am upon the subject I cannot forbear mentioning it to my readers.

I have already shewn that the account of the murder of the late King in Hamlet bears no resemblance to that of Harwendillus in the chronicle and black letter History of Hamlet; and that, in almost every particular, it does bear some resemblance, though perhaps very remote, to the death or previous illness of Lord Darnley. To these I can yet add another: Dr. Robertson, Vol. I. p. 449, says, on the authority of Crawford, "Several suspected persons were seized. Captain Blackadder and three others were condemned and executed; but no discovery of importance was made. If we believe some historians, they were convicted on sufficient evidence. If we give credit to others, their sentence was unjust, and they denied with their last breath any knowledge of the crime for which they suffered." When the reader has perused this, let him, bearing all the other coincidences in his mind, attend to the following passage from Hamlet, A. 1. S. 5.

'Tis given out, that, sleeping in my orchard,
A *Serpent* stung me; so the whole ear of Denmark
Is, by a *forged* process of my death,
Rankly abus'd: but know, thou noble youth,

The serpent, that did sting thy father's life,

Now wears his crown.

Is not this mention of the *serpent* an allusion to the name of Black Adder? which will be strengthened when I produce another passage from the same play, where *adders* and *blowing up with gunpowder* (the real process of Lord Darnley's death) are mentioned together:

—————My two schoolfellows,
Whom I will trust, as I will *adders*
fang'd,

They bear the mandate; they must sweep
my way,

And marshal me to knavery: let it work;
For 'tis the sport, to have the engineer
Hoist with his own petar; and it shall
go hard,

But I will delve one yard below their
mines,

And *blow* them at the moon.

A. 3. S. 4.

To these we may add, to give the former part of the imputed murderer's name, the murderer in the play scene, beginning his speech with "Thoughts *black*." And the whole will perhaps be farther confirmed from the following lines from "As You Like It," A. 2. S. 3.

—————This *night* he means
To *burn* the *lodging* where you use to lie,
And you within it; if he fail of that,
He will have other means to cut you off.

This mode of murdering a person is not very usual nor poetic, and does not seem very likely to be suggested by a poet's mind, unless acted upon by some external circumstance, which had actually taken place, and was known to him. None would be so notorious as the burning of the lodging of the King of Scotland.

When I consider all these remarkable coincidences of the murder of Lord Darnley and Hamlet's father, I cannot help saying with Hamlet, "I'll take the Ghost's word for a thousand pound."

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

JAMES PLUMPTRE.

Clare Hall,
April 10, 1799.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR APRIL 1799.

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

A Second Walk through Wales, by the Rev. Richard Warner of Bath, in August and September 1798. 8vo. Dilly. 1799.

IT was formerly the reproach of Englishmen, that although no persons were more assiduous than themselves to explore the beauties of other countries, they were by no means equally attentive to the numberless charms which courted their notice at their own doors. This censure, however, at present cannot with justice be fastened on our countrymen. Every part of the kingdom has been examined; the beauties of it have been described both in prose and verse; the leisure of the idle, and the labour of the industrious, have been equally set in motion, and the same pursuits have actuated both the intelligent and the dull, the man of affluence who rolls in his chariot, and the man of economy who subjects himself to the neglect of innkeepers by pedestrian exertions. The antiquarian and the man of taste have also joined these efforts, and at present scarce any part of the island but what has been traversed and described.

Mr. Warner is a pedestrian, and takes his walk through a part of Wales, which he had travelled the year before: "a country as remarkable for the beauty, grandeur, and sublimity of its scenery, as it is interesting from the kindness of heart and simplicity of manners which characterize its inhabitants." He has observed with care and intelligence, and described with taste. Those who wish to follow him cannot take a better guide, and fastidious must the man be who cannot derive satisfaction from the present narrative.

We shall select a few specimens of our Author's travels, and leave them to the judgment of the reader.

"As we had determined to breakfast at Cowbridge, we rose at half past four yesterday morning, and pursued our walk amidst such harmony as amply repaid us for the loss of an hour from our usual quantum of repose. It must be allowed, indeed, that the effort of rising early is, as Boswell has observed in his Life of Johnson, an effort of a very serious nature; but at the same time it should be recollected, that no exertion is more richly rewarded. Is there any thing that can equal the beauty of a summer morning in the country?"

"When the young day pours in apace,
And opens all the lawny prospects wide:

"The dripping rock, the mountain's misty top,

"Swell on the sight, and brighten with the dawn;

"Blue through the dusk the smoking currents shine:

—————"Music awakes
"The native voice of undissembled joy,
"And thick around the woodland hymns arise.

"Cold is the heart of that man who does not feel, amidst a scene like this, a sentiment of gratitude and joy that more than recompenses him for the interruption of his usual slumbers; and he who has not a soul for nature's harmony, and is 'not moved by concord of *sub* sounds,' would be more an object of my suspicions than the wight reprobated by Shakspeare, the unfortunate organization of whose auditory nerve prevented him from enjoying the vibrations of the catgut, and the squeaks of a wind instrument.

"As

“As we journeyed on, the country around spread itself before us in a prospect of wide magnificence; but it was not till we reached St. Lithian's Down, an elevated spot between Cardiff and Cowbridge, that we saw it in full perfection. A bolder view of the Bristol Channel was now unfolded, increasing gradually in extent till it lost itself in the ocean; whilst, to the right, the eye roved over the rich pastures of the Vale of Glamorgan. This may be called the garden of South Wales; a lengthened tract of valley, sprinkled with towns and villages, ornamented with elegant mansions, bearing every appearance of the most productive fertility, and sheltered from the blasts of the North by an undulating chain of lofty hills. With these great advantages, one naturally expects to find the husbandry of the Vale of Glamorganshire in a state of comparative perfection; a glance, however, at the farms (except such as are in the hands of the Gentlemen of the country) is sufficient to convince us, that it is as yet very far from being so. The land, though remarkably good, and letting from thirty to forty shillings per acre, is exhausted by a succession of crops repeated without mercy, and an impolitic economy which refuses a proportionate supply of manure. The Glamorganshire farmer will force his lands to the following rotation:

- 1st year Wheat,
- 2d ——— Barley,
- 3d ——— Oats,
- 4th ——— Barley and Clover;

and repay its labours, perhaps, with only one scanty covering of manure. Lime, which is the natural product of the country, and which the scientific agriculturist converts to such beneficial purposes with respect to his lands, can scarcely be said to be an advantage to the Glamorganshire farmer. By his indiscriminate use of it on every sort of soil he misapplies its properties, and frequently rather injures than benefits his farm by the mistaken donation. The effect of this bad agricultural system is very obvious: the farmers, though renting bargains from sixty to one hundred pounds a year, on which they ought to make a decent livelihood, are all miserably poor; their diet is of the coarsest kind, and their cellars seldom afford a drop of ale to comfort them after the labours of the day. How then is it (it may be asked), that a system of husbandry so obviously unwise is not altered, and a better one adopted? You know the character of

the common farmer, dear Sir, too well, not to give an immediate answer;—because he is ignorant, obstinate, and bigoted. Agriculture, though one of the necessary arts of life, and, as such, one of the first to which man paid any attention, has made a slower progress towards perfection than any other. Connected as it is with manual labour, it has been left, till within these few years, almost entirely to those who, from the circumstances of birth and education, are very unlikely to suggest experiments, or adopt improvements. Little gifted with the faculty of thinking for themselves, they are dragged on by the force of preceding example like their own ploughs in one straight undeviating line, looking neither to the right hand nor the left; refusing instructions, because they think it unnecessary; satisfied with their forefathers' plan, because they consider it as perfect.”

The following is Mr. Warner's description of the Samphire Gatherers:

“Though the cliff do not present to the eye so formidable a descent as the famous one at Dover, in the animated description of our great dramatic bard, yet it is sufficiently deep to excite our wonder at the hazardous practice which is very common amongst the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages, at the proper season of the year. I mean the practice of gathering the *cribbum maritimum*, or rock samphire, which grows in great plenty along the ledges, and down the perpendicular sides of the cliff. Shakspeare, you may recollect, alludes to this mode of livelihood, and calls it, as he well might, ‘a dreadful trade;’ for few avocations are attended with so much danger. The method is simply this:—The samphire gatherer takes with him a stout rope and an iron crow bar, and proceeds to the cliff. Fixing the latter firmly into the earth at the brow of the rock, and fastening the former with equal security to the bar, he takes the rope in his hand, and boldly drops over the head of the rock, lowering himself gradually till he reaches the crevices in which the samphire is found. Here he loads his basket or bag with the vegetable, and then ascends again to the top of the cliff by means of the rope. Carelessness or casualty in a calling so perilous as this will sometimes produce terrible accidents: Th—m—s related one to us, which, though not terminating fatally, was so full of horror, that, to

use a vulgar but very expressive phrase, it made our blood run cold.

"A few years since one of these adventurers went alone to the spot we are speaking of, to follow his accustomed trade. He fixed his crow bar, attached the cord to it, and descended the face of the rock. In the course of a few minutes he reached a ledge, which, gradually retiring inwards, stood some feet within the perpendicular, and over which the brow of the cliff butted consequently in the same proportion. Busily employed in gathering sulphure, and attentive only to the object of profit, the rope suddenly dropped from his hand, and after a few oscillations, but all without his reach, became stationary at the distance of four or five feet from him. Nothing could exceed the horror of his situation: above was a rock of sixty or seventy feet in height, whose projecting brow would defy every attempt of his to ascend it, and prevent every effort of others to render him assistance. Below was a perpendicular descent of one hundred feet, terminated by ragged rocks, over which the surge was breaking with dreadful violence. Before him was the rope, his only hope of safety, his only means of return; but hanging at such a tantalizing distance as baffled all expectation of his reaching it. Our adventurer was fortunately young, active, resolute; he therefore quickly determined what plan to adopt: collecting all his powers into one effort, and springing boldly from the ledge, he threw himself into the dreadful vacuum, and dashed at the suspended rope. The desperate exertion was successful; he caught the cord, and in a short time was once more at the top of the rock."

Our traveller in his progress visited Downing, the seat of Mr. Pennant, since deceased, of which visit he gives the following account:

"Downing, though not the original seat of this respectable family, is a house of some antiquity, as the date 1627 in the front of it evinces. Its plan is judicious and commodious, and the situation, like that of all the rural residences of our ancestors, is low, sequestered, and sheltered. The little valley, in the bottom of which it stands, is formed by two finely swelling hills, that rise to the East and West, covered with the dark umbrage of venerable woods*; but which, sinking into a sweeping depression towards

the North, admit a fine view of the Chester Channel. Much taste is displayed in the laying out of the small but beautiful garden ground; where a judicious management and an agreeable variety give the appearance of considerably greater extent to this little paradise than it really lays claim to.

"To see the 'literary veteran,' by whom the public has been so much amused, and so much instructed, in the peaceful shades of his own academical bowers, spending the close of an honourable and useful life in active beneficence, crowned with the blessings of the poor, and the love and esteem of an extensive neighbourhood, would have conveyed to my mind an emotion of unspeakable pleasure, had it not been checked by the appearance of ill health and gradual decay, which is but too perceptible in the countenance of this valuable man. Not that the conviction of his declining state disturbs the serenity of Mr. Pennant: virtue, my friend, feels no alarm at the prospect of changing time for eternity: aware that its proper reward lies beyond the grave, it does not lose its tranquillity when about to descend into it; but, like the glorious setting sun, shines with a steadier light and a calmer radiance in proportion as it approaches the horizon of mortality. Such, my dear Sir, is Mr. Pennant, who, full of dignity and honour as well as of years, realizes the beautiful description of the poet:

"Calmly he moves to meet his latter end,
 "Angels around befriending virtue's friend;
 "Sinks to the grave with gradual decay,
 "While resignation gently slopes the way;
 "And all his prospects brightening at the last,
 "His Heaven commences ere the world be past."

In the above quotation from Goldsmith Mr. Warner has made alterations, which the admirers of that writer will not approve. This is not the only objection of the like kind to be found in the present Volume.

At Caermarthen Mr. Warner observes:
 "A plain stone covers the remains of Sir Richard Steele, whose person and character are yet in the recollection of

* The Oak reaches great perfection in these grounds. On measuring one, I found it to be twenty-one feet in circumference.

many old people in the town and neighbourhood. He died in his own house, since converted into an inn, called The Ivy Bush, and is represented as having degenerated into idiocy previous to his decease; another affecting example of the evanescence of human intellect, of the vanity of all mortal acquirements!

“The tears of dotage from great Marlborough flow,

“And Swift expires a driv’ler and a show*.”

“Plays were his chief amusements to the last, and the productions of his own pen his favourite performances. In the waywardness of mental imbecility, however, he would frequently scold the players for imaginary faults, and affect to instruct them both in action and recitation. It is a reflection on the taste of Caermarthen, that no monument is erected to the memory of the Author of *The Conscious Lovers*.”

May it not with more truth be observed, that it is a reflection on the piety of the noble descendants of Steele, that this testimony of respect to his memory has been so long withheld? It is remarkable that both Addison and Steele repose each “beneath a nameless stone.”

Mr. Warner concludes his Tour in the following manner: “Even now, my dear Sir, am I returned from pacing this sandy level, and watching for the last time the full orb’d sun slowly sinking into the western waves. The evening calm and serene; the face of the deep smooth and tranquil; the distant hills

melting into air; and the lingering tints of day fading gradually from the summits of the opposite rocks; formed a picture that irresistably impelled the mind to serious reflection, and produced a natural question in my bosom, whether the wonders, the glories, and the beauties of nature, which had so often displayed themselves to us during our tour, had in any degree improved my heart, as well as interested my imagination? Accuse me not of vanity, if I tell you the answer was such as gave rise to a hope that they have not been altogether unproductive of improvement; that I shall return from an expedition extremely pleasurable with an increase of humility, an expansion of benevolence, and an enlargement of every better affection; and bid adieu (though with regret) to the shores of Cambria, if not a *wiser*, at least a *better* man than when I first visited them, with no wish at my heart, but the rational aspiration of the poet:

“Farewell thy printless sands and pebbly shore!

“I hear the white surge beat thy coast no more,

“Pure gentle source of the high rapt’rous mood!

—“Wheree’er like the great flood by thy dread force

“Propell’d—shape thou my calm, my blameless course,

“HEAVEN, EARTH, AND OCEAN’S LORD! AND FATHER OF THE GOOD!”

A Treatise on the Law of Bills of Exchange, Checks on Bankers, Promissory Notes, Bankers’ Cash Notes, and Bank Notes. By Joseph Chitty, Esq. of the Middle Temple. 8vo. Brooke, Rider, and Sewell.

AN attentive observer of the vast increase of our internal Trade and foreign Commerce, and consequently of our mercantile Credit, chiefly carried on by the medium of negotiable Paper, in lieu of Money, into which it is readily converted, will be instantaneously struck with the great importance and utility of a Work, bearing so comprehensive a title

as that which is now to pass under our Review.

The only question, then, that can be put with propriety upon the subject is a very concise one. Is it well executed? To this, the writer of the present investigation, who for a long series of years has been versed in commercial affairs, with great confidence replies in the af-

* This quotation again is unfaithful. Dr. Johnson wrote,

“From Marlborough’s eyes the streams of dotage flow,

“And Swift expires a driv’ler and a show.”

firmative, and declares, that he has found in it a variety of new cases, and much interesting information respecting the several species of paper-money usually in circulation in the mercantile world.

The Treatise is judiciously divided into two parts. The first contains an introductory discussion of the legal rights acquired by the possession of Bills of Exchanges, Promissory Notes, &c. and an early instance of the Author's perspicuity is given in the following definition: "They are instruments, by means of which a creditor may assign to a third person, not originally party to a contract, the legal as well as equitable interest in a debt raised by it, so as to vest in such assignee a right of action against the original debtor."

No words can more clearly point out the distinction between a Book Debt and a Bill of Exchange, or other written negotiable instrument for the payment of money, and their great utility to merchants and tradesmen; but we may be permitted to illustrate the latter by an example, to render it more familiar: A. owes to B. a linen-draper 50*l.* the goods, by agreement, being furnished at nine months credit: in the lapse of four or five months B. has a pressing occasion for the money; and, by mutual consent, he draws upon A. an inland Bill of Exchange, to become due on the expiration of the term for which credit was given. A. accepts it, and, being a person of known property and punctuality in his dealings, B. readily gets it discounted, and both parties are thereby accommodated; which could not have been so readily done, without the intervention of such a Bill, or a Note of Hand.

Another advantage, properly stated by our Author, of such written instruments given for Book Debts is, that they convert such debts into an acknowledged consideration for the amount; so that the demand on the debtor no longer remains dependant on oral testimony, such as producing and swearing to the accuracy of entries in books of account; the evidence of servants to the delivery of the goods; and other tedious embarrassments, which sometimes occur in the verification of a Book Debt, where the debtor is disposed to act fraudulently.

"Two of the most peculiar properties of Bills of Exchange, namely, their assignable quality, and the internal evidence they contain of a *good* (it is more

usual to write a *valuable*) consideration, having been pointed out," our Author proceeds to inquire into the history and general nature of these instruments, in which discussion he displays much learning, a competent knowledge of commercial transactions, and ability to give sound legal advice to all persons interested in the circulation of every species of paper money.

In Chapter II. of the First Part, we have the following essential information respecting the *capacity* of the contracting parties in Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, which we believe has been hitherto not clearly understood: "The law has wisely taken care of the interests of those who either have not judgment to contract, as in the case of *infants*; or, when they have contracted, cannot in law have a fund or property to enable them to perform the contract, as in the case of *femmes couvertes* (married women), and therefore it has in general rendered the contracts of infants voidable, and those of married women absolutely void.

"These privileges and protections, it has been elegantly said, are given as shields, not as swords; and therefore an infant may contract for necessaries; and he may, by a promise made to pay a Bill of Exchange after he attains *twenty-one*, render it as operative against him as if he had been of age at the time when it was made; and such promise need not be express, but may be inferred from acts necessarily affording an inference that it was made.

"Married women likewise may, according to several modern decisions, contract so as to bind themselves, provided they live apart from their husbands, and have a permanent separate maintenance secured to them by deed. On this point, however, there is some doubt, as the authority of the decisions tending to establish it have been questioned of late by high legal authority."

We are referred respecting this doubt to notes, which induces us to make one general remark on Mr. Chitty's notes: they are so abbreviated as to be either obscure, or unintelligible to common readers, and seem totally calculated for students and professors of the law, which ought not to be the case in treatises that in all other points of view are likely to be of public benefit. This, in particular, being of the first utility to commercial

mercials people, who will not understand what he means by *T. R.* 361. 766. 5 *T. R.* 679. 6 *T. R.* 604. *Ej. Ca. N. P.* 6. We hope to see this rectified in a second Edition.

