

THE European Magazine,

For MAY 1799.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT OF MR. DAVID LEVI. And, 2. A VIEW
of the GROTTO AT OATLANDS.]

CONTAINING,

	Page		Page
Account of Mr. David Levi,	291	Sheridan, Foote, Quin, and most of	
History of the Punishment of cutting off		his Contemporaries; together with his	
the Hand,	294	valuable Observations on the Drama,	
Description of the Grotto at Oatlands,	296	on the Science of Acting, and on va-	
"The joyfull Receiving of James the Sixth		rious other Subjects: the whole form-	
of that Name, King of Scotland, and		ing a comprehensive but succinct His-	
Queene Anne his Wife, into the Townes		tory of the Stage, which includes a	
of Lyeth and Edenborough the first		Period of One Hundred Years. By	
Daie of May last past 1590. To-		James Thomas Kirkman,	319
gether with the Triumphs shewed be-		Original Sonnets on various Subjects,	
fore the Coronation of the said Scot-		and Odes paraphrased from Horace.	
tish Queene,"	297	By Anna Seward,	323
Memoirs of Sir Andrew Mitchell, of		Plays and Poems, by Miss Han. Brand,	325
Thainstone, British Ambassador at the		The Battle of the Nile, a descriptive Poem,	326
Court of Berlin,	298	The Sequel to Mentorina, &c. &c.	ibid
The Life and Adventures of a Pap-spoon,	300	Cowe, on the Advantages which result	
The Moralizer, No. II.	302	from Christianity, &c.	ibid
Drossiana, Number CXVI. Anecdotes, &c.		A concise and authentic History of the	
[Continued],	305	Bank of England, &c. &c.	ibid
The Wanderer, No. XIII.	307	And several other Articles.	
Letter for the Information of James Gee,	309	Theatrical Journal; including Fable and	
Thoughts on some of the principal French		Character of The East Indian—The	
Dramatic Poets, by a Frenchman,	311	Castle of Montval—Trials of the	
LONDON REVIEW.		Heart—What is She?—First Faults	
A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pa-		—Five new Afterpieces—and Account	
cific Ocean, and round the World; in		of several new Performers,	327
which the Coast of North-West Ame-		Poetry; including Ode occasioned by	
rica has been carefully examined, and		reading Dr. Akenfide's Odes—Bangor	
accurately surveyed. Undertaken by		Ferry—Extempore Stanzas, by Eyles	
his Majesty's Command; principally		Irwin, Esq.—Elegy to the Memory of	
with a View to ascertain the Existence		William Seward, Esq. &c. &c. &c.	330
of any Navigable Communication be-		Epitaph in Ilworth Church,	334
tween the North Pacific and North		Lord Nelson's Letter to the Governor of	
Atlantic Oceans. Performed in the		Boonabay,	335
Years 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794,		Letters between the Commissioners under	
and 1795, in the Discovery Sloop of		the Income Act and Horae Tooke,	336
War, and armed Tender Chatham,		Buonaparte's Proclama- to the Egyptians, ibid	
under the Command of Capt. George		Journal of the Proceedings of the Third	
Vancouver,	314	Session of the Eighteenth Parliament	
Memoirs of the Life of Charles Macklin,		of Great Britain,	337
Esq. principally compiled from his own		Foreign Intelligence, from the London	
Papers and Memorandums, which con-		Gazettes, &c. &c.	343
tain his Criticisms on, and Characters		Domestic Intelligence,	356
and Anecdotes of Betterton, Booth,		Marriages—Monthly Obituary,	357
Wilks, Cibber, Garrick, Barry, Mossop,		Prices of Stocks.	

L O N D O N :

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P P

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Castle of Arundel, sent us by our Correspondent at that place, is now in the hands of the Engraver, and will shortly appear. We shall be glad to see the subjects he mentions in his letter.

The Paper on Confirmation is received.

Various Poems are also come to hand.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from April 13, to May 18, 1799.

COUNTIES upon the COAST.									
Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00
Essex	61	2	31	6	33	4	33	10	37
Kent	60	3	00	0	32	9	33	6	40
Suffex	61	6	00	0	33	6	30	0	00
Suffolk	57	9	34	0	31	3	30	9	36
Cambrid.	55	10	00	0	30	10	26	9	35
Norfolk	54	8	34	6	30	1	28	4	35
Lincoln	55	10	33	8	32	3	26	2	38
York	55	2	44	0	31	6	26	1	42
Durham	60	9	40	0	32	7	26	11	34
Northum.	55	4	37	0	29	7	24	9	34
Cumberl.	67	1	49	8	34	11	24	10	00
Westmor.	62	4	45	4	30	8	26	4	00
Lancash.	63	7	00	0	39	7	27	0	45
Cheshire	65	10	00	0	40	4	28	2	00
Gloucestr.	60	0	00	0	32	7	21	10	34
Somerfet	65	8	00	0	34	1	24	4	37
Monmou.	71	9	00	0	35	8	00	0	00
Devon	66	9	00	0	29	2	27	4	42
Cornwall	63	11	00	0	31	6	22	8	00
Dorset	62	9	00	0	32	1	28	1	40
Hants	61	9	00	0	32	5	25	10	40
WALES.									
N. Wales	73	0	40	0	40	8	18	8	48
S. Wales	61	0	00	0	44	1	19	6	00

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

APRIL.				12	29.71	56	S.E.
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.	13	29.86	52	N.E.
28	30.11	44	E.	14	29.94	52	N.
29	30.12	45	N.E.	15	30.03	53	N.
30	30.07	47	E.	16	30.42	52	N.
MAY.				17	30.34	55	W.
1	30.04	46	N.	18	29.61	52	N.W.
2	30.00	47	N.	19	29.52	54	S.W.
3	30.01	48	N.E.	20	29.46	53	N.
4	29.89	47	E.	21	29.90	57	W.
5	29.71	50	S.E.	22	30.12	58	W.
6	29.60	53	E.	23	30.21	54	N.W.
7	29.51	52	N.W.	24	30.27	54	N.W.
8	29.58	53	N.W.	25	30.40	58	W.
9	29.69	53	S.W.	26	30.35	55	W.
10	29.71	54	W.	27	30.34	54	N.W.
11	29.70	55	S.W.	28	30.30	57	N.W.

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

MR. DAVID LEVI,
THE LEARNED JEW.
(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

MR. LEVI was born in London in the year 1742. After receiving the rudiments of an Hebrew education, his parents intended to send him to Poland (the great seminary of Jewish literature), to study under his great grandfather, who was Rabbi (or, as improperly called by Christians, *High Priest*) of a Synagogue in that kingdom; but just as he was on the point of commencing his journey, his friends received intelligence that the old Gentleman had left the priesthood, and set out for the Holy Land. This put an end to that design, and he was bound apprentice to a shoemaker. After serving his regular time, and working afterwards as a journeyman to gain experience, he set up in business for himself; but experiencing great losses and disappointments in trade, he settled with his creditors, and paid them as far as he could twenty shillings in the pound, and left himself nothing but the book and other debts. He then turned his hand to *hat-dressing*, as being able to carry it on with a small capital.