The following legal information is of great importance to all tradesmen, who may have transactions of the nature described with infants (minors), married women living with their husbands, or other unqualified persons: "Though a Bill is drawn, indorsed, or accepted, by a person incapable of binding himself, it will nevertheless be valid against all other persons who are competent parties to the instrument." So that a taylor receiving a Promissory Note from a minor for absolute necessaries furnished to such a minor, and indorsing it to a third person, in order to get it discounted, becomes liable to an action to recover the amount, if the note is not paid. In the same manner, a milliner drawing upon a married lady, who accepts the Bill, becomes liable for the amount, for which, perhaps, she has received cash from a banker; and thus the parties just mentioned, instead of receiving their original demand from their debtors, are subject to a double loss.

It would by no means be candid to strip the Author of his acknowledged merit, or of the advantages he may derive from the publication, by copious extracts; for which reason we shall conclude with giving one more of the many instances which occur throughout the Work of uncommon attention to his subject, and of valuable information, which entitles it to a place in every accounting house in the kingdom.

In explaining the nature of a general authority given to an agent, whether attorney or clerk, or under any other denomination deputed to act for another,—“it has been decided, that a person signing his name on a blank stamped piece of paper, and delivering it to I. S. authorises I. S. to insert any sum which the amount of the stamp will warrant; and it appears from this statement, that the principal will be bound by every act of his general agent, although he exceeds his authority; it is therefore well observed, that it is incumbent on the employer to take care whom he authorises; for it appears that a master, who has empowered a clerk to draw Bills of Exchange in his name, is bound by acts done subsequent to his leaving his ser-

vice, unless notice is given of such event to all his correspondents individually, notice in the gazette not being sufficient.”

The remaining contents of the First Part of this Treatise are comprised under the following heads: The form and requisites of Bills and Bankers' Checks—Consideration for which made or transferred—Consequence of alterations in them—Presentment of a Bill for acceptance, and proceedings on non acceptance—Of acceptance *supra protest*—Of the transfer of Bills and Checks—Of presentment for payment—Conduct to be pursued on refusal of payment—and Observations on Promissory Notes, Bankers' Notes, and Bank of England Notes.

Part the Second sets forth, in six Chapters, the remedies which the law affords the holder of Bills of Exchange, Notes, or Checks, to enable him to enforce payment; and these, we are informed, are either by action of Assumpsit or Debt, or, where the party liable is a bankrupt, by proof under the Commission—Satisfactory explanations of the different actions, and the mode of proceeding upon them; to which are annexed an Appendix, containing Precedents of Declarations on the aforesaid written Instruments; a Notary's legal fees; and the Statutes relative to small Notes and Bills made or negotiated in England. A competent knowledge of the laws respecting the last article will be very useful for workmen in the manufactories, and other persons who may be in the habit of issuing or of receiving small Notes; but all the other matters discussed in the Second Part serve chiefly as guides to attornies in their practice; with them, therefore, we leave them—and the subject finally; advising our merchants and tradesmen to study the First Part attentively; by which means they will, in most instances, avoid the necessity of recurring to the remedies stated in the Second. For the Reviewer has authority from long experience to affirm, that not half of the actions tried in our Courts of Law would be brought there, if it were not owing to the negligence or the ignorance of our mercantile people, who, from one or other of these causes, too readily permit their attornies to commence actions in cases where arbitrations and milder proceedings would produce satisfactory liquidations. M.

Reply of L. N. M. Carnot, Citizen of France, one of the Founders of the Republic, and Constitutional Member of the Executive Directory, to the Report made on the Conspiracy of the 15th Fructidor 5th Year, by J. Ch. Bailleul, in the name of the Select Committee. 8vo. Wright. 1799. 3s. 6d.

THE escape of the first of the French Kings from a voyage to Cayenne has brought to light more instances of the treachery, perfidy, and ambition of our inveterate enemies. The present performance bears every mark of authenticity. It develops the plans and schemes of the disturbers of mankind, and demands a very serious perusal.

In the preface, an admirable one, the Translator takes a view of Carnot's character and principles; part of which we shall here insert:

"This Apology, including an arrogant assumption of merit from the Murder of his Sovereign, and confining his whole exculpation of the innumerable murders committed in his own name, and under his own authority, to a slight assertion of a disapprobation expressed in the presence of Robespierre and his other Colleagues—This Apology, devoting its Author to infamy (in the opinion of all those, by whom his conduct may be estimated according to the ancient and immutable principles of morality), is at the same time so contrived, that of the three parties existing in France, the Royalists, the Jacobins, and the Directory, it is calculated to irritate and exasperate every one;—the Directors, as they are personally and virulently, and (what is still more unpardonable) justly denounced to the world as the enemies of Peace and the oppressors of mankind;—the Royalists, of course;—and the Jacobins, as their former conspiracies are cited, and a merit assumed from having assisted in their suppression.

"The publication of such a Work, however, though a little extraordinary, is not wholly unaccountable. That Sully and Clarendon, men whose lives were devoted not to any selfish or sensual purposes, but to the benefit and improvement of mankind; that such men should have thought a portion of their leisure usefully occupied, in accounting to mankind for the employment of their time and the application of their talents—this is not extraordinary. They felt no embarrassment, no anxiety for the arrangement of a specious narrative, no necessity for concealment of the truth or

for an artful insinuation of falsehood; to recollect and record the transactions of a meritorious and honourable life was in itself no unpleasing duty; and they were conscious that the purposes for which alone they existed would extend themselves, and be perpetuated with the influence of their example.

"But there are other writers of a very different character—men whose lives have been pernicious or useless to society; who have, nevertheless, conceived it important that posterity should be acquainted with their principles, such as they were, and with the course of their transactions and intrigues. This rage for perpetuating the portraits of mental deformity has been at all times remarkably prevalent in France; and the immense collection of French Memoirs presents us with a series of these self-accusers unexampled in the literature of any other country.

"The passions by which these writers must have been actuated, like all others, seem to have gained new force and activity from the events of the Revolution. The restlessness attendant upon involuntary retirement, that impatience of silence and obscurity which embitters the exile or secession of a banished or abdicating Statesman, the *besoin de faire parler de soi*, have been felt in their full force by all the successive victims whom ambition has raised to notice for an instant, and then re-plunged in their original obscurity. It is to these passions that we are indebted for almost all we know of the Revolution; for the Memoirs of Garat, and Roland, and Dumourier; the Narratives of Louvet, and Riouffe; and the Apologies of Neckar, and of Fouquier Tinville.

"This last (a worthy Magistrate, and President of the Revolutionary Tribunal under the direction of that Committee of which Carnot was a Member) confines his justification to the following metaphorical assertion, 'that his tender heart had expanded like a flower at the first dawning of the Revolution;' and he very fairly confesses, that since that time he had been misled by his zeal; and that, in point of murder, he is apprehensive he may have carried things a little farther than

than was necessary, or indeed perhaps altogether justifiable.

“The apology offered by his principal, the Ex-Director, is not quite so modest; he takes upon him to reproach the world in general, for their ignorance as to what used to pass in the Committees of Public Safety—‘*It is not sufficiently known* (says he) *that I used to reproach Robespierre for his unnecessary cruelties.*’—It certainly is not known, nor will it be credited, upon such assertion; nor, even if it were true, would it be a sufficient apology, or any thing like it. The Author would certainly have done better, not to have deviated into these extraneous exculpations; unless, indeed, he could have proved that, by some inexplicable chain of obligation, it had been originally his duty to become a Member of the Committee of Public Safety; and that, once appointed to that sacred trust, he was bound to continue his services, and to retain life at the expence of guilt and infamy. He certainly would have done better to have confined himself to the single thesis which forms the professed subject of his Work, namely, to prove that Bailleul’s accusation of Royallism, and Lepaux’s imputations of Christianity, are unfounded; and that the Author is, in fact, as sound an Atheist and as good a Regicide as heart could wish or Republicanism require. Upon this point he is completely triumphant, and must be admitted, we think, in the opinion of every impartial person, to have left his adversaries without the possibility of a reply.

“The next point in discussion is not calculated to inspire much interest; it consists of the simple fact of the Author’s having been betrayed and outwitted by his accomplices.

Your rivals having made their push,

And kick’d you out without remorse,

Whether it signifies a rush,

Is the next part of this discourse;

You think yourselves abus’d and put on,

’Tis natural to make a fuss;

To see it and not care a button,

Is just as natural for us.

Like people viewing at a distance

Two persons thrown out of a casement,

All we can do for your assistance,

Is to afford you our amazement.

“To Citizen Carnot, therefore, in return for the striking and amusing spectacle which he has displayed on the Theatre of the Republic, from the time

of his original *debut* in the character of the Committee-man, to the period of his final disappearance through the trap-door, like Schiller’s Fiesco, in the last act of the Conspiracy, entangled in the skirts of his Directorial Toga, and dragged overboard and drowned by his Republican brethren—in gratitude for the whole of this interesting and surprising exhibition, we shall offer the humble tribute of our artless and unfeigned astonishment, unmixed with any of those emotions of sympathy, which belong to the province of a different species of the political drama; that drama which, in the downfall of Empires and the overthrow of ancient and established Governments, displays those characters which Heaven itself surveys with approbation:

A great man struggling with the storms of
Fate,

And greatly falling with a falling State.

“We trust that the Nations of Europe, though weakened and subdued, are not yet so debased in spirit and character, that they are prepared to take an interest, and to side as factious partizans with the contending Leaders of the Great Nation; that, like the tributary Sovereigns of Numidia, or Bithynia, or Egypt, under the old overbearing Republic of Rome, they will be proud to rank themselves as Cæsarians or Pompeians, to combat for a choice of Oppressors, and discuss and controvert the pretensions of their rival Plunderers. We proceed therefore to the only point of view in which the quarrels and altercations of the accomplices in blood and robbery can excite an interest in the minds of honest men—namely, the examination of such facts as may be brought to light in the course of their mutual recriminations; but for these the reader must be referred to the Work itself; he will there see that the sacrifice of the Cape and our other conquests in the East, which was attempted to be exacted as a preliminary to negotiation, would have restored them, not to their old masters, and our former allies, the Dutch, but to our own inveterate rivals and irreconcilable enemies; after which, or more probably on the first attempt to remonstrate against so scandalous a breach of faith, we should (under every disadvantage) have been driven again to a renewal of hostilities, of which, in fact, this armistice, obtained by artifice at time

once so insolent and so fraudulent, would only have been a necessary, and not the least efficient part."

The Work itself proves the degraded condition of the French Nation, the duplicity of their rulers, and the tyranny with which the Government is carried on. It shews the danger in which every state has been, and will be involved, which submits to their domination. It discloses in a most striking point of view their designs of plundering their allies, and their indifference to any thing but their own interest. It holds out a warning to

the world to avoid falling into their snares; a warning which, if taken, may yet reduce the enormous power, acquired as much by treachery as by valour, within its proper bounds; and free even France itself from the most despotic tyranny to which any country ever submitted. In short, we are satisfied the question put by Carnot himself (p. 90.), IS NOT THE IMPUNITY OF THESE MONSTERS AN IRREFRAGABLE PROOF THAT FRANCE IS UNDER THE YOKE OF THE MOST ABJECT SLAVERY? may be answered in the affirmative without the slightest hesitation.

Remarks on the Signs of the Times. By Edward King, Esq. F. R. S. A. S. 4to. Nicol. 1798.

A Supplement to the Remarks on the Signs of the Times, with many additional Remarks. By Edward King, Esq. 4to. February 1799. Nicol.

THE great events now passing in the world have drawn Mr. King's attention to the Prophecies in the Scripture, which he apprehends have been fulfilled, or are now fulfilling. They chiefly refer to the Book of Esdras, and in the opinion of meek and devout minds must be entitled to respect. Mr. King produces his sentiments with diffidence and modesty, and those who are not convinced by his arguments will at least respect the piety and moderation displayed on a subject which has been too often united with arrogance and enthusiasm.

Prospectus, with Specimens of an Octavo Polyglott Bible; intended to contain the original Texts, with various Readings, the principal ancient Versions, and the authorized English Translation. With an Appendix. By Josiah Pratt, M.A. 8vo. Rivington. 1799.

The plan of this Work, Mr. Pratt informs his readers, "is to unite the Hebrew text of the Old Testament with the common English translation, the Greek Septuagint version, the Chaldee paraphrases, and the Latin Vulgate, in five parallel columns; and below these, across the page, to give the Samaritan Pentateuch in Hebrew characters; and beneath this, all the important various readings of the Hebrew text collected by Kennicott and De Rossi. In the New Testament, the old Syriac version in Hebrew characters, the common English translation,

the Greek original, and the Latin Vulgate, will form four parallel columns, and will be accompanied by all the chief various readings of the Greek text collected by Mill, Bengelius, Wettstein, Birch, Matthæi, Griesbach, and others. The size will be Royal Octavo, with a full page of letter-press. The arrangement of the text and notes, and the comparative sizes of the types, may be seen in the annexed specimens; to which it is intended to adhere, as nearly as may be, in the execution of the Work itself. The chief various readings of the Codices of the Samaritan Pentateuch will be given in its margin; those of the LXX. selected from Dr. Holmes's collation, at the end of the Old Testament; and those of the Syriac version of the New Testament at the end of that Testament. The principal variations among each other of the respective Codices of the Vulgate and Targums will be found in the Notes." Such a Work, we agree with the Author, seems calculated to facilitate the study of the original Scriptures, and we heartily wish success to the plan.

THREE ESSAYS *on Taxation of Income, with Remarks on the late Act of Parliament on that Subject. On the National Debt; the Public Funds; on the probable Consequences of the Law for the Sale of the Land Tax; and on the present State of Agriculture in Great Britain; with a Scheme for the Improvement of every Branch of it, and Remarks on the Difference between National Produce and Consumption.* 8vo. Cadell and Davies. 3s.

At the present period these Essays have a singular degree of merit. The Author of them is evidently a patriot, uncontaminated by party, and one who is solicitous only for

the public good. The objects discussed by him appear in the title page of the Work. Of these the Tax on Income stands foremost. On this subject the principle of the tax has his decided approbation, but he suggests some alterations, which he supposes would contribute to the improvement of the measure. These consist chiefly in the mode of assessment, and the amount of the income at which the assessment should begin, which he contends should be much lower than it is now fixed at. He appears to differ with the Minister in the calculation of the amount of the yearly revenue of Great Britain, and seems to be of opinion that it is more than double the sum at which it is taken, and therefore that the sum of twenty-three millions, seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds might be yearly levied on the income of Great Britain, without any particular act of severity being committed on any one class of the community. Of the plan for the Sale of the Land Tax he entertains no favourable opinion. But the most important part of the performance is the last division of it, containing Remarks on the Improvement of Agriculture, and the means of promoting it. The carrying into execution this plan would probably render a service to the country which would be as lasting as extensive, would improve and enrich the kingdom to that degree as to authorize the exclamation with which the pamphlet concludes, "O fortunatos nimium sua si bona norunt BRITANNOS!"

Copies of Original Letters from the Army of General Bonaparte in Egypt, intercepted by the Fleet under the Command of Admiral Lord Nelson. Part the Second, with an English Translation. 8vo. Wright. 4s. 6d.

It has seldom happened that second parts have answered the expectations raised by the first, but this is not the case with the present Collection, which in entertainment and information is on the whole superior to the former. When we noticed the first part (See Vol XXXIV. p. 339) a report prevailed of the destruction of the sanguinary monster who commanded the expedition to Egypt, which report was premature; but from all the letters here published (though it did not then take place) will ultimately come to pass. This army is certainly devoted by its ungrateful country to destruction. Of the writers of the former Collection, many have been already sacrificed, and the fate of the rest seems determined. The expedition to Egypt will afford an important page in

the history of the present times, and the Collection before us will supply ample and authentic materials for the historian.

Remarks on the Explanation lately published by Dr. Priestley respecting the intercepted Letters of his Friend and Disciple John H. Stone. To which is added, a Certificate of Civism for Joseph Priestley, jun. 8vo. Wright. 1799.

From the time of Dr. Priestley's arrival in America to the present, when report says that he meditates to leave "the land of equal liberty," his conduct has been keenly and narrowly watched by this spirited, undaunted, but intelligent writer. The intercepted letters to the Doctor from the traitors in France appear to have made an unfavourable impression on the minds of the people of America, which the Doctor endeavours to remove by stating the connexion between him and Messrs. Stone and Vaughan, at the same time hoping that he should not be answerable for what the former or any other person might think proper to write to him. This apology is considered by Peter Porcupine, the Author of this pamphlet, as evasive and unsatisfactory; and, considering that it does not disclaim the sentiments of the letters from France, nor the conduct of the writers, many persons will be inclined to entertain the same sentiments. Most of our readers are acquainted with our present Author's manner of writing. It is forcible, and even coarse in many places, but he expressly disclaims that affected civility which tends to make a cowardly compromise with malice and with treason. We cannot deny that Peter wields his tomahawk with great ferocity, and, it must be owned, not without effect.

Proposals for forming by Subscription, in the Metropolis of the British Empire, a public Institution for diffusing the Knowledge, and facilitating the general Introduction of useful mechanical Inventions and Improvements; and for teaching, by Courses of philosophical Lectures and Experiments, the Application of Science to the common Purposes of Life. By Benjamin Count of Rumford, F. R. S. M. R. I. A. &c. 8vo. Cadell and Davies. 1799.

The difficulty of introducing improvements of any kind into use, however calculated they may be for general utility, is obvious to every person capable of observation. This evil, though acknowledged, has never been fairly

fairly counteracted, nor any remedy attempted to be applied. The benevolent proposer of the present scheme has at length offered his assistance in diffusing that knowledge which would otherwise be lost to the generality; and, from the steadiness and perseverance he has shewn on other occasions, we may hope to see the most beneficial effects arise from his exertions. The Proposals have met with a very cordial reception, and the plan promises to meet with the support it well merits.

A Brief Examination into the Increase of the Revenue, Commerce, and Manufactures of Great Britain from 1792 to 1799. By George Rose, Esq. 8vo. Wright. 1799.

This able Pamphlet gives the state of the country, of its established credit, its productive industry, the unequalled extent of its commerce and navigation, and the consequent unrivalled power of its navy. It gives also a state of the taxes imposed, and the ability of the people to defray them: "The imperious and awful necessity," as he observes, "of the present crisis unavoidably subjects us to heavy burdens. It has been

said that they ought to be considered but as a *salvage* for the remaining part of our property. In the consideration of property, to which it was applied, the figure is sufficiently striking; but in other respects the metaphor, though just, is inadequate. What tariff shall settle the difference between national independence and inexorable tyranny? between personal liberty and requisitions, prisons, and murder? between the blessed comforts of religion and the gloomy despair of atheism?

Inkle and Yarico. A Poem. By Mr. C. Brown. 4to. Glendinning. 1799.

No story has ever taken so firm a hold on the public attention as this now before us, which is verified from the eleventh number of *The Spectator*. It has been dramatized more than once, and various of the poetical tribe have formed epistles between the hero and heroine; but no one has improved on the native simplicity of the tale. The present candidate has not been more successful than his predecessors. Those who admire the story will still continue to read it as it is to be found in the simple narrative of Sir Richard Steele's popular work.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

APRIL 2.

THE OLD CLOATHS MAN, a musical entertainment, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The Characters as follow:

Mr. Morgan	Mr. Emery.
Dewberry	Mr. Munden.
Frank Dewberry	Mr. Inledon.
Mr. Florid	Mr. Knight.
Mr. Meton	Mr. Waddy.
Mrs. Morgan	Mrs. Mattocks.
Clara Morgan	Mrs. Atkins.
Phebe	Mrs. Chapman.

The plot, if it deserves the name, is no more than this: The son of an Old Cloaths Man obtains the daughter of an impoverished merchant, who had disdained his alliance in prosperity. The pride of wealth was not ill described; but the incidents were not managed with any dexterity. It therefore met with but a cool reception, and was soon laid aside. The music by Atwood deserved praise.

6. **FUN AND FROLIC; OR, THE SAILORS' REVELS;** a musical interlude, was acted the first time at Covent Garden for the benefit of Mr. Inledon. This piece is merely the vehicle for introducing a few sea songs, and therefore may be dismissed without further notice.

8. **THE BIRTH-DAY,** a comedy of three acts, from the German of Kotzebue, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The Characters as follow:

Philip Bertram	} Twins	{ Mr. Murray.
Lewis Bertram		
Harry, Son to the latter,	} Mr. H. Johnston.	
Junk		Mr. Fawcett.
Circuit	Mr. Waddy.	
Emma, daughter to Philip Bertram,	} Mrs. Pope.	
Mrs. Moral		Mrs. Davenport.
Anna	Mrs. Whitmore.	

The Fable, which is at once simple and interesting, hinges on the rupture between the two brothers, in consequence of

of a law-suit respecting a garden, to which both of them lay claim, pursuant to the will of their deceased mother. This law-suit, through the chicanery of Circuit, and the artful contrivances of the old housekeeper Mrs. Moral, who fomented the quarrel, keeps the two brothers in a state of open warfare for fifteen years, till both parties are heartily sick of the business, though reluctant to make any amicable overtures. Philip, whose circumstances are very much reduced, is relieved from his pecuniary embarrassments by Harry, the son of Lewis, who has eloped from his father, is passionately enamoured of his beautiful cousin Emma, and who, without discovering himself, prevails upon the two brothers to have done with law, and to settle their dispute by arbitration. This relief Philip is told proceeds from his brother Lewis, and this being the anniversary of their birth-day (the brothers being twins), Emma waits upon her uncle to congratulate him. After encountering much opposition from Mrs. Moral, who seeks to enrich herself by perpetuating the discord between the two families, she is introduced to her uncle through the friendly offices of Junk, servant to Lewis. The latter Gentleman, an old blunt English Captain, relents at the sight of his niece; and having afterwards an opportunity of convincing himself of the perfidy of his housekeeper, in whose favour he had made a will, is gradually prevailed upon to seek a reconciliation with his brother, which is happily brought about, and the piece terminates with the union of Emma and Harry.

This piece was well received, and deserved to be so. The incidents are well managed, natural, and judicious; the sentiments chaste and instructive; and the diction not wanting in purity. The transition from the humorous to the comic, though in some instances sudden, yet was still marked with consistency. The morality of the piece is highly to be commended: it is not debased by the frivolous but dangerous doctrines of modern philosophy. The characters, if not original, are still spirited and correct. The fable cannot be said to be judiciously constructed, as it was easy, before the end of the first act, to discover the catastrophe. The acting was much to be praised: Munden and Fawcett, with Mrs. Pope and Mrs. Davenport, were every thing the public could desire.

It is said this piece was translated by a merchant in the city, who was favoured by the Author, during his residence in Vienna, with the manuscript of the original drama, called Fraternal Enmity, which was performed with universal applause in that capital. It has since received some alterations from the pen of the younger Dibdin, who has adapted it to the English stage.

The following Prologue was spoken by Mr. Henry Johnston:

A Foreign Muse, not quite unknown to fame,
Once more presumes your suffrages to claim:
But nothing alien to your hearts you'll find,
Our Author boasts a truly British mind.

To wake each soft emotion of the soul,
And each ungentle passion to controul,
To found our happiness on other's ease,
Domestic virtue and domestic peace;
These are his lessons, and their truth we own,
In Britain, from the Cottage to the Throne.

Tho' loud the trump of Fame her clarion sounds,
And England's glory thro' the world rebounds,
Her arts, her commerce, spread from shore to shore,
Wherever winds can blow, or oceans roar;
'Tis not her valour only awes mankind,
She claims the nobler empire of the mind;
Her gallant son, the bold and hardy Tar,
Brave and impetuous in the storm of war,
Lull'd by the gentle gales of peace to rest,
Feels all the milder virtues warm his breast:
He praises Heaven for victory o'er the foe,
And gives a tear to every child of woe.

One such to-night we bring before your view,
To passion somewhat given, we own 'tis true;
When injur'd, warm; when reconcil'd, sincere;
And is not that an English character?

But stop! no more of characters I'll say,
You'll know them all when you have heard the Play;
To their own merits let them trust their cause:
Your frown condemns—save them by your applause.

An Epilogue also was spoken by Mrs. Pope.

On the same evening, THE TWINS; or, IS IT HE, OR HIS BROTHER? a farce, by Mr. Lewis, was acted the first time

time at Drury Lane for the benefit of Mr. Bannister, jun. The Characters as follow :

Captain Melville	} Mr. Bannister, jun.
Hezekiah Falkland	
Twins	
Latitat	Mr. Downton.
Buckram	Mr. Wewitzer.
Sparkle	Mr. Wathen.
Simon Sly	Mr. R. Palmer.
Tobias	Mr. Suett.
Bailiff	Mr. Maddox.
Mrs. Tabitha	Mrs. Walcot.
Charlotte Belmour	Mifs De Camp.
Lucy	Mifs Mellon.

The plot of *The Twins* is to obtain the hand of Charlotte Belmour for Captain Melville; to accomplish which, it is found necessary for the Captain to personate a Quaker from New York, and by that means at the same time to get out of the hands of Mrs. Tabitha a contract for ten thousand pounds, which she is willing to cancel on no other terms than his marrying her. The lovers, however, by the exertions of the Captain in his twin character, are successful.

Broad humour characterizes this performance, which is well calculated to excite the risible faculties. It is whimsical and pleasant, and may probably be established on the Theatre, in which case it will admit some curtailments.

12. *THE COUNT OF BURGUNDY*, a play, by Kotzebue, translated by Mifs Plumptre, and adapted to the stage by Mr. Pope, was acted the first time at Covent Garden for that Gentleman's benefit. The principal Characters by him, Mr. Murray, Mr. Munden, Mr. Hull, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Davenport, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Claremont, Mr. Abbot, Mrs. Pope, Mifs Chapman, and Mrs. Davenport. Though the alterations made in this piece were generally for the better, yet the pruning knife should have been still further employed. Some passages were thought too ludicrously familiar, and others too pompously trifling.

The plot was on the worn-out subject of a child preserved from destruction, and brought up unconscious of his rank, and without any knowledge of his real parents. The performance on the whole was creditable to the performers.

Afterwards, Mrs. Abington appeared for the first time this season in *Lady Racket*, in *Three Weeks after Marriage*, with her accustomed excellence.

15. A young Lady, whose name is said to be Dixon, appeared the first time on any stage at Drury Lane, in the part of Beda, in *Blue Beard*, for the benefit of Mrs. Crouch. Of her talents, it is difficult to determine, as they seemed to be depressed by timidity. Her figure is elegant, and her face handsome. The dialogue she gave with ease and spirit, when she recovered her powers. Her voice is well toned, but not sufficiently strong at present; but on the whole, her performance shewed that with more experience she will do credit to Mrs. Crouch, who superintends her musical education.

16. *SUNSHINE AFTER RAIN*, a musical farce, was acted the first time at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mr. Munden. The principal Characters by Mr. Inledon, Mr. Munden, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Knight, Mr. Johnston, Mrs. Davenport, and Mrs. Atkins. This piece was not without merit, but is not calculated for duration.

19. *THE PRINCESS OF GEORGIA*, a grand operatical romance in two acts, by the Margravine of Anspach, was acted the first time at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mr. Fawcett. The principal Characters by Mr. Inledon, Mr. Munden, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. H. Johnston, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Simmons, Mr. Clarke, Mifs Waters, Mrs. Chapman, Mifs Sims, and Mrs. H. Johnston. This piece, we understand, had been represented at the private theatre in Brandenburgh House; and, as it probably will not obtain an establishment at Covent Garden, will not add to the literary character of the Authors.

POETRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I SEND you a Poem by RICHARD SAVAGE, which is so scarce as to have eluded the search of the Collector of the Works of that unfortunate genius, and by consequence does not, as it ought, form a part of that Edition, or of the English

English Poets by Dr. Johnson. This last mentioned Author mentions it in these terms: "Soon afterwards, the death of the King furnished a general subject for a poetical contest, in which Mr. Savage engaged, and is allowed to have carried the prize of honour from his competitors; but I know not whether he gained by his performance any other advantage than the increase of his reputation; though it must certainly have been with further views that he prevailed upon himself to attempt a species of writing, of which all the topics had been long before exhausted, and which was made at once difficult by the multitudes that had failed in it, and those that had succeeded." Your insertion will oblige

C. D.

A POEM,

Sacred to the Glorious Memory of our late most gracious Sovereign Lord King GEORGE I.

Inscribed to the Right Honourable GEORGE DODINGTON, Esq. by RICHARD SAVAGE, son of the late Earl RIVERS.

LET gaudy mirth, to the blithe carrol-song,
In loose light measur'd numbers dance along;
Thou, Muse, no flow'ry fancies here display,
Nor warble with the cheerful lark thy lay.
In the dark cypress grove, or moss-grown cell,
Where dreary ravens haunt, would sorrow dwell!
Where ghosts, that shun the day, come sweeping by,
Or fix in melancholy frenzy's eye;
Yet now she turns her flight to scenes of state,
Where wealth and grandeur weep the frowns of fate!
Wealth, want, rank, power, here each alike partakes,
As the shrub bends, the lofty cedar shakes;
To her wide view is no contraction known,
'Tis youth, 'tis age, the cottage, and the throne.
O Exclamation! lend thy sad relief!
O Dodington! indulge the righteous grief!
Distant, I've long beheld, in thee, transcendent
The poet, patron, patriot, and the friend.
Thou, who must live in truth's remotest page,
Form'd to delight, and dignify an age;
Whose words, whose manners, and whose mind declare,
Each grace, each moral, and each Muse are there;
Accept this Po'sy, void of venal aim,
Made sacred by thy Royal Master's name.
But why, O Muse! are songful hours thy choice?
Loft is the life, whose glory lifts thy voice!
George is no more! As at the doleful sound
Of the last trump, all nature feels the wound!
Each private, each distinguish'd virtue bleeds!
And what but lamentation long succeeds?
Where wilt thou then for apt allusions fly?
What eloquence can throbbing grief supply?

Late, golden pleasures urg'd their shining way,
With George they flourish'd, and with George decay!
Now dusky woes o'er varied scenes extend,
Groans rise! Rocks echo! and chill damps descend!
Grief strikes my view with ever-weeping eyes,
At her wan look, each lively fancy dies.
In fear, in hope, dull rest, or ruffling storms,
Thus woe besets us, tho' in various forms!
That dire event of youth's ungovern'd rage!
That dear-bought knowledge to declining age!
In want, in scorn, it haunts a humble state,
'Tis care, 'tis envy, to perplex the great!
A kingdom's curse, it in dissention brings;
Or heavier falls, when falls the best of Kings!
Worth it exalts, when aiming to debase;
'Tis virtue's triumph, or 'tis guilt's disgrace!
It humbles life, yet dignifies our end;
Reflection's torment, yet reflection's friend!
Then let the muse her meaning notes resume,
And pay due sorrows to the hallow'd tomb.
Was there a glory, yet to greatness known,
That not in Brunswick's soul superior shone?
Ill fare the man, who, rob'd in purple pride,
To wounded worth has no relief apply'd!
Benevolence makes pow'r to prudence dear,
When pity weeps, what pearl excels the tear?
When not one virtue glows to bless mankind,
When pride's cold influence petrifies the mind;
Let the Prince blaze with gems!—in wisdom's view,
An emblem of the rock, where once they grew!
Yet springs gush out, to prove ev'n rocks can flow
In rills refreshful to the vales below.
Why has he pow'r, and why no heart to cheer,
Unseeing eyes, and ears that will not hear?
Swift, as his bliss, shall his light name decay,
Who, self-indulgent, sports his hours away!
But, oh!—what love, what honour shall he claim,
Whose joy is bounty, and whose gift is fame?

He (truly Great!) his useful pow'r refines,
By him discover'd woth exalted shines;
Exalt'd worth, th' enlivening act, repeats,
And draws new virtues from obscure retreats:

He, as the first, creative influence, prais'd,
Smiles o'er the beings, which his bounty rais'd.

Such, Dodington, thy Royal Master shin'd,
Such thou, thy image of thy Monarch's mind.

Nations were balanc'd by his guardian skill,
Like the pois'd planets 'by th' all powerful will.

Mark the Swede succour'd! mark the aspiring CZAR!

Check'd are his hopes, and shun'd the naval war,

By George the Austrian eagle learns to tower,
While the proud Turk shakes, conscious of her power;

But when her menace braves our envied shore,

She tremble at the British lion's roar;
Trembles, tho' aided by the force of Spain,
And India's wealth!—'gainst Brunswick,
all, how vain?

He bade thy honour, Albion, foremost shine!
His was the care, unmeasur'd bliss was thine!

Yet oft against his virtue faction rose!
An angel, if thy monarch, would have foes.

Come charity, first born of virtue's line!
Come meek-ey'd mercy, from the feat divine!

Pure temp'rance, mistress of a tranquil mind,
By whom each sensual passion stands confin'd!

Fix'd fortitude, from whom fierce peril flies!
By whom (O soul of action!) empires rise!

Fair justice, author of a godlike reign!
Peace, plenty, liberty adorn thy train!

Lov'd prudence! queen of virtues! blissful dame!

Parent, and guide of each illustrious aim!
From whose firm step confusion turns in flight,

That shapeless spawn of anarchy and night!
From whom kind harmony deduc'd her race,
Then order, all in one united grace!

And thou religion! truest, heav'nly friend!
Whom these alone establish, these defend!
Assemble to the wailing muse's call!

Weep o'er the clay cold breast, that held you all!

O death, rouse all those terrors to thy aid,
Weak fear, or wisest valour would evade!
Whether foul pestilence in dire array,
Red war, or pale-ey'd famine point your way,

What can you more than kingdoms overthrow?

What aim'd you less, when Brunswick felt the blow?

But mark!—Augustus, still above thy rage,
Steps forth to give a second golden age.

Ye great Plantagenets! distinguish'd race!
One greater meets you on celestial space.
And thou, Nassau, the fairest noblest name!
Ev'n mid the best, superior still thy flame!
Behold an equal now!—how dear th' embrace!

Oh, fly!—present him at the throne of grace!
'Tis done!—he's crown'd with a resplendent joy,

Which care shall never dim, nor time destroy.

See!—from yon golden cloud, amidst a band

Of angel-pow'rs, once patriots of the land,
Soft leaning o'er Britannia's weeping isle,
And shedding sweet, a fond, paternal smile;
Pointing, the visionary seraph cries,
Suspend thy tears! behold a Sov'reign rise,
Thy second George! whose reign shall soon disclose

All that mine gave, and heav'n, in grace bestows.

He said,—again, with majesty resign'd,
Up-wing'd to realms of bliss, th' aethereal mind.

O D E

TO

THE GERMAN DRAMA.

I.

DAUGHTER of Night, chaotic Queen!
Thou fruitful source of modern lays;
Whose subtle plot, and tedious scene

The monarch spurn, the robber raise—
Bound in thy necromantic spell,
The audience taste the joys of hell;
And Britain's sons indignant groan
With pangs unfelt before at crimes before unknown.

II.

When first, to make the nations stare,
Folly her painted mask display'd,
Schiller sublimely mad was there,
And Kotz'bue lent his mighty aid—
Gigantic pair! their lofty soul,
Disdaining reason's weak controul,
On changeful Britain sped the blow,
Who, thoughtless of her own, embrac'd
fictitious woe.

III.

Aw'd by thy frown tremendous, fly
Fair Comedy's theatric brood;
Light satire, wit, and harmless joy,
And leave us, dungeons, chains, and blood;

Swift they disperse, and with them go
Mild Otway, sentimental Rowe,
Congreve averts th' indignant eye,
And Shakspeare mourns to view th' exotic
prodigy.

IV.

Ruffians in regal mantle dight,
Maids immers'd in thought profound,
Spectres that haunt the shades of night,
And spread a waste of ruin round;
These form thy never varying theme,
While buried in thy Stygian stream,
Religion mourns her wasted fires,
And Hymen's sacred torch low hisses and
expires.

V.

O mildly o'er the British stage,
Great Anarch, spread thy sable wings;
Not fired with all the frantic rage,
With which thou hurst thy darts at
kings,
(As thou in native garb art seen)
With scatter'd tresses, haggard mien,
Sepulchral chains, and hideous cry,
By Despot arts immur'd in ghastly poverty.

VI.

In specious form, dread Queen, appear,
Let falsehood fill the dreary waste,
Thy democratic rant be here,
To fire the brain, corrupt the taste.
The fair, by vicious love misled,
Teach me to cherish, and to wed,
'To low born arrogance to bend,
Establish'd order spurn, and call each outcast
friend. S.

TO THE BLACKBIRD.

BY W. HOLLOWAY.

ALL hail, lovely songster! sweet Muse of
the Grove!
With plumage so jetty, and golden bill,
hail!
With pleasure I hear thy soft numbers of
love,
From the green budding hazle-bush, float
on the gale.
Thy melodious inflexions the peasants de-
light,
As they wander, inhaling the sweets of
the morn,
Where the steep purple woodlands the lover
invite,
To breathe his warm vows 'neath the
thick blooming thorn.
O! ne'er in those shades may the clarion of
war,
Nor discord domestic, or faction be found,
The tenants of nature with tumults to scare,
And spread desolation and horror around!

But, as oft in its morn, so in life's silent eve,
Secure may I wander, to hear thy soft
strain;
And all my full heart in warm gratitude give
To Him whose protection it ne'er sought
in vain!

E. I. House, March 30, 1799.

SONNET TO SPRING.