It must here be observed, that during the time of his apprenticeship, as well as when he worked journeywork, or was in business for himself, he never lost sight of the one great point he had in view almost from his childhood, viz. a thorough knowledge of the sacred language; so as to be able clearly to comprehend, and fully understand, the word of God; especially the prophetic part: that he might thereby be able to judge fairly of the

dispute between Jews and Christians; and thus come at truth, which he was determined to embrace at all events, without any regard to his worldly interest: for, as he observes in his first Letters to Dr. Priestley (page 91), "I am not ashamed to tell you that I am a Jew by choice, and not because I was born a Jew: far from it; for I am clearly of opinion, that every person endowed with ratiocination ought to have a clear idea of the truth of revelation, and a just ground of his faith, as far as human wisdom can go." He therefore took every opportunity to improve himself in the *pure Hebrew**, as well as in the writings of the Rabbins; so that those hours of relaxation, which others spend in idleness and dissipation, he employed in useful study.

In his new profession of hat-dressing, and surrounded with domestic cares, he still found time for study; and actually produced a Volume in 8vo. on the *Rites and Ceremonies of the Jews*. Lond. 1783. In this book, the religious principles and tenets of the Jewish Nation are clearly explained; and the opinion of Doctor Prideaux concerning their doctrine of the *Resurrection, Predestination, and Freewill*, in the Author's opinion, confuted.

He next published *Lingua Sacra*, in three large volumes octavo, which contains an Hebrew Grammar with points, clearly explained in English; and a complete Hebrew-English Dictionary.

The difficulties, both pecuniary and

* The old is so called in contradistinction to that of the Talmud, and the other writings of the Rabbins.

literary, that he laboured under during the compilation and publication of that Work (which came out in numbers from the year 1785 to 1789), are fully shewn in his address to the public at the end of the third Volume: they are a proof of his patience, industry, perseverance, and fortitude; a perfect resignation to the will of the Supreme Being, and a firm reliance on his protection.

In 1787 he published his first Letters to Dr. Priestley, in answer to his Letters addressed to the Jews, inviting them to an amicable discussion of the evidences of Christianity. These Letters placed his character in a very conspicuous point of view as a divine, and able controversialist.

In 1789 he published his second Letters to Dr. Priestley, in answer to his Letters to the Jews, Part II. And also Letters, 1st, To Dr. Cooper (of Great Yarmouth), in answer to his one great argument in favour of Christianity from a single Prophecy. 2d, To Mr. B cheno. 3d, To Dr. Krauter. 4th, To Mr. Swain. 5th, To Anti Socinus, *alias* Anselm Bailey, occasioned by their remarks on his first Letters to Dr. Priestley. This publication put an end to the controversy, as none of Mr. Levi's opponents took up the pen to answer it.

In the same year he also published the Pentateuch in Hebrew and English, with a Translation of the Notes of Lion Soeffmans, and the six hundred and thirteen precepts contained in the Law, according to Maimonides.

Towards the latter end of the same year, at the earnest request of the most respectable of the Portuguese Jews, he undertook to translate their prayers from Hebrew into English: a most arduous task indeed! But which he accomplished in four years (although he was confined to his bed and room upwards of twenty-seven weeks of the time, so that his life was despaired of); the last Volume being published towards the latter end of the year 1793. The whole makes six large volumes in octavo.

During the time that he translated those prayers, he was engaged on his Dissertations on the Prophecies; the first Volume of which he also published at the close of the same year 1793. This publication may properly be accounted a continuation of the controversy (on his part) between him and Dr. Priestley, &c. For in his first Letters to Dr. Priestley, he observes (page 90), "But if you are really in earnest, and wish to convert the Jews to what you call Christianity, I

think you must produce more substantial proofs in support of your hypothesis than what you have yet done. And, if I might presume to offer my opinion in so weighty a cause, I think that the fairest method, and that which is the likeliest to lead to conviction on either side, is to take a review of all the prophecies concerning the Messiah, from Moses to Malachi, and compare them with the acts recorded of Jesus in the New Testament; to see whether or no they have been fulfilled in his person. This is the method I took myself to search for truth," &c. In his second Letters to Dr. Priestley, he speaks (page 29) to the same purpose. And in his Preface to the Dissertations, he pursues the same subject, and farther observes (Pref. page 8.), "This fair, candid, and equitable scheme, I was in hopes (considering the importance of the subject, as being so highly interesting to all mankind) would have been eagerly embraced by Dr. Priestley; but what was my surprise, when I perceived that neither the Doctor, nor any of my other opponents, seemed inclined to adopt it. But, as I find that Christians of all denominations highly approve of the attempt, and earnestly desire a publication of the said Dissertations, I now venture to lay the same before the impartial public," &c. &c.

In 1794 he published a translation of the service for the two first nights of the Passover, as observed by all the Jews at this present time, in Hebrew and English.

In 1795 he published Letters to Nathaniel Brassey Halhed, M. P. in Answer to his Testimony of the Authenticity of the Prophecies of Richard Brothers, and his pretended Mission to recall the Jews.

In 1796 he published the second Volume of his Dissertations on the Prophecies. This he proposes to complete in six Volumes.

In the beginning of 1797 he published a Defence of the Old Testament in a Series of Letters, addressed to Thomas Paine, in answer to his Age of Reason, Part II. In this publication he brings strong arguments against the infidels; indeed they are such as cannot easily be overthrown. On the present state of the Jews, and the prophecies relating to them by Moses, he deserves particular attention: he has shewn that the great proof of the divine mission of Moses is fully established by the present dispersed state of the Jews, and their preservation as a distinct people amidst all their sufferings. It therefore hath been justly observed by the

the Reviewers (vide Critical Review for September 1797), "To us, this is an argument that the Deists and Infidels can never get over."

But these are not all the labours of this learned and ingenious Hebrew; for no sooner had he completed the translation of the Portuguese Jews' Prayers, than he was solicited by the most respectable of the German Jews to translate their Festival Prayers from Hebrew into English. This task, which was beyond comparison far more difficult than that of the Portuguese Prayers, he nevertheless cheerfully undertook; and, notwithstanding the many other works that he was then engaged in, happily completed it in about four years. This also contains six volumes in octavo.

Besides all those, it must be observed, that when any of the Synagogues in London want any Prayer translated, that is composed for a particular occasion, such as the Prayer for the restoration of his Majesty's health, the success of his arms, &c. he is always employed as the translator. Thus, during his Majesty's illness, he translated the Prayers that were used in the Synagogues in London.

In 1789 he translated the Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving that was used in the great Synagogue, Duke's Place: and composed one in Hebrew, and translated it for the use of the Hambro' Synagogue in Church Row, Fenchurch-street.