ONCE more, sweet Spring! to earth a
welcome guest,
Thy rural beauties meet my ravish'd eyes,
Cloath'd in thy mantle of luxuriant dyes;
Once more thy bowers, sweet Nymph, in
pride are drest,
Once more I view thee robe the leafless
trees,
Fair queen of beauty, with thy hues so
green,
Whilst genial zephyr wakes the balmy
breeze,
And loads with fragrance all thy breathing
scene;
Whilst scatter'd down yon hawthorn dale
profuse,
Or hedge-row's bank, yon tufted woods'
green side
In one wide blush of sweetly-mingling
hues,
Thy flowers, O Nymph, in nature's vernal
pride,
O'er moss-grown heaths and vales and
mountains drear,
Deck with rich tints the youthful smiling
year.

T. ENORT.

Written 16th April, 1799.

THE NIGHTINGALE.

BY THOMAS ENORT.

I.

NOW fairy twilight slowly steals
With shadowy tints across the sky;
Whilst radiant Sol his visage screens
Beneath yon clouds of purple dye.

II.

Now Luna mounts her silver chair,
And robes with light the hills and plains,
"I roam abroad the midnight air,"
And list the love-lorn minstrel's strains.

III.

Embower'd within yon green alcove,
Which spring with flow'ry wreaths has
drest,
Hark! Philomel throughout the grove
Now pours the sorrows of her breast.

Along

IV.

Along the mournful breeze of night
Its warbling cadence loves to dwell,
Whilst echo, fainting with delight,
Slow answers from her light-air'd shell.

V.

In quivering raptures now more high,
More tun'd to grief with accents slow ;
Whilst zephyr wakes his softest sigh,
She bids her heaviest forrows flow.

Written at the Bush Inn, Farnham, Surry, March 22, 1799.

VI.

As to each hope and comfort dead,
Some mate the cause or pillar'd nest,
Beneath her wing she droops her head,
And plucks the down from off her breast.

VII.

Successive thus in twilight's shade,
When every songster's voice is mute ;
The love-lorn poet of the glade
To silence pleads her mournful suit.

PROSERPINE FRIGATE.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE LOSS OF THAT SHIP, IN A LETTER ADDRESSED
BY CAPTAIN WALLIS, TO VICE-ADMIRAL DICKSON,
DATED NEWARK ISLAND, FEB. 18 1799.

(COPY.)

SIR, Newark Island, Feb. 18, 1799.

IT is with infinite concern I am to inform you of the loss of his Majesty's ship *Proserpine* late under my command, in the river Elbe, on Friday morning the 1st inst. having sailed from Yarmouth the preceding Monday, at noon, in compliance with the order you were pleased to give me. Nothing material happened from that time until Wednesday morning following, when being close in with Heligoland, I made a signal for a pilot, which I very soon got on board—it being a fine day, with the wind at N. N. E. we proceeded for the Red Buoy, where we anchored for the night—here we found that the Buoys had been taken up, and a consultation, in the presence of Mr. Grenville, took place with the Heligoland Pilot and the two belonging to the ship, who professed a thorough knowledge of the river, as to the practicability of getting up the river without the buoys: they all agreed there was not the smallest danger or fear of our getting to Cuxhaven, if I would only proceed on between half ebb and half flood; that in that case they would see the sands, and that they knew their marks perfectly well; in the morning we got under weigh, having a very fine day, with a small breeze, at N. N. E. and proceeded up the river, the Prince of Wales packet, who kept company with us from Yarmouth, standing on a-head of us. In the afternoon, about four o'clock, being within four miles of Cuxhaven, it began to snow, and came on very thick, which obliged us to anchor; at this time we saw but little ice in the river. At nine P. M. the wind shifted to E. by S. and blew the most dreadful snow storm that can be imagined, and which brought down such torrents of heavy ice on us

with the ebb, that, with all hands on deck, it was with the greatest difficulty, and using every precaution to prevent the cables being cut, that we preserved our station till the morning; at eight o'clock, the flood tide having nearly carried the ice up, which left an opening a-head, and seeing the river all blocked up above us, with the packet on shore, and no possibility of either landing Mr. Grenville, or proceeding higher up, there was no time to be lost in making our retreat out of the Elbe: I accordingly got under weigh, and stood out to endeavour to make a landing on some part of the coast of Jutland, which Mr. Grenville informed me, from the importance of the service we were on, was absolutely necessary, if possible, to effect—but unfortunately, after the pilots had informed me that we were clear off all the sands, the ship struck at half past nine, on nearly the extremity of the sand stretching out from this island; it blowing a heavy gale of wind she went on with great force, though we had no sail set but the fore-top-mast stay-sail; there were but ten feet water under the keel. I immediately hoisted out the boats with an intention of carrying out an anchor, but being high water, the ice returned on us so soon, that it was found impracticable: the ice-boats were hoisted in again, and all hands turned to, to shore the ship, and heel her towards the Bank, to prevent her from falling into the stream, which would have been sudden destruction to all of us—in this we succeeded, for as the tide ebb'd away, she took to the Bank; the first run of the tide brought down such heavy ice on us, which immediately carried away our shores, tore all the copper from the larboard quarter, cut the rudder in two, the lower part of which lay on the ice under the counter,

counter, notwithstanding which I did not give up the hope of getting the ship off the next high water: her guns and stores were thrown overboard, in order to lighten her for that purpose, all of which were borne by the ice, which will give you some idea of the thickness of it. At ten o'clock on Friday night, it being high water, the heavy gale at S. E. kept out the tide to that degree, that we had three feet water less than when we got on, which put an end to all our hopes: for on the return of the ebb, and during the whole of it, it is impossible to describe to you the dreadful state we were in, expecting every moment to be torn in pieces by the ice, the extreme cold weather, the darkness of the night, and the heavy snow storm, altogether made one of the most distressing and deplorable situations that a set of unfortunate people were ever placed in.—On Saturday morning the gale increased to an uncommon degree, the ice was up to the cabin windows, the stern post broke in two, and the ship otherwise much damaged; it was proposed by Mr. Grenville, the Gentlemen, and Officers, to try to get over the ice to this place, which was the only means left to save the lives of the ship's company, and that staying on board any longer was useless, and might be attended with the most dreadful consequences: although the proposal seemed to me a very dangerous one, and little likelihood of its success from the thickness of the weather, the extreme cold, our total ignorance of the way, and many other reasons, yet as it was the general wish, and the ship inevitably lost, I agreed to quitting her. At half past one o'clock, it being the last quarter's ebb, the ship's company commenced their march on the ice in sub-divisions, attended by their respective officers, in such good order as will ever reflect the highest honour on them. At three o'clock P. M. having seen every person out of the ship, I followed, accompanied by Lieut. Ridley, of Marines; and at half past six o'clock, P. M. after a journey of six miles, in the severest weather that was ever seen, over high flakes of ice, and sometimes up to our middle in snow and water, we arrived at this place, where I had the satisfaction of finding Mr. Grenville, and every person, in safety, except the persons named in the margin*.

who were frozen to death on their passage hither: a few others had their legs and fingers frozen, but I am happy to inform you that they are in a fair way of doing well. To all bountiful Providence do I attribute this miraculous escape, nor can we ever sufficiently praise the Almighty for his care and deliverance of so many of us.

From the time of our arrival here until the Tuesday night following, the storm lasted without the least intermission. On Wednesday morning the 6th the scarcity of provisions, and the weather being more moderate, made it necessary to send part of the ship's company to Cuxhaven, some of the inhabitants having undertaken to go as guides. Mr. Grenville's great anxiety and zeal to get on, urged the prosecution of this plan as soon as possible; therefore, at eight o'clock, the tide suiting, Lieut. John Wright, my First Lieutenant, and one half of the Officers and men, with Mr. Grenville, Mr. Wynne, Mr. Fisher (Secretary of the Embassy), the three Messengers (Messrs. Shaw, Detry, and Mason), with servants, guides, &c. set off, and providentially arrived at one o'clock at Cuxhaven, after a passage as dangerous and difficult to encounter with as that which they experienced on their journey from the ship here. The remainder of my ship's company I kept, in hopes of saving the ship's stores, should there be any possibility of doing so. On Friday the 8th, Mr. Anthony, the Master, volunteered with a party of men to go on board the ship, to endeavour to bring on shore some bread, which article we were much in want of, as well as to ascertain exactly her situation; they effected with great difficulty their purpose, and on their return, Mr. Anthony made the following report, viz. that the ship had seven feet and a half of water in her, laying off on her beam ends; that she appeared to be broken afunder, the quarter deck separated from the gangway six feet, and apparently only kept together by the vast quantity of ice about her. From this account it was agreed to have no more communication with her; but on Sunday morning the 10th, on enquiry, I found that the clearness of the day had induced Mr. Anthony to set off again for the ship, and that Mr. Kent, the Surgeon; Mr. William Johnson Bowes, Midshipman;

* Seamen—Wm. Brown, Pedro Shander, George Hedges, John Peter Walstrom, Richard Broughton, John Sinclair, Thomas Kelly, John Oddir (boy).

Marines—Charles Campbell, John Serjeant, Patrick Bonn, Arthur Wearing, one woman and her child.

Mr. William Tait, Boatswain; William Fox and Andrew Augrain, Seamen, had accompanied him: they got on board, and unfortunately neglected, until too late in the tide, to return, which left them no alternative but that of remaining on board till the next day. About ten o'clock at night, the wind came on at S. S. E. and blew a most violent storm; the tide, though at the neap, rose to an uncommon height; the ice got in motion, the velocity of which swept the wreck to destruction, for in the morning not a vestige of her was to be seen, and with it, I am miserably afraid, went the above unfortunate Officers and men; and if so, their loss will be a great one to the service, as in their different departments they were a great acquisition to it: the only hope I have is, that that Providence which has so bountifully assisted us in our recent dangers and difficulties, may be extended towards them, so as to preserve their lives, by means of the boat or otherwise; but I am sorry to say, that my hopes are not founded on the most distant degree of human probability. This melancholy accident happening so unexpectedly, added to my other misfortunes, has given so severe a shock to my health and spirits, as to prevent me hitherto undertaking the journey to Cuxhaven, where the surviving ship's company now are, except a few who are here with me, and with whom I shall set out as soon as we are able. I have given the necessary directions for Officers and men embarking on board the different packets and the Rover lugger now at Cuxhaven, and I am in great hopes they will be able to take us all to England as soon as the navigation of the Elbe will admit of it.—Before I finish this melancholy narrative, it is my duty to acquaint you, that in no instance have British seamen conducted themselves with more propriety, manly fortitude, and attention to discipline, than the Officers and men under my command before and since our unfortunate accident. The inhabitants of this Island are so satisfied with their behaviour, that in a letter to me they returned them their universal thanks; and I am likewise to observe to you, Sir, that in support of this discipline I have been well assisted by Lieutenants Wright and Perry, and Licut. Ridley, of the Marines, who merit my warmest acknowledgments. I am to request, Sr, you will be pleased to represent their conduct to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to whose coun-

tenance and protection I humbly beg leave to recommend them.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c. &c.
(Signed) JS. WALLIS.

Cuxhaven, Feb 23, 1799.

P. S. It is with great pleasure I inform you, that on my arrival at Cuxhaven this morning, with the remainder of my ship's company, from Newark Island, I found that Mr. Anthony, the Master, with the Surgeon and Boatswain, had arrived here the preceding night. The account Mr. Anthony gives (the packet's being in a momentary expectation of sailing) will not afford me an opportunity of saying more, than that the ice which had adhered to the ship, and surrounded her in such a heavy body, after she had floated in the manner I have before described on the 11th inst. supported her without quitting her, it freezing very hard for some days, till at length the wreck was cast on shore on the Island of Balthrum, from which providentially they all made their escape; and I shall beg leave to refer you to Lieut. Wright (the bearer of this) who is very able to give you any further information, whom I shall follow to England as soon as I have made the necessary arrangements here, which I hope will be by next Thursday.

(Signed) JS. WALLIS.

A list of men's names who were very badly frost-bitten in their hands and feet, on their passage from the ship to Newark Island.

William Williams, Refel M'Cades, Alexander Kennedy, Samuel Turner, Stephen Asgill, and Hendrick Meinert.

March 26, 1799.—A Court Martial was held on board his Majesty's ship Ganges, in Yarmouth Roads, on Capt. Wallis, his officers, and ship's company, for the loss of his Majesty's ship Proserpine. After the sentence was read, which set forth, that the conduct of Captain Wallis, his officers, and ship's company, was in every degree highly meritorious, and all honourably acquitted, the President made the following speech to the crew, by order of the Court:

“Seamen of the Proserpine,

“Your conduct has been such as to merit the thanks of this Court with that of your Country; and I trust that the example shewn by you, of good order and obedience to command, in times of great difficulty and danger, will be held forth as worthy of imitation by all the seamen of his Majesty's fleet.”

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
THIRD SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(Continued from Page 204.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, FEB. 26.

A NUMBER of Bills were received, chiefly private, from the House of Commons, which were respectively read a first time.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5.

The Exchequer Loan Bill and the Marine Mutiny Bill were brought up from the House of Commons, and read a first time, as were several private Bills.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.

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

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

THURSDAY, MARCH 7.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Exchequer Loan Bill, and to several other private Bills.

The Mutiny Bill was brought up from the House of Commons, and read a first time.

MONDAY, MARCH 11.

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

TUESDAY, MARCH 12.

The several Bills before the House were forwarded in their respective stages; these were chiefly private Bills, the public ones passed through Committees.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13.

Several private Bills, and the English Promissory Note Amending Bill were brought up from the House of Commons, which were severally read a first time.

Lord Grenville moved, that their Lordships be summoned for Tuesday next, when he should move that the various papers before the House relative to the state of Ireland be taken into consideration.

Lord Holland expressed his regret at the intended revival of a subject which he thought at least for the present would be suffered to rest. He deprecated it as

tending to alienate that small party in Ireland which still wished well to the connexion between the two countries.

Lord Grenville observed, that the present obviously was not the time for discussing the subject: however he felt it his duty to express his conviction that the measure in question was absolutely necessary to the most essential interests of the Empire at large, of England and of Ireland in particular.

The question was then put, and their Lordships were ordered to be summoned on Tuesday next.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15.

The Partridge Shooting Bill and two private Bills were presented from the House of Commons, and severally read a first time.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16.

Mr. Steele, attended by several Members, brought up from the House of Commons the Bills to enable his Majesty to settle certain Annuities, in the manner therein mentioned, upon their Royal Highnesses the Princes Edward and Ernest, and upon the Princess Amelia.

These Bills were forthwith severally read a first and second time, and immediately referred to a Committee of the whole House; which having been gone through, the Reports were received, and the Bills ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

MONDAY, MARCH 18.

Their Lordships advanced the Bills on the table in their respective stages, agreed to the Princes' Annuity Bill, and to that for granting 6000*l.* per annum to Princess Amelia, and to several private Bills.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19.

The House in a Committee on the English Small Note Bill, Lord Auckland introduced an amendment, that the Act should be in force only till the 25th of May, which was agreed to.

The

The Income Bill, after a few observations from the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Auckland, went through its respective stages, save that of a third reading, which was ordered for to-morrow.

Lord Grenville then rose, and in a speech of considerable length, abounding with much argument, and which occupied the attention of their Lordships nearly four hours, stated in general and particular terms the necessity and utility of a Legislative and Incorporated Union between this Country and Ireland. He adverted to the Resolutions adopted by the Commons, and in an Address, comprising not merely the political or relative history of Ireland and Great Britain, he took a most extensive view of their interests and concerns, as mutually and reciprocally connected with each other, and from the whole of an elaborate and complicated mass of ingenious disquisition, ultimately concluded, that the salvation of that country, and the happiness of Great Britain, depended upon the adoption of a Legislative Union. After apologizing to the House for having engrossed so much of its time in going over these topics, Lord Grenville said, he should move that the Resolutions of the House of Commons be read *pro forma*; he should then move, that the House do agree with the Resolutions of the House of Commons; after which he purposed to move, that these Resolutions be laid before his Majesty, in the form of a joint Address from both Houses, with an humble request that his Majesty would lay them before the Parliament of Ireland, at what time to his Majesty should seem most proper. Lord Gren-

ville then moved that the Resolutions of the House of Commons, which had been laid before the House, be read.

Lord Fitzwilliam opposed this motion, and in a strain of forcible reasoning contended, that the measure of an Union was at all times unnecessary, but at present impolitic and dangerous. He adverted to the high situation he lately held in that kingdom, and asserted, that all the mischiefs that have since occurred there, arose not from any defect in the Irish Constitution, but in its debasement and perversion.

Lord Camden defended the measures of the Executive Government in Ireland during his administration, and answered Lord Fitzwilliam with force and effect.

Several other noble Lords spoke, when the question was put upon Lord Grenville's motion, which was agreed to without a division.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20.

The Income Bill and the Land Tax Redemption Bill were read a third time and passed.

The English and Scotch Small Note Bills were received, and each severally read a first and second time.

The Volunteer Exemption Bill, to which some additions and alterations had been made, was received from the Commons, who approved of the same.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Income Bill, the Princess' Annuity Bill, to the Princess Amelia's Bill, and to a vast number of public and private Bills.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, FEB. 22.

MR. Dundas presented a Bill, which was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next, for extending the time for Volunteers to take the several advantages arising from an Act of this Session to claim exemptions from services in the Militia.

He also presented another Bill for the reduction of the Supplementary Militia, as well as a third Bill for the reduction also, as well as the future regulation, of the Provisional Cavalry; both of which were read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. Pitt moved that the sum of three

millions be granted to his Majesty by way of loan upon Exchequer Bills; which being carried, he merely observed that this was but to answer temporary circumstances, till the final Loan should be adjusted, instalments of which should discharge it.

The House being reassumed, he then moved for leave to bring in a Bill, which, being of course obtained, he presented, for extending the time for persons to make their assessments under the Income Act for 14 days longer.

Mr. Simeon presented a Bill for constituting Assistant Overseers of the Poor for the different parishes. It was read a first time.

SATURDAY,

SATURDAY, FEB. 23.

Mr. Bragge brought up the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, when the House agreed to the Resolution of granting to his Majesty a loan of three millions, by the issuing of Exchequer Bills to that amount; and a Bill was ordered accordingly.

On the motion of Mr. Rose, the Bill for extending the time for persons to make returns of their several statements or assessments under the Income Act, was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

MONDAY, FEB. 25.

Mr. Windham moved the commitment of the Marine Mutiny Bill. He then introduced a clause, empowering his Majesty, when deemed expedient, to authorize the impressing of carriages for the conveyance of troops, and for reimbursing the owners. Being asked by Colonel Wood, what kind of carriages were meant? He answered, "all kinds of carriages, of all persons." The Report was ordered to be brought up.

TUESDAY, FEB. 26.

The Report of the Marine Mutiny Bill was received, and ordered to be engrossed.

THURSDAY, FEB. 28.