In 1790 he translated a Form of Song and Praise, used at the dedication of the Great Synagogue, St. James's Duke's Place. In 1793 he translated a Form of Prayer for the Portuguese Synagogue in Bevis Marks, for the Fast Day, on the 19th of April of that year. He also at the same time translated another Form, for the same purpose, for the Great Synagogue, St. James's, Duke's Place, the Hambro' Synagogue, Fenchurch-street, and the New Synagogue, Leadenhall-street.

In 1795 he composed a sacred Ode in Hebrew, on the happy escape of our Sovereign Lord the King on the 29th day of October 1795. This he also translated into English. It is in the hands of a few of his friends, and is highly admired for the purity of the Hebrew diction, the force and beauty of the images, and the justness of the sentiments; all in the Eastern style.

In 1796 he translated another Form of a Fast Prayer, for the use of the three Synagogues above mentioned.

In 1797 he translated the Form of Thanksgiving at the dedication of the New Synagogue in Denmark Court, in the Strand.

But the intense study and application necessary for the compilation of such a number of publications in so few years, without the assistance of any one friend to correct even a single line, either before the work went to press or at the press, has been the cause of bringing on a violent *apoplexy*, with which Mr. Levi is now afflicted; and which has delayed the publication of his Third Volume of the Dissertations on the Prophecies: yet, during the intervals of the disorder, he is assiduously employed on that Work; and some time back, he informed the writer of this, that the third Volume was above half worked off, and he hoped with God's blessing to bring it out in about three months: but unfortunately Mr. Levi has since that (viz. on the 14th of November last) been struck with a violent stroke of the palsy, which has in a great measure deprived him of the use of his right hand, so that he is scarcely able to hold the pen in his hand for five minutes together: but amidst all his sufferings, he still looks forward with confidence to the completion of that great Work; firmly relying on the goodness of the God of Israel (as he says) for the restoration of his health: frequently alluding to the words of Moses (Deut. 32, 39.), "I wound, and I heal."

But the most curious circumstance in Mr. Levi's life is, that, with all his labours for the service of Jewish theology, he has no living whatever in the Jewish Church: he is, as he tells Thomas Paine in his introductory letter, "but a poor simple *Levite*, without any living in the Jewish Church; consequently he has no interest in preaching up tithes."—This, indeed, is a strong proof that Mr. Levi writes in behalf of Revelation from a thorough conviction of its being the word of God, and not from any mercenary views.

As Mr. Levi's labours have been directed to Jewish Literature and Jewish Theology in general, without entering into any of the questions that have unhappily caused divisions amongst that nation; and as he has done a service equally to the two great classes of Jews, the German and Portuguese, by translating their books of prayers; it is to be hoped he will not be overlooked by them in the present decline of his health. All through

through life he has struggled with circumstances that were unfavourable to study and literary pursuits; these, however, he overcame, because they could be surmounted by fortitude and perseverance; but disabilities from health, at least such as he now labours under, take away the powers of action. Deafness, asthma, and palsy, are a combination that have reduced poor Mr. Levi to a real captivity, in which he can no longer use his harp,

or add to the songs of Sion. It is the fervent hope of a Christian, who has become acquainted with Mr. Levi from a regard to his useful labours, that the only Jew in this kingdom, who has endeavoured by his writings to do honour to the Chair of Moses, will not be suffered by the Jewish Nation to spend the remainder of his worn-out life, without a competent provision.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

PERHAPS the history of the punishment of cutting off the hand may meet with the approbation of most readers, especially such as are students in the profession of the law; and more particularly at this time, from the punishment in question having lately been agitated in Westminster Hall. It has been said (but it seems erroneously) in the public prints of the day, that the dreadful amputation alluded to may be inflicted by law on criminals convicted of having *refused* * prisoners from the bar of Courts of justice; but no convicts are liable thereto but such as have been found guilty of drawing a weapon † on one of the Judges, or of having struck one of the King's subjects in his Courts of Justice, or in his palaces ‡.

The first precedent that hath occurred to us is so early as the reign of King Alfred, surnamed the Great, and it is very concisely reported by a very ancient writer § on the law.

"King Alfred || caused the hand of Haulf to be cut off, because he saved Armock's hand, who had been attainted before him, for feloniously cutting off the hand of Richbold."

We have cited the French edition of the *MIRROIR*, because we do not think

Hugh's translation correct: that the reader may judge between us, we take leave to lay both before him.

The original French runs thus:

"Fist il couper le poigne Haulf, pur ceo que il salva Armock le poigne que fuit attaint devant lui que il AVOIT COUPA LE POIGNE Richbold feloniouslyement."

The English Translation is as follows:

"He cut off the hand of Haulf, because he saved Armock's hand, who was attainted before him, of having feloniously wounded Richbold."

We contend, that *WOUNDED* should have been rendered *cut off the hand*. We are the rather surprized it was not so translated, because of Hugh's following passage "To the Reader," towards the end, viz. "I have endeavoured (as all translators of books, especially of books of the law, ought) to keep myself close to the words and meaning of the Author, and of the law then in use and practice, well knowing, that laws many times have their interpretation according to the strict letter, and not according to such flourishes of rhetoric and oratory as may be put upon them."

This case of Haulf seems to contradict the following observation made on the subject by the learned Commentator of

* Lord Coke informs us, that Sir William Gascoigne, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in the reign of Henry IV. committed his son and heir Prince Henry (afterward that victorious and virtuous Monarch Henry V.) to the King's Bench prison, for endeavouring with strong hand to rescue a prisoner, indicted and arraigned at the bar for felony. *Co. Init. iii. 225*. A *rescue* is an offence of the same nature as that of assaulting or striking at a Judge; but the amputation of the hand is excused. See *Black. Comm. iv. 125*.

† *Hargr. St. Tr. xi. 16*. Knevet's case.

‡ And in churches or churchyards by the Ecclesiastical Law. See *Flower's case*.

§ Named *assunder*. *Horne* mihi cognomen *Andreas* est mihi nomen. See title to "*MIRROIR*," *Fr. Edit. MDCXLII*.

|| *Horne's "MIRROIR," 300*. same Edit.

the Laws of England, which is this: "By the ancient Common Law before the Conquest, striking in the King's Courts of Justice, or drawing a sword therein, was a capital felony; and our modern Law retains so much of the ancient severity, as only to exchange the loss of life for the loss of the offending member."

I think it cannot well be conceived but that Sir William Blackstone is mistaken; for can it be presumed, that a King so eminent for equal justice as our Alred was, would have inflicted an illegal punishment; a punishment not recognized by any then known subsisting law of the land; and that too on a Judge, whom he punished for a breach of the known law: or is it possible to suppose, as he was so severe in his punishment of corrupt Magistrates, he would not have condemned such an offender to a public execution, had the law warranted him in vindicating the injuries of his people in so exemplary a manner.

On 10 June, A. D. 1541, Trin. Term, 33 Hen. VIII. Sir Edmund Knevet* was arraigned before the King's Justices sitting in the great Hall at Greenwich, for striking of one Master Clerc of Norfolk, servant to the † Earl of Surrey, within the King's House in the Tennis-court. Sir Edmund being found guilty, had judgment to lose his right hand, whereupon were called to do the execution,

‡ 1. The sergeant chirurgion, with his instrument appertaining to his office.

2. The sergeant of the woodyard, with the mallet and a blocke, whereupon the hand should lie.

3. The master cooke for the king, with the knife.

4. The sergeant of the larder, to set the knife right on the joint.

5. The sergeant farrier, with his sear-ing irons to sear the veins.

6. The sergeant of the poultry, with a cocke, which cocke should have his head smitten off upon the same blocke, and with the same knife.

7. The yeomen of the chandry, with seare clothes.

8. The yeomen of the scullery, with a pan of fire to heate the yrons; a chafer of water to coole the ends of the yrons, and two fourmes for all officers to set their stuffe on.

9. The sergeant of the celler, with wine, ale, and beere.

10. The yeomen of the eury, in the sergeants feed, who was absent, with bason, eure, and towels.

§ Thus every man in his office ready to doe the execution; there was called forth Sir William Pickering, marshall, to bring in the said Sir Edmund; and when he was brought to the barre, the chief || justice declared to him his offence, and the said Knevet confessing himself to be guilty, humbly submitted himself to the King's mercy; then Sir Edmund desired that the King of his benigne favour would pardon him of his right hand, and take the left; for (quoth he), if my right hand be spared, I may hereafter doe such good service to his Grace as shall please him to appoint; of this submission and request, the Justices informing the King; he of his great goodness granted him a free pardon.

The manner in which (says the learned Editor of ¶ the State Trials at Large) Sir Edmond Knevet obtained a pardon of his offence, must strike every reader of sensibility; the circumstances do equal honour to Sir Edmund and his Sovereign: to the former, for his manly request, to pay the forfeit by his left hand instead of his right, that he might be better able to serve his King and country: to the latter, for feeling the greatness of mind which such a request denoted.

The next instance of note seems that of Wilkins *† Flower, a monk and priest, in the reign of Queen Mary; who, on Easter Sunday, 2. Mary I. struck and wounded John Cheltnam, a priest, administering the sacrament at the altar of St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, with a wood knife, whereby the chalice was sprinkled with blood; whereupon he was, on St. Mark's

* Stow's Ann. 581. Hargr. St. Tr. xi. 16. Br. Abr. Paine and Penance, pl. 16. Br. New Cases, ap. March 120. calc.

† Thomas Howard Lord Treasurer. Bolt. Ent. Peer. Engl.

‡ Stat. 33 Hen. 8. chap. 12. Sect. 3. Black. Com. iv. 276, 277.

§ Stow and Hargrave, ut supra.

|| Edward Montagu.

¶ Hargr. St. Tr. xi. 16.

*† His story may be read at large in Fox's Book of Martyrs; and is also taken notice of in Fuller's Worth. Cambr. Tit. "Martyrs."

Eve, brought to the place of martyrdom, which was in St. Margaret's Church Yard at Westminster, where the fact was committed: there coming to the stake, where he should be burned, his *right* hand being held up against it, was struck off, his left hand being fastened behind him. At which striking off his hand, some that were present, and purposely observing the same, credibly declared, that he in no part of his body did once shrink at the striking thereof.

Peter * Burchet, prisoner in the † Tower, stroke within that fortress John Longworth, his keeper, with a billet on the head behind, whereby blood was ‡ shed, and death instantly ensued, for which he was attainted; and before his execution, opposite Somerset House, Strand, his right hand was stricken off § by virtue of stat. 33. Hen. 8. chap. 12.

In the same reign of Queen Elizabeth, a felon at the bar was || indicted for flinging a stone ¶ at a judge, who was sitting upon the bench; and sentenced, upon his conviction, to have his hand cutt *† off, which was accordingly done.

The following seems rather a remarkable case in point.

John Stubbs, a barrister of Lincoln's-Inn, the author of a book written and published against the marriage of the Queen Elizabeth with the Duke of Anjou, in a most satirical style, intitled, "The Gulph wherein England will be swallowed by the French Marriage;" and William Page, the publisher, were both sentenced, that their right *† hands should be cut off, which was accordingly done by a clever driven through the wrist by means of a mallet, upon a scaffold in the market place at Westminster. Stubbs the lawyer, after his right hand was cutt off, put off his hat with the left, and said with a loud voice, God save the Queen. The multitude standing about (says the historian) was profoundly silent, either out of horror at this *§ new and unwonted kind of punishment, or else out of pity to the man, who was of an honest and unblameable character, or else out of hatred to the marriage, which most men preface would be the overthrow of religion.

(To be continued.)

GROTTO AT OATLANDS.

[WITH A VIEW.]

THIS delightful spot is situate adjoining to Weybridge in Surry, and belongs to what was formerly the seat of the Earl of Lincoln, and now of the Duke of York. The park is about four miles round. The house is situated about the middle of the terrace, whose majestic grandeur, and the beautiful landscape which it commands, deserves every encomium. The Serpentine river seen from

the terrace, though artificial, appears as beautiful as it would do were it natural; and a stranger who did not know the place would conclude it to be the Thames, in which opinion he would be confirmed by the view of Walton Bridge over that river, which by a happy contrivance is made to look like a bridge over it, and closes the prospect that way with a fine effect.

* He was a Barrister of the Middle Temple.

† The Tower is one of the standing houses or palaces.

‡ Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed. Genesis, ix. 6. See Exod. xxi. 12. 14. Lev. xxiv. 17. Matth. xxvi. 22. and Rev. xiii. 10.

§ Co. Inst. 111. 140. calc.

|| The Commentator of the Laws of England observes, that if the contempt be committed in the face of the Court, the offender may be instantly apprehended and imprisoned, at the discretion of the Judges, without any farther proof or examination. Black. Comm. iv. 236. cites Staundford's Pleas of the Crown, 73 b.

¶ See the noble Lord's case towards the end.

*† Rushw. i. 640. calc.

*‡ This part of the punishment is said to have been inflicted, according to an Act of Philip and Mary, on the authors of *seditious* writings. See Camd. Eliz. b. iii. A. D. 1582, 22 El. p. 10. and Kenn. Complete Hist. Engl. ii. 487. The present writer thinks, that historians have mistaken ears for hands.

*§ How Camden makes out that the punishment was either *new* or *unwonted*, we do not understand; for it could not be the former, when it was practised before the Conquest, and as to the latter, it appears to have been in use both in the reigns of her father and sister in law, as we have shewn.

"The

“The joyfull Receiving of James the Sixt of that Name, King of Scotland, and Queene Anne his Wife, into the Townes of Lyeth and Edenborough the first Daie of May last past 1590. Together with the Triumphs shewed before the Coronation of the said Scottish Queene.”