The Bill for the better Regulation of Partridge Shooting was read a first and second time.

The Exchequer Loan Bill went through a Committee, and the Bill for extending the Return of Assessments under the Income Act, was appointed to be committed on Monday.

Mr. Simeon's Bill for making additional Parish Overseers was read a second time.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

Mr. Pitt brought up a Message from the King to the following purport:

"G. R.

"His Majesty thinks it right to acquaint this House, that being desirous of making a provision for his sons Prince Edward and Prince Ernest Augustus, and the monies arising from the Civil List not being capable of the same; and being also desirous of making like provision and establishment for the Princess Amelia, which his hereditary revenue cannot afford, signifies the same to his faithful Commons, and relies upon their support for the said several purposes."

The Message being read, Mr. Pitt moved that it be taken into consideration on Monday next.—Agreed to.

Mr. Wilberforce having moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the Abolition

of the African Slave Trade, the House divided, for the question 54; against it 84; the motion was consequently lost by a majority of 30.

MONDAY, MARCH 4.

The Exchequer Loan Bill was read a third time, and ordered to the Lords.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5.

The English Small Note Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

The House in a Committee on the Bill for prohibiting the trading for Slaves on the Northern coast of Africa, leave was given, on the motion of Mr. Thornton, to bring in the same, after a few observations from Mr. Sewel, who pledged himself to oppose it in some future stage.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.

Mr. Secretary Dundas rose for the purpose of moving the Order of the Day, for the House to resolve into a Committee on the Volunteer Corps Exemption Bill. He proceeded to enumerate the advantage derived to the country from the zeal and loyalty of the Volunteer Associations. He said, at present there were 6000 cavalry and 35,000 infantry, who did not avail themselves of the exemptions of the Bill, and who were still liable to be balloted for in the Supplementary Militia. He therefore wished, in consideration of their meritorious zeal and activity, to extend the exemption of the Bill to all those who were mustered within a certain period. The Order of the Day was then discharged by his motion, and leave was given to bring in his Bill.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7.

The English Small Note Bill was read, and ordered for a Committee.

Mr. Dundas brought in a Bill, which was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading, for exempting Volunteers from serving in the Militia.

The Bill for permitting vessels sailing from Newfoundland to proceed to sea without convoy, was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8.

The House having gone into a Committee of Supply,

Mr. Pitt moved, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a sum not exceeding 12,000*l.* yearly, out of the Consolidated Fund, be granted to his Majesty for the support and maintenance of his Royal Son Prince Edward."

A division took place; for the motion 83; against it 4; majority 79.

The Resolution was then carried, as was that regarding Prince Ernest.

M n 2

MONDAY,

MONDAY, MARCH 11.

The Order of the Day being read, and the question being put, that the Report of the Committee for granting Princes Edward and Ernest an annuity of twelve thousand pounds each, be brought up,

Mr. Abbott assured the House, from his particular knowledge of the Civil List, it could not bear any additional charge, and therefore he agreed to the propriety of making this provision for the sons of his Majesty out of the Consolidated Fund. He then stated particularly why, in the present instance, the Nation should give them such maintenance and support, because in the agreement which exchanged the Hereditary Revenue for the Civil List, by which the Royal Family actually lost 2,300,000*l.* and the people gained, as far back as the year 1777, no less than upwards of 1,000,000*l.*

Mr. Tierney said, he thought it a most extraordinary kind of argument advanced by the last Hon. Member, "that because the People were gainers, the Sovereign therefore was a loser." But the fact was exactly this: The Monarch, by the possession of a certain income, had the means within himself of confining his expenditure accordingly; whereas the uncertainty attendant on the casual Hereditary Revenue must have eternally perplexed and confused that expenditure, so as to render the very maintenance of his family precarious.

The Report was then brought up, and the Resolutions agreed to, granting to Princes Edward and Ernest an annuity out of the Consolidated Fund of 12,000*l.* each.

Mr. Pitt stated, that 30,000*l.* was allowed his Majesty out of the Hereditary Revenue for the support of the five Princesses in the year 1782, before the Princess Amelia was born, consequently no provision was made for that Princess. The Message being then read for requiring a provision for her, Mr. Pitt moved, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill to enable his Majesty to provide out of the 30,000*l.* from the Hereditary Revenue for the Princess Amelia. The motion was agreed to *nem. con.*

The Bill for prohibiting the issue of Small Notes by Country Bankers after the 21st instant, was read a third time, and passed.

The House in a Committee on the Income Bill, Mr. Pitt introduced a clause empowering persons to send their statements sealed to the Assessor, whereby the

Commissioners only would have an opportunity of knowing their contents; and another clause for extending the returns to Assessors till this day fortnight.

Mr. James Pulteney was of opinion the Collector ought to be sworn to secrecy.

Mr. Pitt replied, and moved that these clauses should be considered on Wednesday, printed, and reported on Friday.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12.

The Bills for granting the Princes Edward and Ernest an annuity of 12,000*l.* each out of the Consolidated Fund, were read a first time, as was that for allowing the Princess Amelia the sum of 6000*l.* annually out of the Hereditary Revenue.

The House in a Committee on the Bill for regulating the periods for Partridge Shooting, a motion was made to prevent trespassing in standing corn; when the House divided, ayes 57; noes 17; majority 40.

INDIA BUDGET.

Mr. Dundas moved, that the House should resolve into a Committee on the State of the Finances of India; which being done accordingly, Mr. Dundas said, that he stood at present under circumstances of a peculiar nature. He had now, in 1799, to address the Committee on the subject of the India Finances, though unprovided with all the necessary accounts for the year 1797-8. It had been his practice to state to that Committee the estimates annually given of the expenditure and revenue of the several Presidencies, and to shew how far those estimates had been realized. He should now lay before the Committee the general result of those estimates, and the average of the three last years. But as in a few weeks he hoped to be enabled to enter more particularly into the details, he should merely give the general result of the figures, unaccompanied by much observation, though he was ready to answer to any question which might be proposed. It was necessary that he should now move the Resolutions, as usual, in order that no chasm may appear in the History of the Finances of India, as recorded on the Journals of that House; and that the public may know with what success the affairs of our Asiatic Settlements had been administered. The Hon. Member then proceeded to enter at length into the details of the India and Home Accounts, the Debts of the Presidencies, separately and aggregately, and the surplus of revenue, as applicable

to the payment of those debts, of which the following is a General View :

Result of the Year 1796-7 collectively.

Revenues.—		
Bengal,	£. 5,703,906	
Madras,	1,996,328	
Bombay,	315,937	
	<u> </u>	£. 8,016,171

Charges.—		
Bengal,	3,862,942	
Madras,	2,408,492	
Bombay,	841,825	
	<u> </u>	7,113,259

Net Revenue of the three		
Prefidencies,	902,912	
Deduct Supplies to Ben-		
coolen, &c.	101,190	
	<u> </u>	

Remainder,	£. 801,722	
Deduct further—Interest paid on the		
Debts :		

Bengal,	352,325	
Madras,	37,040	
Bombay,	37,482	
	<u> </u>	£. 426,817

Net Surplus from the Terri-		
torial Revenues,	374,875	
Add Amount Sales of Im-		
ports, Certificates, &c.	381,938	
	<u> </u>	

Amount applicable to pur-		
chase of Investments,		
Payment of Commercial		
Charges, &c.	756,813	
	<u> </u>	

Amount actually advanced		
for the Purchase of In-		
vestments, Payment of		
Commercial Charges, and		
in aid of China Invest-		
ments		
At Bengal,	1,202,394	
Madras,	642,048	
Bombay,	286,913	
Bencoolen,	18,183	
	<u> </u>	2,149,538

Exceeds Amount applicable		
from Revenues, as above,	1,392,725	
	<u> </u>	

Cargoes invoiced to Europe		
in 1796-7, with Charges,	1,877,432	
	<u> </u>	

Result of Estimates, 1797-8, collectively.

Revenues.—		
Bengal,	5,743,848	
Madras,	2,334,676	
Bombay,	319,101	
	<u> </u>	8,397,625

Charges.—		
Bengal,	3,893,997	
Madras,	2,432,838	
Bombay,	844,050	
	<u> </u>	7,220,879

Net estimated Revenue of		
the three Prefidencies,	1,176,746	
Deduct Supplies to Ben-		
coolen, &c.	85,840	
	<u> </u>	

Remainder	£. 1,090,906	
Deduct further—Interest on		
the Debts,	576,775	
	<u> </u>	

Add, Estimated Amount		
Sales of Imports and Cer-		
tificates, &c.	500,336	
	<u> </u>	

Amount estimated to be ap-		
plicable in 1797-8 to the		
Purchase of Investments,		
Payment of Commercial		
Charges, &c.	£. 1,014,467	

DEBTS IN INDIA.

Amount stated last Year	7,146,084
Amount this Year	9,294,539
Increase	£. 2,148,455

Debts transferred in the Year	544,402
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DEBTS BEARING INTEREST.

Amount last Year	5,590,142
Amount this Year	7,479,162

Increase of Debt bearing In-	
terest	£. 1,889,020

Amount of Interest payable	
by Accounts of last Year	419,345
Amount of Interest payable	
by Accounts of this Year	576,775

Increase of Interest payable	
annually	£. 157,430

ASSETS IN INDIA.

Consisting of Cash, Goods,	
&c. last Year	8,958,669
Ditto by the present State-	
ment	10,531,145

Increase of Assets	£. 1,572,476
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Deduct Increase of Assets	
from the above Increase	
of Debts, the State of the	
Company's Affairs of In-	
dia is worse by	£. 575,979

HOME ACCOUNTS.

Aggregate Amount of Sales	6,053,401
Less than last year	£. 2,198,908
Difference in Company's Goods alone	1,434,488
Private Trademore than last year	30,746
Remaining difference in Sale of Dutch Goods.	
Sales of Company's Goods estimated at	6,284,282
Actually amounted to	4,718,822
Less than estimated	£. 1,566,060
Receipts on Sale of Company's Goods estimated at	6,555,116
Actually amounted to	5,946,468
Receipt less than estimated	£. 608,648
Charges and Profit on private Trade estimated	196,000
Actually amounted to	115,808
Less than Estimate	£. 80,192

GENERAL RESULT.

Balance at close of the year 1797-8, expected to be against the Company	1,836,320
Actual Balance in consequence of Issue of Bonds, of Aid by Loans, and of smaller payments for Freight, &c. than expected, was in favour	540,646
Making the Balance of Cash better than estimated	£. 2,376,966

ESTIMATES 1798-9.

Receipt for Sales of Company's Goods	5,905,927
Result after calculating a payment to the Bank, amounting to £. 800,000, and a large sum for Freight, without reckoning an increase of capital, Issue of Bonds or Loans, the Balance against the Company on the 1st of March 1799, expected to be	1,318,937

Debts at home in March 1797	7,916,459
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In March 1798	7,284,694
Decrease	£. 631,765
Assets at home and afloat on the 1st of March 1797	12,476,813
Ditto on the 1st of March 1798	13,211,370
Increase	£. 734,557

Adding increase of Assets to the above decrease of Debts, the State of Affairs at home appears better

CHINA AND ST. HELENA.	
Balance at China last year in favour,	279,250
Ditto this year against,	718,945
Difference at China against,	998,195
Balance at St. Helena last year	58,463
Ditto this year,	54,248
Decrease at St. Helena,	4,215

Less at China and Saint Helena, £. 1,002,410

GENERAL COMPARISON OF DEBTS AND ASSETS.

Increase of Debts in India,	2,148,455
Decrease of Debts at Home,	631,765
Increase of Debts,	1,516,690
Increase of Assets in India,	1,572,476
Increase of Assets at Home,	734,557
	2,307,033

Deduct Balance at China and St. Helena, less,	1,002,410
Net Increase of Assets,	1,304,623

The Increase of Debt, or General State of the Company's Concerns, is, in this view, worse than at the Close of the last Year,

Add Charges of Four Ships from Bombay, arrived in time for insertion in the Home Accounts,	201,153
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The Total then is, £. 413,220

The Committee, on hearing these details, must have observed that deficiencies had arisen in some of our Settlements, arising from the circumstances of the war in which we were engaged, the reinforcements necessarily sent out from this country, and the expeditions formed against the settlements of the enemy. They would see, however, from the last statement, that the affairs of the Company were better on the whole by 413,220*l.* than they were in the preceding year. He did not, however, mean to give this in an unqualified way; for he must observe, that there was a disputed article between the Nabob of Arcot and the Company, which amounted to no less than one million sterling. The Company were trustees for the creditors of the Nabob, who claimed their instalments as usual during the late war in India. The revenues appropriated for the payment of these instalments had unavoidably been employed in defraying the expences of that war. If the Company were now to make good this sum, they would of course stand in a worse situation by 600,000*l.* But when he recollected, that since the year 1786, at which time the accounts of the Company had been first put into a proper train, their capital had been increased in no less than eleven millions, he could look without any dismay on this deficiency, or on any stagnation which may occur during the present war. The Committee would also see, that there had been a considerable increase of the debt in India; but the Company were not in a worse situation on this account, as there was an equivalent increase in their assets at home. He was of opinion that the debt in India had become too unwieldy; and that it was not wise in the Company to swell their receipts at home by increasing beyond certain bounds their debt abroad. This was a subject on which he should have occasion to dwell more at large when next he had to enter on this subject. He should for the present only suggest, that the Company, though merely a commercial body, were accountable for the Imperial Revenues of India. He felt it to be his duty, as looking to the general interests of the Empire, to see that the Directors in Leadenhall-street should make compensation, either by exporting bullion or otherwise, for the increased imports which they drew from India. This was the more necessary, at a time when the Company, however opulent,

felt it beyond their power to import the superflux of Indian wealth to the ports of these kingdoms. The sum remitted annually to Europe from India amounted to no less than *five millions*; but of this sum the means and capital of the Company did not permit them to import more than *two millions*. He could not tamely submit, at a time when this country commanded the commerce of the world, to see the remaining three millions imported into other ports in Europe. He was determined to try in some shape to bring this wealth into the ports of this country, and before the end of the present Session he should certainly submit the matter to the serious consideration of that House, and crave their advice as to the best means of securing to this country the pre-eminence to which it was entitled. He concluded by moving the first of a string of Resolutions, founded on the preceding statements.

Colonel Wood asked whether the expences of the Island of Ceylon were included amongst the charges?

Mr. Dundas replied in the negative. The expences were calculated on an average of three years, and the Island of Ceylon had not been so long in our possession.

Colonel Wood expressed also a desire to know whether the expences of the expedition so fruitlessly meditated against the Manillas were included? He had his doubts respecting the statement of five millions of Indian wealth being annually imported into Europe. He wished at all events that the Right Hon. Gentleman would be somewhat more explicit with respect to the measures in his contemplation. What he had already thrown out would be sufficient to alarm the East India Proprietors, who looked upon that Right Hon. Gentleman as the strenuous defender of their Chartered Rights. The arrangements in contemplation might be strictly proper, but he wished to be informed whether it was meant to open the trade, or to continue the monopoly enjoyed by the Company?

Mr. Dundas replied, that he had no intention to lay open the trade. He should support the monopoly of the Company in its full extent, and see that every rupee should be imported by them into this country, as far as their means would permit. He must, however, carry his views still further, and provide that the surplus of Indian wealth be brought home

home to this country, either in neutral bottoms, or by any other means which may suggest themselves.

Colonel Wood expressed himself satisfied with this explanation.

The Resolutions were then read, and ordered to be reported to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13.

Upon the clause being read for taking away appeals in cases of contracts for the purchase of the Land Tax,

Sir W. Pulteney suggested, that there were many cases in which it would be highly unjust to take away the right of appeal. If a man, by fraudulent or other means, could get his Land Tax reduced, and consequently increase that of his neighbours, and then should make a contract for the purchase of his Land Tax, it would be very unjust not to permit those, who had their Tax thus improperly increased, to appeal.

The House then divided: for the clause 34; against it 4; majority 30. The Report was then agreed to.

Mr. Pitt said, he should move that the Bill be read a third time to-morrow, as it was very important it should receive the Royal Assent before the Holidays. In fact, in many cases the contracts were suspended, and the Bill was anxiously expected by many parts of the kingdom.

A Message from the Lords stated, that their Lordships had agreed to the Mutiny Bill and several private Bills.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14.

The Order of the Day being read for taking into consideration the Report of the Bill for extending the time for making returns under the late Income Act,

Mr. Hobhouse opposed that clause which precluded secrecy after return, and inveighed against it in very strong terms, as being productive of one scene of general confusion and dismay in the money and commercial world.

This was refuted by Mr. Ryder, who contended that the spirit of the Bill was well understood, and secrecy, after a certain time, intended to be no feature belonging to it.

Sir James Pulteney arraigned the disclosure of men's circumstances, as calculated to commit men with each other in that kind of way, as to render mutual confidence for ever insecure, and that which the Bill in its first shape by no means promised.

Sir H. Browne was in favour of the clause of disclosure, and thought secrecy would defeat the Bill, its object, and its purposes. He was of opinion that there were but three descriptions of persons who could or would oppose its progress, or fear disclosure: the first, those who exceeded their income in their expenditure; the second, those who intended fraud; and the third, those whose feelings and prejudices were too delicate. He therefore supported the clause.

Mr. Tierney signified how deeply his constituents complained of the abuses already prevalent with regard to the conduct of the Assessors under the Bill.

Sir William Pulteney took a general view of the Bill, which, as far as principle went, met his approbation; but the clause which was the subject of discussion he arraigned in the strongest terms, and said it ruined the whole, and made a measure in itself patriotic, tyrannic in the extreme.

Mr. Pitt then took a comprehensive view of the whole Bill, the result of which was a candid admission, that he never intended secrecy should extend beyond the original statement given in, or discovery commence sooner than that statement given in was approved or admitted, publicity being the prime object of the tax. The House then divided, for the clause 45; against it 9; majority 36.

The House then proceeded on the other clauses.

Mr. Wilberforce objected to the Schedules as arranged under the Bill, and thought them in some degree as bearing hard on the public.

Several clauses were then introduced by Mr. Pitt, and the Report was ordered to be considered to-morrow.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15.

The Bills for granting separate annuities of 12,000*l.* on the Princes Edward and Ernest were severally read a third time and passed, as was the Bill for making provision for Princess Amelia.

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

Mr. Pitt moved, that a sum not exceeding 150,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, for the purposes of Secret Service, to be used abroad, which was agreed to.

The Militia Reduction Bill went through a Committee.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 19, 1799.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 16th inst.

SIR,

ENCLOSED is a copy of a letter from Capt. White, of his Majesty's sloop Sylph, which I transmit to you for their Lordships' information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BRIDPORT.