LONDON: Printed for Henrie Carre, and are to bee folde in Paules Churchyard, at the Signe of the Blasing Starre, 1590. Black Letter, 4to.

THE King arrived at Lyeth the first day of May, anno 1590, with the Queene his wife and his traine in thirteene shippes, accompanied with *Peter Munk*, Admirall of Denmarke, one of the Regentes of the King, *Steven Brave*, a Danish Lorde, and sundry other the Lordes of the same country, where at their arrivall they were welcommed by the Duke of *Lenox*, the Earle *Boibwell*, and sundry other the Scottish Nobility. At their landing, one M. James Elpheston, a Senator of the Colledge of Justice, with a Latine oration welcommed them into the country, which done, the King went on to the church of Lyeth, where they had a sermon preached by Maister *Patrick Galloway*, in English, importing a thanksgiving for their safe arrivall, and so they departed to their lodging, where they expected the comming in of the rest of the nobility, together with such preparation as was to bee provided in Edinborough and the Abbey of the Holy Rood Houle.

This performed, and the nobility joyning to the township of Edinborough, they received the King and Queene from the town of Lyeth, the King riding before, and the Queene behinde him in her chariot, with her maides of honor of ech side of her Majesties one. Her chariot was drawne with eight hores, capparisoned in velvet, imbroded with silver and gold, very rich, her highnesse maister of her houshoulde, and other Danish ladies on the one side, and the Lorde *Hamilton* on the other, together with the rest of the nobility, and after her chariot followed the Lorde Chancelours wife, the Lady *Boibwell*, and other the ladies, with the burgees of the towne and others round about her, as of Edinbrough, of Lyeth, of Fishrow, of Middleborow, of Preston, of Dalkith, &c. all the inhabitants being in armour, and giving a volle of shotte to the King and Queene in their passage, in joy of their safe arrivall. In this manner they passed to the Abbey of Holy Rood Houle, where they

remained untill the seaventeenth of May, upon which day the Queene was crowned in the said Abbey Church, after the sermon was ended by Maister *Robert Bruce* and M. *David Linsey*, with great triumphes. The coronation ended, she was conveide to her chamber, being led by the Lord Chancellor, one the one side and the Embassador of Englande on the other, fixe ladies bearing uppe their traine, having going before her twelve heraultes in their coates of armes, and sundrye trumpets still sounding. The Earle of Angus bare the sworde of honor, the L. Hamilton the scepter, and the Duke of Lenox the crowne. Thus was that day spent in joy and mirth. Uppon Tuesday the nineteenth of May, her Majesty made her entry into Edinborough in her chariot, with the Lordes and Nobility giving their attendance, among the which ther were fixe and thirty Danes on horsebacke with foote clothes, every of them being accompanied with some Scottish Lorde or Knight, and all the ladies following the chariot. At her comming to the South side of the yardes of the Canogit, along the parke wall, being in sight of the Castle, they gave her thence a great volle of shotte, with their banners and auncientes displaied upon the wallles. Thence thee came to the West port, under the which her highnesse staied, and had an oration to welcome her to the towne, uttered in Latine by one maister *John Russell*, who was thereto appointed by the towneshippe, whose sonne also being placed upon the toppe of the portthead, and was let downe by a devise made in a globe, which being come somewhat over her Majesties heade, opened at the toppe into foure quarters, where the childe appearing in the resemblance of an angell delivered her the keyes of the towne in silver, which done, the quarters closed, and the globe was taken uppe agayne, so as the childe was no more seene there. Shee had also a canapie of purple velvet, embrodered with gold, carried over her by fixe ancient townes-

townes-men. There were also three score young men of the towne lyke Moores, and clothed in cloth of silver, with chaines about their neckes, and bracelets about their armes, set with diamonds and other precious stones, verie gorgeouse to the eie, who went before the chariot betwixt the horsemen and it, everie one with a white staffe in his hande to keepe of the throng of people, where also rid the Provost and Baileifes of the towne with fote clothes to keepe the people in good order, with most of the inhabitants in their best arae to doe the like. In this order her Grace passed on the Bow street, where was erected a table, whereupon stood a globe of the whole worlde, with a boy sitting therby, who represented the person of a King, and made her an oration, which done, she went up the Bowe, wher were cast forth a number of banketing dishes as they came by, and comming to the butter trone, there were placed nine maidens bravely arraid in cloth of silver and gold, representing the nine Muses, who sung verie sweete musicke, where a brave youth played upon the organs, which accorded excellentlie with the singing of their psalmes, whereat her Majestie staid awhile, and thence passed downe through the high gate of Edinbrough, which was all decked with tapistrie from the top to the bottom: at her Graces comming to the Tolboth, there stood on high the four vertues, as first, Justice with the ballance in one hand and the sword of justice in the other; then Temperance, having in the one hand a cup of wine, and in the other hande a cup of water; Prudence, holding in her hand a serpent and a dove, declaring that men ought to bee as wise as the serpent to prevent mischief, but as simple as a dove eyther in wrath or malice. The last is Fortitude, who held a broken piller in her hand, representing the strength of a kingdome.

Thus shee passed on to the crosse, upon the topp whereof shee had a psalm

sung in verie good musicke before her comming to the churche, which done, her Majestie came forth of her chariot, and was conveyed unto S. Giles Church, where she heard a sermon preached by M. *Robert Bruce*. That ended, with praiers for her highnesse, shee was conveyed againe to her chariot. Against her comming forth, there stood upon the top of the crosse a table covered, whereupon stood cups of gold and silver full of wine, with the Goddesse of Corne and Wine sitting thereat, and the corne on heapes by her, who in Latine cried that there should be plentie thereof in her time, and on the side of the crosse sate the God *Bacchus* upon a punchion of wine, drinking and casting it by cups full upon the people, besides other of the townsmen that cast apples and nuts among them, and the crosse itself ranne claret wine upon the caulsway for the royaltie of that daie. Thence her Grace rode downe the gate to the fault trone, whereupon sate all the Kings heretofore of Scotland, one of them lying along at their feete, as if he had bene sick, whom certain souldiers seemed to awake at her Majesties comming: whereupon he arose and made her an oration in Latine. Which ended, she passed down to the neather bow, which was beautified with the marage of a King and his Queene, with all their nobilitie about them, among whom at her highnesse presence there arose a youth who applied the same to the marriage of the King and herselfe, and so blessed that marriage. Which done, there was let downe unto her from the top of the porte in a silke string a box covered with purple velvet, whereupon was embrodered an A. for *Anna* (her Majesties name) set with diamonds and precious stones, esteemed at twentie thousand crownes, which the townshippe gave for a present to her highnesse; and then, after singing of some psalmes with verie good musicke, her Grace departed to the Abbey for that night.

MEMOIRS

OF

SIR ANDREW MITCHELL, OF THAINSTONE,

BRITISH AMBASSADOR AT THE COURT OF BERLIN.

THIS Gentleman was the only child of the Rev. Mr. William Mitchell, one of the Ministers of St. Giles, commonly called the High Church of Edin-

burgh. His father was first one of the Ministers of Aberdeen, but after his translation in that country (called his settlement, or transportation to Edin-

burgh), he married a widow lady of 1000*l.* a year fortune, who had an only child, a daughter, the undoubted heir thereof after her death.

To make sure of the fortune, a match between the two children was concluded, and they were married in 1715, at a time when Master Mitchell was but eleven years of age, and young Miss but ten. In the fourth year after their nuptials, the Lady died in child-bed of her first child, an event which so much affected him that he never married afterwards: he discontinued the study of the law, for which his father intended him, applying to amusements, by the advice of friends, in order to conquer that grief, which, as was apprehended, might bring on a lowness of spirits.

This was the original cause of an extensive acquaintance with the principal Noblemen and Gentlemen in North Britain, which afterwards ensued, and for attaining which he seemed to be naturally formed. Though his progress in the sciences was but small, yet no person had a greater regard for learned men; his introduction to the first class was owing to Lord President Dalrymple, of the Court of Session; and that to the second, partly to his being universally known to the Clergy, and to the several Professors of the University of Edinburgh, which was, at that period, in just repute and esteem.

He was, in a particular manner, intimately acquainted with Mr. M'Laurin; and though his knowledge of Algebra and mixed quantity was but inconsiderable, yet he employed Mr. Henderson, anno 1736, to write out a copy both of the Algebra and Treatise of Gunnery, which Mr. M'Laurin had wrote with amazing clearness and perspicuity.

By his being known to the Marquis of Tweedale and the Earl of Stair, he became Secretary to the former, on his Lordship's being appointed Minister for Scots Affairs, anno 1741: and in the beginning of 1742 he, on Lord Stair's arrival in London, put his Lordship in mind of the high regard he had always bore for Doctor Pringle (afterwards Sir John Pringle), then Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. The Doctor was at his own house, in Stone-laws-clofe, when a letter arrived from Mr. Mitchell, dated the 14th of June 1742, acquainting him that he was appointed Physician to the British Ambassador then at the Hague.

Though the Marquis of Tweedale resigned the place of Secretary of State, in

consequence of the convulsions of the year 1745, yet Mr. Mitchell still kept in favour. He had taken care, during that memorable winter, to keep up a correspondence with some eminent clergymen, and, from time to time, communicated the intelligence he received; and his assiduity was rewarded with a seat in the House of Commons, anno 1747, as representative for the shire of Aberdeen.

The next year, 1748, he had the sad office to perform, of attending the last moments of his friend the celebrated James Thomson, Author of *The Seasons*. Two days had passed before his relapse was known, when Mr. Mitchell posted down at midnight to Richmond, with Mr. Reid and Dr. Armstrong, just time enough to endure a sight of all others the most shocking to nature, the last agonies of his beloved friend. Together with Lord Lyttelton, he was appointed one of Mr. Thomson's executors.

In the year 1751 he was appointed his Majesty's Resident at Brussels, where continuing two years, he, in 1753, came over to London, when he was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Prussia, where, by his polite and genteel behaviour, and a previous acquaintance with Marshal Keith, he gained so much upon the person of his Prussian Majesty as to detach him from the French interest; an event which involved the Court of France in the greatest losses, arising not only from vast and uncommon subsidies to the Courts of Vienna, Peterburgh, and Stockholm, but from the loss of more numerous armies than ever they had been stripped of since the reign of Francis I. By Lord Chesterfield's letters it appears, that in 1758 he was threatened to be displaced, but continued at the earnest request of the King of Prussia.

He generally accompanied the King through the course of his several campaigns, and on the 12th of August 1759, when the Prussian army was totally routed by Count Soltikoff, the Muscovite General, he with difficulty could be prevailed upon to quit the King's tent, even while all was in confusion. By his prudent management, the late Earl Marshal of Scotland was introduced to the favour of his Majesty King George III. anno 1760. In 1765 he again came over to England for the recovery of his health, which was somewhat impaired, spent some time at Tunbridge Wells, and March 1766 again returned to Berlin, and about this time was created a Knight

of the Bath. That year he was honoured in a particular manner at the marriage of the Prince of Orange with the Princess Royal of Prussia, the King always expressing the highest regard for his personal merits and accomplishments; for though he was a very temperate man, and shunned pomp and ostentation in his own person, yet no man had more at heart the supporting the dignity of the Sovereign whom he represented. In a word, though not a man of great learning

or outward shew, yet he was, in complex, the fine Gentleman, and possessed of real goodness of heart. Mr. Murdoch, in his *Life of Thomson*, says of him, that he was equally noted for the truth and constancy of his private friendships, and for his address and spirit as a public Minister. He died 28th January 1771.

The Court of Prussia honoured his funeral with their presence, and the King himself, from a balcony, beheld the procession with tears.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following is copied, by permission, for your Magazine, from the MSS. of a worthy Clergyman, many years Vicar of Newport, in the county of Monmouth, and who has been dead more than thirty years. The prejudices of the writer against a particular family have induced him to speak of them in terms which probably will not be assented to by the majority of your readers. I shall only add, that the amiable Hilaria is still living at this place, and universally respected.

I am, &c.

Newport, May 1, 1799.

I. F.

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF A PAP-SPOON.

MY family, which it may be proper first to give a brief account of, is very ancient, and may be clearly traced back farther than that of Gideon the Jew, or old Cadwallader the Briton; not indeed through such a multitude of ancestors as you will find in Jewish and Welsh genealogies, but distinguished by one noble father of celestial origin, and one mother of the same descent, both brought into being at least three days before Adam.

My father has been and continues to be a great traveller; he has visited every climate, has been a most bountiful benefactor to all nations, a great promoter of their trade, and the very life and soul of their agriculture.

My mother, being nearly of the same age, and of the same divine original with my father, naturally attracted his particular regard. He made his addresses to her with the greatest assiduity and warmth, and she soon became enamoured of his conversation, and found her own charms increased by his caresses.