Sylph, in Carusand Bay, Feb. 14.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 7th and 8th inst. we captured, off Cape Ortegale, two fast-sailing Spanish letter of marque brigs (coppered), one the St. Antonio, from Porto Rico bound to Bilbao, laden with cocoa; the other the Primavera, from the Havannah bound to St. Andero, laden with sugar, cocoa, indigo, and logwood. These vessels, being valuable, I thought proper to convoy them home, and with the former arrived here this evening; the latter parted company from us on Monday night, in a gale of wind, twelve leagues S. E. of the Lizard; but being an excellent vessel, and in good hands, I expect her here every hour. I beg leave further to add, that on the 20th Jan. we retook the sloop Three Sisters, laden with butter, from Cork to Lisbon. This vessel has arrived at this port.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN C. WHITE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 26.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Thompson, Bart. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Queen Charlotte, in Torbay, Feb. 22.

SIR,

ENCLOSED is a letter from Capt. Keates, of his Majesty's ship Boadicea.

I am, &c.

CHARLES THOMPSON.

Boadicea, at Sea, Feb. 20.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that a French cutter privateer, of 14 guns

and 44 men, named Le Milan, was this day taken by the Boadicea and Aralante. I have ordered Capt. Griffith to see the prize into port, and, having landed the prisoners, to return and rejoin me upon my station.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. G. KEATES.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 5.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Harvey, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, Jan. 22.

SIR,

I ENCLOSE you, for their Lordships' information, copies of two letters, one of which I received from Captain Fahie, of his Majesty's ship Perdrix, and the other from Capt. Dickson, of La Victorieuse. The spirited conduct of the Captains, officers, and men, on both occasions, will manifest to their Lordships their zeal and exertion for the King's service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

La Perdrix, Tortola, Dec. 13, 1798.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that on the 7th instant I spoke, to leeward of St. Thomas's, an American, who informed me that he had been boarded the preceding evening by a French ship of war 7 leagues to the Eastward of Virgin Gorda.

I used every exertion to get to windward of that island, but, from the strong gales which prevailed, accompanied by frequent and heavy squalls, I did not effect it until the 10th. On the 11th at daylight a sail was discovered from the mast head in the S. E. which by our glasses was soon distinguished to be a ship, and evidently a cruiser.

Not a moment was lost in pursuing her, and after a chase of 16 hours, I brought her to close action, which lasted 42 minutes, when she ceased firing, and lay an unmanageable wreck on the water. She proved to be L'Armée d'Italie, a French privateer ship of war,

mounting

mounting 14 nine and 4 twelve-pounder long guns, with 117 men, commanded by Citizen Colachy, eleven days from Guadaloupe, and had captured the Bittern brig and Concorde schooner, of Martinique; part of the crews of which vessels were on board.

It is impossible for me, Sir, sufficiently to express the high sense I have of the steady and spirited conduct of Lieutenants Edward Outley and James Smith, and of Mr. Moses Crawford, the master; Mr. Samuel Piquenet, the purser, is also entitled to my warmest thanks, having volunteered the danger of the deck; in short, Sir, I cannot more forcibly acknowledge the merit of the officers and crew of his Majesty's ship at large, than by saying their conduct was such as, even at the present day, to render them worthy the name of British seamen; and I have the pleasure to add, that but one man was wounded. The enemy's loss, as far as I can obtain information, is six killed, and five wounded.

Our sails and rigging are much cut, but in other respects we have not sustained any material injury.

I am, &c.

W. CHAS. FAHIE.

*Victorieuse, off the Islands Testigot,
Dec. 6, 1798.*

SIR,

On the 29th of last month I received intelligence of three privateers to leeward. I proposed to Colonel Pitton, as the only sure method of keeping the trade open, to attack Rio Caribe and Gurupano, destroy their forts, and bring off their guns, as the privateers would then have no shelter, if chased by us. He perfectly agreed with me, and ordered Major Laureil, with 40 of the Royal Rangers, to embark and proceed with me.

On the 2d I pushed down in company with the Zephyr; and, having reached Cape Three Points, we destroyed the schooner Proserpine, a Dutch privateer, of two guns and 13 men, from Curacao, on a cruize. On the 3d, having reached within eight miles of Rio Caribe, at two in the morning I landed the troops, with a party of seamen, to attack the forts in the rear, while the brigs attacked in front. At day-light the Commandant sent to beg we would not fire, as he would give us possession without resisting. We immediately re-embarked the troops, took off the guns, and made

fail for Gurupano, where we arrived at four in the evening. Observing a French privateer in the harbour, I sent a flag of truce to the Commandant to say I was determined to take her out, and on his peril to fire on me. He answered, he would protect her; and that I should give him up the guns I had taken at Rio Caribe.

I found there was no time to be lost, and ordered Major Laureil, with the troops, Lieutenants Cafe and M^r Rensley, with 30 seamen from the Victorieuse and Zephyr, to land and carry the forts by storm, which the brigs attacked in front.

At five we anchored and opened a smart fire on both forts; in ten minutes the troops and seamen carried the lower fort, and I observed the Spanish flag struck at the upper one, but instantly replaced by French colours; in five minutes the upper fort was carried. I have taken the guns and ammunition off, destroyed the forts, and sent the privateer to Trinidad; she had 6 guns and 80 men.

I cannot conclude my letter without informing you, I never saw more real courage displayed than by Major Laureil, Lieutenants Cafe and M^r Rensley, of the Victorieuse, and the soldiers and seamen under their command, by attacking two forts with 70 men, defended by at least 300. Great zeal was also shewn by the officers and seamen of the Victorieuse and Zephyr; and I am much indebted to Capt. Champain, to whom I beg to refer you for further information.

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

E. S. DICKSON.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Dickson, Commanding Officer for the time being of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Yarmouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 4th inst.

Herewith I transmit, for their Lordships' information, the copy of a letter from Captain Temple, of his Majesty's ship Jaloufe.

Jaloufe, off the Texel, Feb. 14.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to inform you, that yesterday I captured Le Jason French privateer, that morning off of the Texel; she is a brig of 14 guns and 52 men, belonging to Dunkirk.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. TEMPLE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 12.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 10th inst.

ENCLOSED is the copy of a letter from Captain Sir Charles Hamilton, of his Majesty's ship *Melpomene*, which is transmitted to you for their Lordship's information.

Melpomene, off Brest, March 3.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform you, that on the 28th ult. about nine leagues from the Saints, I captured a ship privateer named *La Zele*, mounting 16 guns and 69 men. As soon as I had shifted the prisoners, I went in pursuit of her prize (the *Betsy*, a valuable English brig from Santa Cruz to Liverpool), and was within a mile of her when the run on shore among the rocks on the Penmarks.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. HAMILTON.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Thomas Hamilton, commanding the Sea Fencibles at Margate, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 9th inst.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, a small cutter was observed boarding two brigs eight or nine miles from the North Foreland. The wind being to the Eastward, with a flood tide, prevented the Camperdown cutter, lying in Westgate Bay, from chasing. I sent an orderly dragoon to the Admiral at Deal, not knowing the force of the privateer. The moment the capture was perceived, 40 or 50 of the Sea-Fencibles pushed off in three boats, and near three o'clock recaptured the two brigs, the privateer having made off.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 23.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Coast of Ireland, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 2d inst.

SIR,

PLEASE to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's ship *Melampus* arrived here yesterday evening, and has brought in with her a French ship privateer, named *Le Mercure*, of 16 guns and 103 men,

from St. Maloes, which was returning into port after a successful cruise in the Channel.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. KINGSMILL.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 20th inst.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to transmit, for their Lordships' information, a letter I received from Lieut. Worth, commanding his Majesty's hired armed brig *Telegraph*, giving an account of his having captured, off the Isle of Bas, *L'Hirondelle*, a French corvette, carrying 16 guns, nine and six-pounders, and 89 men.

I am, &c.

R. KING.

Telegraph Armed Brig, Torbay, March 19.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, I arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening with *L'Hirondelle* brig corvette, mounting 16 guns, long nines and six pounders, and 89 men, when she failed from St. Maloes three days since, but having captured an American schooner and an English sloop, reduced her complement to 72. I discovered *L'Hirondelle* on Monday morning at day-light two miles on the lee-bow, the Isle de Bas S. E. nine leagues: she immediately tacked and stood towards me; at half past seven, being close alongside, an action commenced, which continued for three hours and a half; and, after several attempts to board on both sides, she being totally unrigged, she struck, and proved to be the vessel above described. Five of her crew were killed, and 14 wounded. The *Telegraph* had five wounded. I am proud to say the company of the *Telegraph* behaved as English sailors always do on such occasions; and to acknowledge the very able assistance I received from Mr. George Gibbs the master. I shall return to Plymouth the moment the wind will allow me.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. A. WORTH.

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

Enclosed are two copies of letters from Captain Pierrepont, of his Majesty's

jeſty's ſhip *Naiad*, which are transmitted to you for their Lordſhips' information.

Naiad, Plymouth Sound, March 19.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip of my arrival at this anchorage with the ſhip I command, in order to land 103 French priſoners, being the crew of a French privateer taken on the 5th inſt. off the Loine, by the *Naiad* and *St. Fiorenzo*. The *Naiad* has likewise ſent into Falmouth a ſmuggling cutter, laden with tobacco and ſpirits.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. PIERREPOINT.

Naiad, at Sea, March 5.

SIR,

The ſhip *L'Hereux Hazard* French privateer, mounting 16 ſixes and nine-pounders (but pierced for 20 guns), and having on board 94 men, was this day taken by his Maſteſty's ſhip under my command. The ſhip ſails very faſt, left *Nantz* only yeſterday, and was completely ſound and equipped for a cruize of three months.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. PIERREPOINT.

Sir Harry Neale, Bart. Captain of the St. Fiorenzo, at Sea.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 30.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated the 25th inſt.

SIR,

ENCLOSED is a Copy of a Letter from Captain Counteſs, of his Maſteſty's ſhip *Ethalion*, which is transmitted to you for their Lordſhips' information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BRIDPORT.

Ethalion at Sea, March 6.

MY LORD,

I have the pleaſure to inform your Lordſhip, that this day his Maſteſty's ſhip under my command captured the Indefatigable privateer ſhip of *Nantz*, of 18 guns and 120 men, after a chace of ten hours; ſhe is quite new, coppered, victualled for four months, and had been out but one day. I purpoſe ſeeing her ſafe in, and taking that opportunity of getting rid of the priſoners. Yeſterday evening we fell in with the *Naiad*, when ſhe captured another privateer of *Nantz*, of 18 guns, which is the only ſucceſs

we have had ſince the *Anſon* parted company; but we have had very ſevere weather.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE COUNTESS.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Commander in Chief of his Maſteſty's Ships and Veſſels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated the 10th of February, 1799.

I encloſe a liſt of the armed veſſels taken or deſtroyed, with the number of merchant veſſels taken or deſtroyed, by his Maſteſty's ſhips and veſſels under my command, ſince the laſt report; and I have the pleaſure to ſtate, for their Lordſhips' information, that from the activity of the cruizers, few privateers are at ſea.

A Liſt of Ships and Veſſels captured or deſtroyed by the Squadron under my Command, between the 4th of June 1798, and the 10th of Feb. 1799.

By the Queen—The Spaniſh armed ſchooner *L'Aimable* *Marſailles*, of four guns and 40 men, taken.

By the Queen and Lark—A French ſchooner privateer, name unknown, of four guns and 30 men, cut out of Port *Nieu*.

By the *Acaſta*—The French brig privateer *Active*, of eight guns and 36 men, the Spaniſh armed ſchooner *Cinnatus*, of two guns and 33 men, taken; a French ſchooner privateer, name unknown, of ſix guns and 60 men, burnt.

By the *Trent* and *Acaſta*—The Spaniſh armed ſhip *Penada*, of 14 guns and 40 men, taken.

By the *Renommée*—The French ſloop privateer *Le Triomphant*, of ſix guns and 56 men, taken.

By the *Renommée* and *Squirrel*—The Spaniſh armed brig *Neptune*, of four guns and 23 men, taken.

By the *Magicienne*—The Spaniſh armed ſchooner *Julie*, of four guns and 12 men, taken.

By the *Surprize*—The French ſchooner privateer *Laurette*, of ſix guns and 46 men, taken.

By the *Swallow*—The French ſchooner privateer *Buonaparte*, of ſix guns and 50 men, taken.

By the *Pelican*—The French ſchooner privateer *La Belle en Cuiſſe*, of four guns and 57 men, taken.

By the *Amaranthe* and *Surprize*—The French ſchooner privateer *Petite Francaife*,

Francaise, of four guns and 35 men, taken.

Total—Thirteen privateers and armed vessels, carrying 72 guns, with 518 men.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Taken—By the Queen and Lark 4, Brunswick 1, Thunderer 1, York 2, Acasta 3, Trent 4, Trent and Hannibal 4, Trent and Acasta 4, Regulus 10, Regulus and Swallow 2, Renommée and Squirrel 7, Magicienne 7, La Prompte 1, Jamaica 6, Jamaica and Lark 2, Serpent 2, La Legere 2, Lark 7, Diligence 13, Rattler 1, Pelican and Brunwick 1, Drake and Serpent 2, Amaranthe 2, Stork 1.—Total 89.

Destroyed—By the Acasta 3, Trent and Acasta 7, Regulus 4, Regulus and Swallow 1, Magicienne 1, Jamaica 2, Jamaica and Lark 1, La Legere 1, Lark 1.—Total 21.

HYDE PARKER.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, MARCH 30.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Harvey, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Martinique, Feb. 6, 1799.

SIR,

I have to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that Captain Westbeeck, in his Majesty's sloop Favourite, on the 8th of December last, captured a Genoese ship from Rio de Plate bound to the Havannah, laden with jerked beef, tallow, and hides, and carried her into Tobago; and that on the 20th ultimo, Captain Warren, of the Scourge, captured a Spanish brig from Cadiz bound to La Guira, laden with wine, brandy, and merchandize, which he carried into Trinidad.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 30.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Gibraltar, Feb. 26, 1799.

I enclose letters from Capt. Bowen, of his Majesty's ship Argo, and Capt. Sanders, of his Majesty's sloop L'Espoir, giving an account of the capture of the Santa Teresa Spanish frigate, and Africa Xebeque; also a letter from Capt. Marknam, of his Majesty's ship Centaur, relating the events of his cruise on the coast of Catalonia.

Argo off Port Mahon, Feb. 8.

SIR,

I have great pleasure in acquainting you, that in carrying your orders into execution, in company with the Leviathan, on the 6th inst. at four P. M. drawing round the East end of Majorca, under storm stay sails, with a violent gale westerly, I discovered two large Spanish frigates at anchor, near a fortified tower on the South point of the Bahía de Alcudé, who, immediately on seeing us, cut their cables, and made sail to the N. N. E. We instantly gave chase with all the canvas the ships could bear; unfortunately the Leviathan's main-top sail gave way, which caused her to drop a-stern; the enemy seeing this, took the advantage of it, and after the close of the day spoke each other and separated; one hauling her wind to the Northward, and the other set top-gallant sails and kept away before it, which latter I followed. The darkness of the night precluded the Leviathan from seeing their manœuvre, as also my signal to her to alter her course to port: however, the Leviathan kept sight of the Argo, and was near up with us at midnight, when I got alongside of the enemy, who still persevered in his endeavours to get off, (although his small sails were either shot or carried away in the chase) and did not surrender until he had received our whole broadside, which wounded two men, and did much damage to his rigging. She proved to be the Santa Teresa, commanded by Don Pablo Perez, mounting in all 32 guns, besides swivels and cohorns, and manned with 280 seamen and marines, besides 250 soldiers; in all 530 persons on board.

My First Lieutenant, Mr. Thomas Lyne, has much merit in keeping sight and observing the different shifts of the enemy, by which great advantage was gained by the Argo during the chase. Much commendation is due to his professional skill and great exertions after taking possession of the prize, in saving her tottering mast from tumbling overboard, which he could not have done had not Captain Buchanan sent him speedy assistance of Officers and men from the Leviathan, to whom I feel myself much indebted.

Great praise is due to all my Officers and seamen for their vigilance and exertions in shortening and making sail in squalls during the chase; and had the enemy given them an opportunity of shewing

shewing further proofs of their zeal and loyalty, I am convinced they would have behaved as British seamen always do upon these occasions.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES BOWEN.

P. S. The Santa Terefa is just out of dock, rebuilt, new coppered, and is in every respect almost as good as a new ship; she was completely stored and victualled for four months, and is esteemed one of the fastest sailing frigates out of Spain, of large dimensions, upwards of nine hundred and fifty tons, and fit for immediate service. Her consort, the Proserpine, that made her escape, is of the same force, but not so large.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Cubbert, of his Majesty's Ship Majestic, to the Earl of St. Vincent, dated at Sea, the 23d of February 1799.

I have the honour of enclosing a letter to your Lordship, received from Capt. Sanders, Commander of his Majesty's brig L'Espoir, giving an account of his having engaged and captured the Africa, a Spanish xebec, mounting fourteen guns, long four-pounders, and four brafs four pound swivels, in the service of the King of Spain, and commanded by Josepho Subjado.

Having been an eye-witness to the action, it is not in the power of my pen sufficiently to extol the meritorious conduct of Capt. Sanders and his ship's company on the occasion.

L'Espoir, at Sea, Feb. 22, 1799.

SIR,

At a quarter past noon, town of Marbello bearing N. N. W. three leagues, a brig and two xebecs in the S. E. quarter, appearing suspicious, I hoisted my colours to them, when the brig and one of the xebecs hoisted Spanish, upon which a Moorish brig in tow was cast off, and L'Espoir hauled to the wind in chase; it was soon perceived they were armed vessels, but not being so fortunate as to weather them, we exchanged broadsides with both in passing:—L'Espoir being tacked soon brought the xebec to close action, which continued for an hour and an half, when a favourable opportunity of boarding her was embraced, and after a sharp contest of about twenty minutes she surrendered, and proved to be the Africa, commanded by Josepho Subjado, in the service of the King of Spain, mounting fourteen long four-pounders, and four

brafs four-pound swivels, having on board seventy-five seamen and thirty-eight soldiers, from Algosamus bound to Malaga.—Lieutenant Richardson (in whom I have much confidence) and all the Officers and Seamen of his Majesty's sloop I have the honour to command, behaved with the same courage they have done on former occasions. During the action the brig (which, I have since learned, mounted eighteen guns) stood in shore and anchored.

I enclose a list of the killed and wounded, and am, with respect, Sir, &c. &c.

JAMES SANDERS.

List of the Killed and Wounded.

L'Espoir.—2 Seamen killed. 2 ditto wounded. Africa.—1 Officer, 8 Seamen killed. 1 Captain, 2 Officers, and 25 Seamen wounded.