This circumstance of course produced the strictest union between them. The fruits and pledges of their love were numerous and beautiful, but of very different constitutions. Those among them of the most blooming appearance and

nicest texture seldom lived longer than a year, and not one in a thousand reached that period; others, of less beautiful but more robust make, grew up to a majestic stature, and many of them have lived to the age of fourscore or an hundred years, well known and esteemed in their lives; and, when they were cut off by death, their remains were the most effectual amulets or charms against inclement skies, tempestuous seas, or even instruments of death in the hands of enemies. Others of their descendants (in which rank I must reckon myself) were of a constitution still more durable, but less conspicuous in the world, usually leading the life of an hermit in obscure caves and grottoes. It was my fortune to be born in a cave on the warm side of the mountains of Potosi; here I remained unknown till the avarice and ambition of the Spaniards urged them to acquire by violence this rich spot; by them I was soon dragged from my retirement, and forced to appear and be conversant with men. Spanish education was then employed to purge away what was looked upon as the dross and dregs of my nature; I was in short refined, but whether for my own or the public benefit is a question I cannot determine; for I am hereby made capable of serving or injuring mankind according

according to the disposition of my master. Neither my father or mother attempted to rescue me out of the hands of the Spaniards, who soon sold me as a slave to an English merchant; he carried me to England, where I arrived in the beginning of the reign of Henry the Eighth. Before I proceed in my history, it is necessary to observe, that a certain Deity had given a power to whomsoever should become master of me, or any of my brothers, to compel us to appear in what shape he pleased; our substance, and the stamina of our constitution, were still of the same kind, though usually lessened in quantity under every new form we were compelled to assume, and all the self-consciousness and memory we were at any time endued with still continued the same; we were all obliged to answer the purpose and assume the manners, whether noble or base, of the form we were; some of us constantly were employed in relieving the distressed, or rewarding the deserving; others in tyranny and oppression, corrupting virgins, and distressing orphans. My first English master sold me to an eminent silversmith, in London; he made me assume the shape of a magnificent candle-cup, and under that form I was introduced to Court, and served in my proper capacity at the birth and christening of Queen Elizabeth of glorious memory. In this capacity I administered much comfort to the Maids of Honour and other Ladies who attended the Court on this occasion, particularly to the old Duchess of Norfolk, who, taking a particular affection to me, carried me, by her Royal Master's leave, to her seat in Nottinghamshire. Here I was placed in her dressing room, and found myself more constantly employed than her beads or her mass book. From her I passed into the service of her descendant Henry Earl of Surry, and was by him obliged to wear as a badge the arms of England quartered with those of the Howards. This circumstance occasioned a great change both to my master and myself; it is well known that it cost him his head, and I was obliged to appear in a shape perfectly new, but not without some diminution of my substance. I was again sold into mechanic hands, and formed into a small basin for the reception of alms in a parish church near the Court. Many were the base shillings and sixpences I received, and I very well remember the parish priest often dropped his own half-crown into the collection,

by way of encouragement, and put it in his pocket again before he distributed the money. In this office I continued during the reign of Edward the Sixth, Queen Mary, and great part of Queen Elizabeth; but, upon the enacting of laws for providing for the poor, charity was no longer thought necessary; I was therefore kept quiet some time in the parish church, where, growing rusty and tainted, it was thought less trouble to new form than to clean me, and I at length became the tobacco box of that famous statesman and soldier Sir Walter Raleigh. I was witness to the surprize of his servant, when the Knight emitted from his mouth the fragrant fumes of this salutary herb, as it is recorded in the renowned Author of *Laugh and be fat*, and others of equal fame; and, ever since my appearing in this shape and station, tobacco has been a help to discourse, the support of politics, and the promoter of drinking and good fellowship. After the execution of Sir Walter, I lay concealed during the remainder of the reign of James the First in the possession of an antiquated virgin relation of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, whose daughter the great Raleigh had married. She had the satisfaction to keep me in her possession till she enjoyed the sweet revenge of lighting her own pipe, in her seventieth year, with his sacred Majesty's *Counterblast to Tobacco*. At her death, which happened during the protectorship of Cromwell, I fell into the hands of a noble Royalist; I long administered fuel to his pipe, and made my attachment to the royal family appear, by causing all the assistance this noble Cavalier gave the King, which was drinking his health. But as loyalty was then a starving virtue, I fell a sacrifice to my master's necessities, who parted with me for some ready money to the famous fanatic preacher, Hugh Peters. This Man of God kept me but a short time; for, at a charitable visit to an hosier's widow in Cheapside, the good matron accepted of me as a compensation for such favours as she declared she would bestow upon none but a preacher so largely and eminently gifted; however, she soon gave me to her journeyman, a tall Irishman, who repeated to her at night the good lessons she learned by day at the conventicle, to her great contentment. My new master, at the Restoration, having made bold with part of the widow's plate, which formerly belonged to a Cavalier, retired to Holland, and

and sold me with the rest of his trinkets to a Burgomaster of Rotterdam. This Dutchman thought it prudent to give me a new form to conceal from whence he had me.

I then appeared as a small but elegant silver ink-stand, and to my mortification was constantly made subservient to my master's avaricious purposes, and was witness to a thousand of his secret frauds and forgeries. Here I was observed by Dr. Burnet, afterwards the famous Bishop of Salisbury; he purchased me, and, in the latter end of the reign of that unhappy Monarch James the Second, I furnished the prelate with materials for writing several Letters concerning the Revolution which soon followed, and for his History of his own Times; and therefore I suppose I had as much merit both in the Revolution and History as his Lordship; but all the while I was in his possession, the propensity to lying and forgery, contracted in Holland, still adhered to me.

At his death, in the year 1714, I fell into the hands of a Portuguese Lady, a favourite of Mr. Thomas, afterwards Judge Burnet, the Bishop's son. She, though naturally a lady of great veracity, felt within her a strange propensity to lying and forgery as often as she dipped her pen in my ink. She therefore judged naturally enough that she could dispose of me to great advantage at Bristol, at the office of a West India Merchant or a City Scrivener. I was accordingly offered to several, but I was there found to be a mere drug; the Bristolians were perfect in the art I suggested, and needed no assistance. I was therefore sold for a trifle to a silversmith, who melted me down, and converted me into a form which I shall always remember with pleasure, that of a *Pap-spoon*. I was soon disposed of to a good old Welsh

Lady, who gave me as a present to the mother of *Hilaria*, an amiable infant. In this new shape and service I instantly recovered my virtuous disposition, and was happy in observing how I contributed to the increase of the infant charms of *Hilaria*; how her beauty increased with her growth, and the buds of numberless virtues daily unfolded themselves in her mind: in short, it was my administering subsistence to her that gave birth to those perfections of body and mind she now possesses.

The happiness I enjoyed in this station was the most complete I had known from the time of my first leaving my native retirement at Potosi, and was greater than even that retirement could afford me; for here I had the satisfaction of seeing my existence eminently useful. *Hilaria* is now admired by all but the sullen and the sour. She has an inexhaustible fund of cheerfulness without levity, of good-nature without weakness, of piety without moroseness, and of charity without favour to view. She is a dutiful daughter, an affectionate sister, a sincere friend, an agreeable companion. How great soever the virtues of the man who marries *Hilaria* may be, they will be more than equalled, and rewarded beyond their deserving by her superior endowments.

The rest of my history may be dispatched in a few words: I was lately broke in pieces by the carelessness of *Hilaria*'s maid, and was then bartered away for six silver tea spoons. I am now in the close custody of a travelling Jew. My future life must be determined as the fates shall decree; happy, however, in this reflection, that I have had as much merit as could fall to any being of the longest existence, by contributing for a few years to the support or convenience of *Hilaria*.