Centaur, at Sea, 16th Feb. 1799.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that in obedience to your orders I proceeded to Sallo Bay in his Majesty's ship under my command, after the Spanish frigates, and having been joined by the Cormorant alone, of the Squadron under Capt. Bowen, I at length, after beating against heavy gales of wind from the 28th January till the 9th February, reached Sallo Bay, in which I found twenty-one Swedish and Danish merchantmen, but no men of war had been in sight of Sallo since the 2d of February. Having looked into Fangel Bay and Tarragona, also where Lord M. Kerr, in the Cormorant, took a Tartan, and drove another on shore, I proceeded towards Majorca, and at daylight the Cormorant took a settee laden with oil, and I chased two large xebecs and a settee, all privateers in the Royal Spanish service; one of which, La Vierga de Rosario, I captured at two o'clock, mounting 14 brafs twelve-pounders and ninety men, the other two escaped by the wind shifting at dark when within shot. The same night the Aurora joined and proceeded for Tarragona, in consequence of intelligence I received of two Spanish frigates being bound there with Swiss troops from Palma. On the 15th I fell in with the Argo and Leviathan, and the next morning stood in for Sallo Bay. Finding the frigates were not in the neighbourhood, I attacked the town of Cambrelles, and the Spaniards having quit- ted their guns on a tower, sent the boats in under Lieut. Grosset, of the Centaur,

who,

who, after dismounting the guns, burnt and captured as per margin*; La Velon Maria was taken in the Offing, from Aguilas bound to Barcelona.—The Proserpine frigate, consort to the Santa Teresa, taken by the Argo, after having escaped to Palamor, has since, I am informed by Capt. Bowen, hauled close into the Bar of Barcelona.

I have, &c. &c.

JOHN MARKHAM.

WHITEHALL, APRIL 2.

A LETTER, of which the following is a copy, has been received from Mr. Consul Foresti by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department :

Port of Corfu, March 3, 1799, on board of the Russian ship of war the St. Paul, commanded by Vice-Admiral Uchakoff.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 1st inst. an attack was made by the united Turkish and Russian forces on the island situated in this port, called *Lo Scoglio di Vido*, and by the French *L'Isle de la Paix*. After a very brisk fire of about two hours and a half from the ships of war, the troops were landed, and the said island was captured. An attack was made at the same time on the outworks of the town, and Fort Saint Salvador was taken by the Russian and Turkish troops, and the French themselves evacuated another outwork called *Il Monte di Abram*.

On the morning of the 2d, a flag of truce was sent off by the French Commander of the garrison of the town of Corfu to the Russian Vice-Admiral, for the purpose of informing him of the wish of the garrison to capitulate; a Russian officer was therefore sent to the town with the propositions of the Russian and Turkish Commanders, and they were accepted of with little variation.

The Capitulation of the Garrison, of which I have the honour to enclose a copy, was signed this afternoon on board of the Russian Vice-Admiral's ship.

I have the honour to be, &c.

SPEREDION FORESTI.

The Citizens Dufour, Chief of Brigade, Varese, Naval Agent, Briche, Commissary of the Executive Power, and Grouvelle, Aide-de-Camp and Commodore, appointed by the Council of War in the town of Corfu, to stipulate in the name of the French Republic the Articles of Capitulation for the surrender of the towns and forts of Corfu, conjointly with Vice-Admiral Uchakoff, the Capitan Bay Cadir Bey, commanding the combined Russian and Turkish Squadrons, met on board the Russian Admiral's ship, where they respectively agreed upon the following Articles, subject to the ratification of Citizen Dubois, Commissary-General of the Government, and of Citizen Chabot, General of Division, commanding in the Levant Islands.

Art. I. The French shall give up to the Turkish and Russian Commissaries the town and the forts of Corfu, together with the artillery, ammunition, provisions, stores, and all other public effects, as they actually exist in the arsenals and magazines. The Turkish and Russian Commissaries shall give receipts for every thing that may be delivered to them upon inventories.

II. The garrison shall march, with all military honours, out of all the forts and posts which they may occupy, one day after the signature of the present Capitulation. They shall be drawn up in line of battle upon the Esplanade, where they shall lay down their arms and standards, with the exception of the Officers, as well civil as military, who shall retain their arms; after which the Allied Troops shall take possession of the posts. The French shall enter immediately after into the citadel, where they shall continue to be lodged until the time of their embarkation, which shall take place at the port of Mandaccio. The Commissary-General and the Staff shall have a Russian guard of honour until their embarkation.

III. The garrison shall be conveyed to Toulon in vessels furnished by the combined squadron, and at the charge of the said squadron, and shall be convoyed by ships of war, after having

* Five settees—burnt. Tartan, name unknown, laden with wine—Taken.
Settee, name unknown, laden with hoops and staves—Taken.
Settee, name unknown, laden with wine—Taken.
Settee, name unknown, lading unknown—Taken.

Le Velon Maria Tartan, armed, as a Letter of Marque, with one brass and two iron twelve pounders, and two three ditto, fourteen men, laden with wheat—Taken. given

given their word of honour not to bear arms for eighteen months against his Majesty the Grand Signior, his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, or against their Allies, the King of England, the King of the Two Sicilies, and the present Allies of the two Empires.

IV. All the other Frenchmen employed in the Island of Corfu, as well civil as military, are comprehended in the preceding article; as also the civil and military officers and crews of the ship the Leander, the corvette La Brune, and of every vessel belonging to the Republic: they are permitted to carry away with them (as are also all the individuals composing the garrison of Corfu) all their effects and moveables which are their own private property.

V. All Frenchmen who have been made prisoners during the blockade and siege, are in like manner admitted and entitled to the advantages specified in Articles III. and IV. They shall only be bound by the *parole* of honour not to carry arms against the Contracting Powers during the present War, unless an exchange be made with the Turkish and Russian Empires.

VI. A ship of war of not less than 20 guns shall be granted, in order to transport the Commissary-General, the General, and Staff.

VII. The General of Division Chabot, and the Staff, a Secretary selected by the Commissary-General, the two Chiefs of Administration of Land and Sea, with their families, and two Secretaries for each, shall be permitted to go either to Toulon or to Ancona at their pleasure, and at the expence of the Contracting Powers; but if they prefer to go to Ancona, their passage shall take place within one month from the present day.

VIII. All public property, whether belonging to the town or to the garrison (the ship the Leander, the corvette La Brune, and all other vessels belonging to the French Republic included), shall be given up entirely to the Commissaries of the Turkish and Russian Powers.

IX. The Commanders of the Allied Squadron declare, that every individual, of what religion or nation soever, as well as all the inhabitants of the town and island of Corfu, shall be respected in their persons and property. They shall not be prosecuted, molested, or pursued on account of the political opinions

which they may have held, or for their actions, or for the employments which they may have filled under the French Government up to the date of the Capitulation. The space of two months is granted to all those of the said inhabitants who may be desirous of removing themselves and property elsewhere.

X. The sick, who cannot accompany the garrison, shall be treated in the same manner as the Turks and Russians, and at the expence of the said Powers, and shall also, when cured, be sent to Toulon. The French General shall be permitted to leave at Corfu an Officer with a sum of 6000 livres, and also the necessary number of Officers of Health, to dress and take care of the sick.

XI. The Garrison, the Officers, and those employed in a civil or military capacity, shall receive, as well on shore as on board the vessels, the same number of rations which are allowed to them, according to their rank, in conformity to the French laws, until their debarkation at Toulon, or at Ancona.

XII. The ships of war and transports which shall be employed in conveying the French either to Toulon or Ancona, shall not make any prizes either in going or returning, and the Commissary-General engages in the name of the French Government to cause said vessels to be respected by the French ships and vessels, and to guarantee their return to Corfu, in like manner as the Turkish and Russian Admirals respectively promise in the name of their Courts to cause all the French comprised in the present Capitulation to be conveyed to the destination agreed upon.

Done on board the Russian Admiral's ship St. Paul, the 20th February 1799, Russian Old Style; 13th Ventose, Seventh Year of the Republic.

(Signed) T. BRICHE,
DUFOUR, VAREZE,
J. GROUVELLE, Aide-de-Camp.

(L. S.) TURKISH ADMIRAL.
(L. S.) RUSSIAN VICE-ADMIRAL.

The above Capitulation is ratified and accepted in the name of the French Government by the undersigned,

(L. S.) DUBOIS,

Commissary-General of the
Executive Directory of
the French Republic.

(L. S.) CHABOT, Gen. of Division.

[FROM

[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.]

The following articles are extracted from the Gazette de France of the 1st inst.

“ Army of the Danube, Headquarters, March 21.

“ The decree declaring War against the Emperor having been known here yesterday, our vanguard, commanded by General Lefebvre, marched against the enemy, and forced him to fall back about a league. We proposed to renew the attack to day, but he anticipated us; for, having been informed by a deserter of our word of order, he fell upon our advanced posts about two o'clock in the morning, and surprized the advanced guard, which suffered the more considerably, both from a heavy fog, and the superior numbers of the assailants.

“ As soon as the Commander in Chief received information of the attack, he repaired to the scene of action, and contributed very much by his presence and example to animate the courage of the troops, and to check the progress of the enemy. We took about 100 prisoners. The action was very obstinate, and several of our men were wounded. The General had one of his aides du-camp killed near him, and his own horse was wounded in the neck by a cannon ball. General Lefebvre has received a wound in the wrist, which is not considered dangerous.”

RASTADT, MARCH 25.—Count Metternich will leave this place immediately, and with his departure will commence the dissolution of the Congress. It appears that the reason which he assigns for this step, is the formal declaration of war, and particularly the contents of the Manifesto published by the French Government. The Prussian Court strongly insists that the French troops shall evacuate the right bank of the Rhine in the districts which are not the theatre of war. The French Legation has declared that it will not quit Rastadt as long as the Austrian army is at a distance; and that, on their approaching this place, the Legation will repair to Nancy or Strasburgh, where they will continue the negotiation for peace with the States of the Empire.

STATE PAPERS.

The following diplomatic Note has been distributed in Germany, by order of the Court of Vienna :

“ The French Directory continues to advance the most exaggerated pretensions, and the Imperial Court will not suffer itself to be degraded by Republicans, whose object is to humble all Princes. Twenty-five millions of faithful and devoted subjects, the best army in Europe, and immense resources of all kinds, are strong inducements to inspire the Emperor with a just sentiment of his dignity and power. With such means, the Emperor will not allow himself to be dictated to, and his example will be followed by every Monarch whose throne is now threatened by innovation and anarchy. The cause of Kings, when united, can no longer be doubtful; but if they remain divided, their reign must soon be at an end, and Europe must be exposed to the most dreadful calamities.”

General Bernadotte has replied to this address in the following words :

“ Tyrants and their iniquitous counsellors have mistaken our patience for sleep, and our prudence for death. But nations who have reconquered their liberty are no more liable to sleep than to death. Germans! the hostilities which we now commence are entirely defensive. You will no longer misapprehend the odious Machiavelism of the House of Austria. Ever dextrous in engaging you in its quarrels, it would again convert a war, undertaken for its own purposes, into a war of the Empire, in order to increase its own strength by exhausting yours. You will perceive how much it has directed against your interests its monstrous alliance with England, which supports itself only by the troubles of the Continent; and with Russia, which wishes to impose upon civilized Europe the chains of Asiatic barbarism.—Germans! The maintenance of your religion, your safety, your liberty, and the independence of your Government, which are on terms of friendship with us, enjoin the necessity of your uniting your efforts to ours to drive these conspiring hordes to their native dens. Your property will be held sacred. The laws of the Republic punish with death those who dare to violate the asylum of the peaceful inhabitant; and they shall be religiously executed. Unite with us, Germans, in declaring war against the House of Austria, and against the Barbarians of the North, who are again desirous of inundating your territory.”

STOCKACH,

STOCKACH, MARCH 30.

PROCLAMATION OF THE ARCHDUKE
CHARLES TO THE SWISS.

"In consequence of the two victories obtained over the French army, which, without any previous declaration of war, had advanced from their positions, and had exercised hostilities and made attacks in every quarter, the troops under my command have entered the Swiss country; not to wage war with the well-affected Swiss, but to pursue the common enemy, against whom you yourselves bravely fought for your liberty and independence, and whose superior force alone was able to reduce you to the wretched situation in which you are placed, and against which you have already so strongly expressed your decided opinion. Among other pretences which are brought forward to reconcile you to this state of dependence and subjection, in which you are placed, it has been represented as the object of the Imperial Court to make your territories the subject of partition. Attempts likewise have been made to alarm you with the apprehension, that the Imperial army threatened you with subjugation and plunder. For these reasons I feel myself called upon solemnly to make known to the whole Swiss Nation, that it is the purpose of his Imperial Majesty to regulate himself by the assurances which their High Mightinesses of the Swiss Confederacy have on every occasion discovered of their constant friendship and neighbourly regard, and to preserve with them the friendly relations which have hitherto subsisted. His Imperial Majesty, likewise, has no other object in view, but to enter upon negotiations, by which the Swiss may be secured in their independence, integrity, freedom, privileges, and possessions. For these reasons, I expect that the troops under my command, which have entered the Swiss territories from the purest motives, will, upon this arduous and pressing occasion, be supported by all those who have a regard to the welfare of their country, and the true interest of the confederacy; and that the people of Switzerland will abstain from every measure, by which the evils of war may be increased.—Among the various advantages which such a conduct will confer upon Switzerland, it will not be the least considerable, that the regulations which have been imposed with

hostile views, and by violent interference, will be abolished, and that the former relations, with regard to commerce and communication between Germany and Switzerland will be again established.

(Signed)

"THE ARCHDUKE CHARLES."

March 30.

STUTGARD, MARCH 26. — On the 20th and 21st, engagements were fought near Sulgau, and in the neighbourhood of Pfullendorff, between the advanced troops of the Imperial and Republican armies, which terminated to the advantage of the former. In the affair of the 21st, near Pfullendorff, the two Commanders in Chief were personally engaged; and the contest, which was most bloody, lasted upwards of six hours. In the event, Jourdan fell back nearly six leagues towards Switzerland. The following are the particulars at present known:

"Austrian Head Quarters, at Klein Weneda, near Schussenreid, Mar. 21.

"Yesterday a French Adjutant arrived in the camp of Major-General the Prince of Schwartzberg, who commands a brigade of the advanced guard, and inquired, Whether the Declaration that had been asked of the Court of Vienna had been received? Being answered, that nothing was known concerning it, he replied, the armistice was at an end, and War was declared in the name of the Directory. Scarcely was he gone, when a sharp attack was made on the brigade of the Prince of Schwartzberg, which consisted of Red Mantles, Gradiscans, the Vesevy Hussars, and Meerfeldt Uhlans. These, in consequence of this unexpected attack, were obliged to retreat; but afterwards rallied, and, with united force, again attacked the enemy, whom they drove back and pursued, taking a number of prisoners."

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST
DEFEAT OF JOURDAN.

ULM (a City in Swabia, in Germany), MARCH 24.—A copy of the report of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, dated the 2d, on the military events which have taken place, has been received here; the contents of which are as follows:

"The 20th of March, the day on which I transferred my head quarters to Schussenried, the enemy attacked, the

whole morning, the chain of my advanced posts all along from Ostrach; and, notwithstanding the great number of their troops, they did not succeed in driving them back in all points. On the 21st, I attacked the enemy, who had assembled their principal forces at Ostrach. The ground of the valley of that name, which is marshy and difficult, and the singularly advantageous position of the enemy, on the heights near Ostrach and Mengen, which command the passages of the valley, seemed to give a great superiority to a foe that knew how to profit of the advantages to be derived from this position; yet this superiority disappeared, the moment our troops made their attack with their characteristic bravery. The narrow defile of Ostrach was forced, and the enemy chased from their position. I instantly passed Ostrach with my whole army, and advanced the same day with a part of it into the vicinity of Pfullendorff, leaving that city on my right.—Night began to approach; I was consequently obliged to make the army encamp, which, notwithstanding the forced and painful marches it had undergone since the 16th, was under arms from the evening before until nine at night. I was resolved to attack, on the 22d of March, the right flank of the enemy, which had halted near Pfullendorff; but it did not think proper to wait for it, and retired with the greatest precipitation in the night to Stockach: my advanced guard immediately began its pursuit. The number of prisoners is not yet known. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded must be considerable. We have also taken from them three guns."

SECOND DEFEAT OF JOURDAN.

STRASBURGH, MARCH 29.—The following letter from the General in Chief to the General of Division, Chateauneuf-Randon, was published here last night:

"Head Quarters, at Weiller, near Dutlingen, March 26.

"Since the 20th of March, I have had with Prince Charles several sharp encounters. In the last, which took place on the 25th, and lasted for thirteen hours, I remained master of the field of battle, and have taken 4000 prisoners. But the army of the enemy being 60,000 strong, and receiving reinforcements every day, I am obliged, though victorious, to retreat. I shall cover the defiles of the Black Mountains in such a manner as shall leave the Department of the Upper

Rhine nothing to fear, and shall advance the instant I shall have received the reinforcements that are promised to me.

(Signed) "JOURDAN."

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY, April 16.—General Jourdan has, in consequence of illness, been under the necessity of departing for Strasburgh. He had before asked permission to come to Paris, and had proposed General St. Cyr, or General Ferino, to command in his absence. The Executive Directory appointed General Masséna to take the provisional command of the armies.

ARMY of the EAST.

BUONAPARTE, Member of the National Institute, and General in Chief, to the EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

"CITIZENS DIRECTORS,

"We have learned by the way of Suez, that six French frigates, which were cruising at the mouth of the Red Sea, had taken English prizes to the amount of more than 20 millions in value. The Ramadan, which commenced yesterday, has been celebrated upon my part with the greatest pomp. I have discharged the same functions which the Pacha formerly had to perform. General Desaix is more than 80 myriameters from Cairo, and very near the Cataracts. He is searching for the ruins of Thebes. I am every moment in expectation of official details of a battle which he has had with the Mamelukes, and in which Murat Bey has been killed, and five or six Beys have been taken prisoners. Adjutant-General Boyer has discovered in the desert, in the vicinity of Faium, ruins never before seen by any European. General Andreosi and Citizen Berthollet are on their return from an excursion to the Lakes of Natron and the Convents of the Copts. They have made several extremely interesting discoveries; and among others some excellent Natron, (native alkali) which the ignorance of the miners prevented them from before observing. This branch of the commerce of Egypt will thence become still more important.

"BUONAPARTE."

Buonaparte has transmitted to the Directory, dated October 17th, the detail of several battles which have taken place at different periods and in different places against the Mamelukes, various tribes of Arabs, and some revolted villages;

the following is the only one of consequence :

BATTLE of SEDIMAN.

“ On the 16th, at day-break, the division of General Defaix moved on, and at length found themselves in front of the army of Mourad Bey, five or six thousand strong, consisting chiefly of Arabs, and a corps of infantry which guarded the entrenchments of Sediman, where there were four pieces of cannon.

General Defaix formed his division, composed wholly of infantry, into a square battalion, which he flanked with two small square divisions of 200 men each. The Mamelukes, after long hesitation, at length formed their resolution, and charged with horrible cries and the greatest valour the small platoon on the right commanded by Captain Valette, of the 21st. At the same time they charged the rear of the square. The enemy were every where received with the utmost coolness. The chassours of the 21st did not fire till within ten paces, and presented their bayonets. The gallant fellows who composed this intrepid cavalry advanced to meet death in the front of our ranks, after throwing their battle-axes, muskets, and pistols at the heads of our soldiers. Some of them, whose horses were killed, crept along upon their bellies, in order to lie under the bayonets and cut

the legs of our troops; but all was in vain. They were obliged to fly. Our troops advanced towards Sediman, notwithstanding the fire of their four pieces of cannon, which was the more dangerous because our ranks were deep, but the *pas de charge* was like lightning, and the entrenchment, the cannon, and baggage were in a moment in our possession. Mourad Bey had three Beys killed, two wounded, and 400 of the flower of his troops killed on the spot. Our loss was 36 men killed and 35 wounded. Here, as well as at the battle of the Pyramids, the soldiers made a considerable booty. There was not a Mameluke on whom they did not find 4 or 500 louis.”

“ The Arabs (says Buonaparte) are in Egypt what the Barbets are in the country of Nice, with this great difference, that instead of living in the mountains, they are always on horseback, and live in the midst of the desert. They pillage indiscriminately the Turks, Europeans, and Egyptians. Their ferocity is equal to the wretched life they lead—exposed for whole days in the burning sands to the heat of the sun, without a drop of water to drink. They are destitute of pity and of good faith. They present the most hideous picture of savage men which can be conceived.”

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

APRIL 25.

CAME on, in the Court of King's Bench, at Westminster, a trial at bar on an information filed by the Attorney-General against Sackville Earl of Thanet, Dennis O'Bryen, Robert Fergusson, Thomas Thompson, and Thomas Gunter Brown, for a riot and assault at

Maidstone at the conclusion of the trials of O'Conner and Others for High Treason, which continued until a quarter after ten o'clock, when the Jury retired, and returned at half past eleven, and pronounced the verdict of GUILTY against Lord Thanet and Mr. Fergusson. The others were acquitted.

MARRIAGES.

AT Grimsby, Lincolnshire, the Rt. Hon. Lord William Beauclerk, second son to the Duke of St. Albans, to Miss Nelthorpe. William Brume Prideaux, esq. of Cornwall, to Mrs. Courtenay, widow of Captain Courtenay.

The Rev. Charles Barton, rector of St. Andrew, Holborn, to Miss Harriet Carrett.

George Rankin, esq. of the East India

Company's service, to Miss Agnes Allen, of Edinburgh.

Mr. Rose, of Kennington, to Miss Julia Arnold, youngest daughter of Dr. Arnold.

At Marble Hill, in Ireland, the Rt. Hon. Earl of Clanricarde to Miss Burke, daughter of Sir Thos. Burke, bart.

Captain Durham, of the navy, to Lady Charlotte Bruce.

Lieutenant-

Lieutenant Colonel Stewart Wortley to Lady Caroline Creighton, daughter to the Earl of Orne.

At St. Hilary, in Cornwall, the Rev. Thos. Hitchens to Miss Emma Grenfell, second daughter of Pascoe Grenfell, esq.

John Dean Paul, esq., banker, to Miss Frances Eleanor: Simpson.

The Rev. Joshua Rowley to Miss Mary Scourfield.

John Hale, esq., to Miss Amherst, sister of Lord Amherst.

John Buller, esq., to Miss York, daughter of the Bishop of Ely.

William Huskisson, esq., under-secretary

of state, to Miss Milbanke, daughter of Admiral Milbanke.

Henry Luffington, esq., to Miss Lewis.

John Barker, esq., of Wentford, Suffolk, to Miss Caroline Conyers, of Cophthall, Essex.

Mr. James Thomson, merchant, Clement's lane, to Miss St. Barbe, of Blackheath.

At Bristol, Samuel Ricketts, esq., to Miss Allingham, of the Theatre Royal, Bath.

The Duke of Rutland to Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the Earl of Carlisle.

Major-General Sir Charles Ross to Lady Mary Fitzgerald, eldest daughter of the Duke of Leinster.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

MARCH 10.

AT Exeter, Mr. Samuel Weymouth, a respectable merchant of that city.

12. At Anstruther, in Scotland, Alexander Cunningham, esq., of Pithartie, captain in the royal navy. This gentleman behaved very gallantly in the two last wars, having been in no fewer than seventeen line of battle engagements. In the memorable victory gained by Admiral Boscawen over the French fleet in Lagos Bay, in 1759, he set fire with his own hand to the Ocean, of 94 guns, commanded by Admiral De La Clue, which had been driven on shore, and burnt her to the water's edge.

13. At Foston hall, Yorkshire, in his 53d year, William Shaylor, esq., late of Poppleton.

17. At York, Mr. Lowther, attorney, of East Retford, Nottinghamshire.

At Gainborough, Mr. Richard Knight, one of the volunteers of that town.

18. Mr. Wintle, of Pulteney-street, Bath.

Robert Obbinson, senior alderman of Lincoln, aged 74.

19. At Kingsdown, near Bristol, Mr. Edward Westley, wine-merchant.

At Ellsford, near Hawkhurst, in his 53d year, William Boys, esq.

Mr. Holland, attorney, at Tenbury, Worcester-shire.

20. Mr. Thomas Symonds, of Witney, Oxfordshire, in his 83d year.

At Tingewick, Bucks, the Rev. Charles Cotton, formerly fellow of New College, and rector of Upper Heyford, Oxfordshire.

At Purford, near Ripley, Surry, Mr. John Vincent, jun.

21. At Lord Scarfale's, Kedleston-park, Derbyshire, the Countess of Portmore, youngest daughter of John Earl of Rothes, born Aug. 29, 1753.

Mr. John Buad, late of Singleton, in Suffolk, aged 68 years.

Lately, at Marybone, Theodore Maurice, esq., commissary muster-master of his Majesty's forces.

Lately, at Dumfries, George Milligen Johnston, of Corehead, M. D.

22. At Bath, Dr. Stone, archdeacon of Kells, in the county of Meath, Ireland.

At Bristol, General Skinner.

John Hebden, esq., of Hounslow, aged 62 years.

Lately, at Exmouth, Devonshire, Dr. James Ford, late physician to St. George's hospital.

Lately, at Rugby, Major Howkins, of the Warwickshire regiment of militia.

23. Mr. Alexander Wyllie, of the Old Jewry, in his 61st year.

Robert Freeman, esq., of Stoke Newington, aged 73 years.

Lately, within a few days of each other, the Rev. David Simpson, M. A. rector of Christ Church, Macclesfield, Cheshire, and his wife Mrs. Simpson. He instituted several charity schools on week days and Sundays in that populous town long before Mr. Raikes of Gloucester formed his plan for Sunday schools.

Lately, at Yardley Hastings, Northamptonshire, aged 60, the Rev. James Gardiner, M. A. rector of that parish cum Denton, and formerly fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

24. In Green street, aged 83, Mrs. Forrester, widow of Dr. Forrester, and daughter of Dr. Moore.

Dame Mary Bayntun Rolt, wife of Sir Edward Bayntun Rolt, of Spy-park, bart.

In a state of extreme poverty and distress, Mrs. Reddish, alias Hart, formerly of Drury

lane Theatre, where she first appeared in the character of Lady Townly the 26th of October 1760. She was daughter of a person belonging to the Court, who left her some property, which she early dissipated during the time she lived with Mr. Reddish, whose name she assumed. Her performances on the stage were never remarkable for their excellence, though she very unaccountably obtained the notice of Churchill, who thus mentions her in *The Rosciad* :

Weak of themselves are what we beauties
call,

It is the manner which gives strength to all :
This teaches every beauty to unite,
And brings them forward in the noblest
light.

Happy in this, behold amidst the throng,
With transient gleam of grace, HART sweeps
along.

Lately she used to speak at one of the debating societies in Westminster, the proprietors of which, after her death was known, opened their room for the purpose of procuring money to provide for her a decent funeral. We know not whether they were successful or not.

25. The Rev. Josias Lambert, of Camp-hill, in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

27. John Turras, esq. of Cecil street.

In Newman street, Oxford-road. Edward Blakeney, esq. known by the appellation of the honest commissary. When, after the conclusion of the German war, this gentleman was introduced to the minister George Grenville as a man who, by his upright and disinterested behaviour, had a claim to the notice of his countrymen, he was asked what remuneration for his past services he would wish to have? He asked for a guinea a day for life. Mr. Grenville gave him half a one. Marshal Conway, who introduced him, said, "Mr. Grenville does in this case as in every one in which I have known him to act—he does things by halves."

Lately, at Newcastle, John Jackson, well known by the name of Beau Jackson. About a month since he applied, on the plea of poverty, to the parish for relief, which was granted; and after his death, cash to the amount of 100l. was found in his apartments.

John Hooker, esq. at Brighthelm, in Kent.

In Kennington square, in his 64th year, Anthony Stokes, esq. one of the benchers of the Inner Temple, and chief justice of Georgia, when that province was under the British Government.

Lately, Richard Bowles, esq. late of Eayes-place, Surry, formerly a captain in the Duke's guards.

Lately, aged 67, John Strange, esq. of Portland place, LL. D. F. R. S. and F. S. A. also member of many of the learned and literary societies of Europe. Mr. Strange was many years British Resident at Venice, where he formed one of the best collections of pictures (particularly of the Venetian school) now in England; his library was also most extensive and splendid. By his will he has directed the whole to be sold. Thomas Gould, esq. his brother in law; Edward Nares, his nephew; and Mr. Alexander, his solicitor, are appointed trustees and executors. Several papers by him are published in the *Archæologia*.

29. At the Water Office, Villiers street, Strand, in the 84th year of his age, Mr. Giles Jones, upwards of 40 years secretary to the York Buildings Company.

In Charles street, Berkeley square, the Rt. Hon. Charles Bingham, earl of Lucan, in the kingdom of Ireland.

Mr. Daniel Sutton, of Tremworth farm, in Crandale, aged 66 years.

Lately, John Smyth, esq. of Holbeck, near Leeds.

Lately, Mr. George Pycock, architect, in Hull, aged 50 years.

30. Mr. Geo. Milne, merchant, Crutched Friars.

In Welbeck street, Lady Margaret Macdonald.

Lately, at Milford, Suffolk, aged 82, John Clarke, esq. steward to the Earl of Exeter.

31. Mr. Samuel Bailey, grocer, of St. Martin's lane, Westminster.

The Rev. William Stephenson, rector of Fordwich.

At Chatham, Charles Proby, esq. commissioner of his Majesty's navy.

At Bedford, Lieut. Thos. Hemming, of the 14th regiment of foot.

APRIL 1. In Berners-street, John Stanley, esq. of Shooter's-hill.

3. Mrs. Birch, wife of Mr. Deputy Birch.

At Islington, Mr. John Steed, aged 90, upwards of 40 years clerk of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company.

4. Mrs. Harris, under housekeeper of Windfor Castle.

5. At Gloucester-place, Marybone New Road, Francis Green, esq.

Mr. Husk, many years hobby groom to his Majesty.

At Craonnd, Scotland, Sir John Inglis, bart. of Craonnd.

Lately, at Barnstaple, Francis Incedon, esq. late lieutenant colonel of the 20th light dragoons.

Lately,

Lately, at Bedford, Lieut. Thos. Fleming, of the 14th regiment of foot.

6. The Rev. Clayton Mordaunt Crachero, elected 1784 one of the trustees of the British Museum. He was born in the year 1730, and at the age of 12 years, in 1742, was admitted a scholar at Westminster. In 1746 he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. April 5, 1753.

Robert Priestley, M. D. of Leeds, and surgeon to the West York militia.

James Sayer, esq. at Marshgate, near Richmond.

Lately, at Sion College, London Wall, the Rev. Mr. Clements, librarian, vicar of South Brent, Somersetshire, aged 88 years.

8. Mr. Archdall Harris, surgeon, of New Palace-yard, Westminster, aged 28.

At the Duchefs of Rutland's, Hanover-square, Elizabeth Duchefs Dowager of Beaufort.

Francis Douce, esq. of Lamb's Conduit-street, in his 82d year

At Lemington, Warwickshire, Sir William Wheler, bart.

At Southampton, William Cumini, esq.

9. In Pall Mall, Anastasia Countess of Kerry.

10. Mr. J. Hodkinson, jun. surveyor and engineer, of Arundel-street, in the Strand.

At Falmouth, in her way to Lisbon, the Hon. Mrs. Montgomery, sister to Lord Gosford.

At the George inn, York, the Rev. Thos. Darcy Nelson, rector of Holtby, in the North Riding.

11. In Lower Seymour street, Sir William Bowyer, bart. of Denham, Bucks.

Reue Payne, esq. of Lothbury, aged 64 years.

12. Mrs. Preece, widow, of Eigne-street, in Hereford, aged 95 years

At Leven Grove, in Yorkshire, the Hon. Mrs. Cary, relict of General Cary, and mother of Lady Amherst and the late Lady Russell.

Samuel Atkins, esq. of Shidfield House, Wickham, Hants.

Lately, the Rev. Ezekiel Rouse, rector of Clophill and Pullexhill, in Bedfordshire.

13. Thomas Hamond, esq. one of the curitors of the High Court of Chancery.

14. The Rev. Gerard Robinson, one of the chaplains of the Spanish Chapel, in his 70th year.

Lately, at Edinburgh, Mr. Gillespie, the celebrated Scotch snuff maker. He is said to have left about 40,000*l.* to be applied to the establishing an hospital for the maintenance of old men and women.

15. Edward Rogers, esq. of the Home, near Bishop's Castle.

Lately, at the White Lion inn, in Halifax, aged 66, Mr. Robert Whitworth, one of the most able engineers in England.

16. Mr. John Simes, jeweller, King-street, Westminster.

Lately, at Duncombe-park, the lady of Charles Slingsby Duncombe, esq.

17. Richard Jupp, esq. architect to the Hon. East India Company.

19. At Twickenham, Lady Margery Murray, niece to William the first earl of Mansfield, and sister to the late earl.

At Hull, Mr. Robert Kinder.

Lately, at Durham, the Rev. Dr. Cooper, prebendary of the cathedral of that city.

21. At Stapleford, Leicestershire, in his 80th year, the Rev. Robert Sherard, earl of Harborough. He was born Oct. 1, 1719, succeeded his brother Feb. 20, 1770, and in 1773 resigned his ecclesiastical preferments.

Mrs. West, relict of the late James West, esq.

22. Felix Vaughan, esq. barrister at law.

The Rt. Hon. Henry Yelverton, earl of Suffolk, in the 70th year of his age.

Mr. W. Samuel Goodison, grocer and tea-dealer, Wellelose-square.

At Manchester, Charles Michell, esq. of Lower Seymour-street, Portman square.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Whittle, rector of Ontock, Wilts.

Lately, Mr. Henry Silvester, merchant, of Birmingham.

Lately, at Cork, the Rt. Hon. Robert earl of Kingston

24. William Seward, esq. F. R. S. and A. S. S. (A further account of this gentleman will be inserted in our next.)

DEATHS ABROAD.

At St. Jago de la Vega, Jamaica, Priscilla Wragg, a free negro woman, in the 121st year of her age.

FEB. 14. At Gottingen, Monsieur Lichtenberg, the great German physicist.

Oct. 1798. At Burdwan, Bengal, James Spottiswoode, esq. of Dunipace, Stirlingshire.

JAN. 7, 1799. In Jamaica, Lieutenant-Colonel Abraham Witham, of the royal regiment of artillery, aid du-camp to the late Lord Heathfield, at Gibraltar, during the late war.

In Spanish Town, Jamaica, George Lyon, esq. barrister at law.

At Port Royal, Jamaica, the Hon. Lieutenant Roger Montgomerie, of the royal navy, second son of Lord Eglington.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR APRIL 1799.

Days	Bank Stock	3 per Ct Reduc.	3 per Ct Confol.	3 per Ct Scrip.	4 per Ct 1777.	5 per Ct Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Ditto.
27			53 a			81 $\frac{7}{8}$													
28			53 $\frac{1}{2}$ a			81 $\frac{1}{4}$													
29			54 $\frac{1}{2}$ a			81 $\frac{1}{2}$													
30			53 $\frac{1}{4}$ a			81 $\frac{3}{4}$													
31	Sunday																		
1			53 $\frac{1}{2}$ a			82 $\frac{7}{8}$													
2			53 $\frac{1}{2}$ a			82 $\frac{1}{2}$													
3			53 $\frac{1}{2}$ a			82 $\frac{3}{4}$													
4			53 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	54		83													
5			54 a			83 $\frac{1}{4}$													
6		53 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ a		67 $\frac{7}{8}$	83 $\frac{3}{8}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{7}{8}$											
7	Sunday																		
8		53 $\frac{7}{8}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ a		68 $\frac{1}{8}$	83 $\frac{7}{8}$	15 9-16	5 15-16											
9		53 $\frac{3}{4}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ a		68 $\frac{3}{8}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 9-16	5 $\frac{7}{8}$											
10		53 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ a		68 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 9-16	5 15-16											
11		53 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ a			83 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{5}{8}$	5 15-16					165 $\frac{3}{4}$						
12	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ a		69 $\frac{1}{8}$	84 $\frac{1}{8}$	15 11-16	5 15-16											
13	133 $\frac{1}{4}$	53 $\frac{7}{8}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ a		69 $\frac{1}{4}$	84 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{5}{8}$	5 15-16											
14	Sunday																		
15		54	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ a		69 $\frac{3}{8}$	84 $\frac{5}{8}$	15 $\frac{7}{8}$	5 15-16											
16	135	54 $\frac{3}{8}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	55	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 11-16	5 15-16					167 $\frac{1}{2}$						
17	134 $\frac{1}{8}$	54 $\frac{1}{4}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ a		69 $\frac{5}{8}$	85 $\frac{1}{8}$	15 11-16	5 15-16											
18	135	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ a		69 $\frac{3}{4}$	85	15 $\frac{5}{8}$	5 15-16											
19		54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ a		69	85 $\frac{1}{8}$	15 $\frac{5}{8}$	5 15-16											
20		54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ a		68 $\frac{7}{8}$	85	15 $\frac{5}{8}$	6											
21	Sunday																		
22		54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ a		69 $\frac{1}{8}$	85 $\frac{3}{8}$	15 11-16	6											
23	137	54 $\frac{1}{8}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	55	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 11-16												
24	136	54 $\frac{1}{8}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ a		69 $\frac{3}{8}$	85 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 11-16	6 1-16					169						
25																			
26		54 $\frac{1}{4}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ a		69	85 $\frac{3}{8}$	15 $\frac{5}{8}$	6 1-16											

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