THE MORALIZER.

NO. II.

THE INQUISITION.

IT is a just but common observation, that Discontent seems to be compounded with our natures, and inseparable from our very existence. Though we take the philosopher's lanthorn in our hand, on a close and impartial survey of

mankind, we shall hardly find a heart untainted with its malignancy.

Ruminating on this subject of late, I felt my spirits so depressed that nature gave way to repose, when Morpheus began to play his magic deceptions upon the mind, and methought I was employed by

by some superior power to seek out a *contented man*. My commission was of unbounded latitude, and it authorized me to interrogate all ranks and degrees, from the Throne to the Cottage.

With due observance of the rules of precedence, I repaired to the palace, and announced my embassy to the Monarch, dignified with the insignia of royalty, and surrounded by guards and attendants innumerable.

He informed me that happiness and contentment were not his; that, as the Father of his People, he participated of their sorrows, while he felt his own inability to alleviate all their cares, or comply with all their desires; consequently, murmuring and dissatisfactions were diffused among them; internal divisions had weakened the bonds of society, and external commotions were draining his revenues; that he could not distinguish between parasites and friends; that his pillow was planted with thorns, and the hair-suspended dagger disturbed his peace of mind, amidst all the pomp of state, and the luxuries of the regal board.

I next opened my commission to the Minister of State, whose answer bore no small resemblance to the former:

Placed at the helm of public affairs, to him every eye was raised, and every petition preferred: he had to combat flattery and faction in all their various shapes, to resist the allurements of power, to stem the tide of corruption, and, after all his exertions, to reflect that his *best* services had been exposed to censure, and had not answered the expectations of the multitude, because his abilities were not *more than mortal!*

The Merchant told me, that, though he lived to day in splendour and opulence, yet ill success on 'Change, and a series of misfortunes in his commercial concerns, had cast a gloom over his brightest prospects, and in all probability, ere to-morrow evening, he should be *Whereas'd* in the gazettes, exposed to his connections, and become an unwelcome dependant on those who at present looked up to him with respect, and paid him venal homage, because they thought his circumstances flourishing, and his wealth almost inexhaustible.

I next appealed to the Tradesman, observing, that he lived apparently in ease and comfort; but he assured me that I could form no judgment of the cares which wrung his bosom—even the very articles with which he decorated his

windows were held by the uncertain tenure of credit; that bad debts were constantly accumulating; and that, above all, while his affairs were declining, he was obliged to carry an appearance of respectability which his circumstances could ill support, in order to avoid being treated with that contempt which is the constant attendant of adversity.

The substantial Farmer next attracted my notice: He answered my interrogatories by complaints. He bade me consider the exorbitant rent of his lands, exacted with the greatest rigour, to supply the extravagance and luxury of an ambitious landlord; the badness of the seasons; the uncertainty of produce; and the expences of cultivation.

To the Mechanic I next applied for information: He said, there was a time when with the labour of his hands he was enabled to support his family: but the times were altered—War, the scourge of nations, had struck a fatal blow at trade, and even industry and ingenuity were of no avail.

To many other persons of different denominations I addressed myself; but every answer I received amounted to only the same import.

I now turned from the scene of human evils with an aching heart, and utterly despairing of success, when a distant cottage caught mine eye: it stood beneath the shelter of a spreading oak, and appeared to have been raised by hands long since mouldered into dust. The walls were clothed with ivy, and the roof covered with moss. On the south side of it were an extensive garden and orchard, and on the north a long range of hills, at the foot of which a serpentine river pursued its course through the yellow meadows, beneath the solitary shade of overhanging woods.

"This prospect is indeed beautiful," exclaimed I; "but if Content cannot be found in the splendid domes of luxury, it must be madness to seek it in the humble retreats of chearless poverty!" Nevertheless, I deemed I should have been unfaithful to my trust, had I omitted the least probable opportunity of obtaining the information I sought.

Impressed with this idea, I turned my steps towards the cottage; on entering which, I observed a venerable old man, around whose head

"Age had shed his rev'rend snows."

The

The furniture of his apartment was simple, but not despicable: on the table lay a bible open, with his spectacles on one of the pages, and a few other books graced his shelves. He kindly rose to meet and introduce me with a cheerful complacency of countenance, which, according to my notions of physiognomy, appeared truly expressive of the Christian Philosopher.

Encouraged by his openness and affability, I frankly declared to him the occasion of my visit; to which I added some remarks on my late ill success. At his desire, I then seated myself beside him, on an ancient wainscot settee, and listened with pleasure to every sentence which fell from his lips.

"If you had made an enquiry after *Happiness*," said he, "after which there have been so many enquirers, I could have told you, that if you sought her on this side the grave, all your labours had been in vain: but this is not the case with *Content*; it is the lot of a chosen few to know when they have a sufficiency of this world's goods, and to rest satisfied with the dispensations of Providence—of which number I hope I am one!—and I will inform you by what mode of reasoning I attained this equanimity of mind.

"Experience has convinced me, that the *real* wants of nature are few, and cheaply supplied; but the *imaginary* ones are innumerable and insatiate. The man who possesses a thousand a year looks up with envy to him who enjoys ten thousand, and the possessor of a hundred to him who inherits five hundred; and, on a comparison of circumstances, consider themselves as poor and unhappy! The inheritor of a few paternal acres thinks Fortune has dealt partially by him, because she has not bestowed the ample patrimony of his opulent neighbour; and that opulent neighbour, in his turn, feels aggrieved to see a superior enjoy the privileges of office, or hold the reins of power.

"Thus are we accustomed to make

ourselves miserable by an improper comparison, while a proper one would considerably contribute to our happiness.

"Instead of scaling the heights of ambition, to make observations and draw inferences, let us frequently descend to the lowest situations of human life—there, while we contemplate and commiserate the misfortunes and calamities of our fellow-creatures, sunk so far beneath us in the gulph of distress, our hearts should glow with gratitude to that superintending Providence, which has graciously decreed to us such unmerited distinction.

"Nor are these the only sources of discontent—In temporal affairs, we are apt to look too far forward for our own peace—our anxiety for the *future* embitters the *present*, and we anticipate evils that may never arrive!

"Not so the Christian Philosopher—his religion teaches him to smile on the little difficulties which embarrass the man of the world, and to look down with contempt on its lying vanities—to leave the concerns of to-morrow to the all-wise Disposer of Events; and to envy those only who have made a better progress in goodness, and have a nearer prospect of an eternal reward."

Here the tumults of industry and toil intruded on my repose; and roused me

"To all the cares of waking day,
"And inconsistent *dreams of day*!"

My reverend Mentor disappeared; but he, like Milton's Raphael,

———"In my ear
"So charming left his voice, that I awhile
"Thought him still speaking—still stood fixed to hear!"

My authority was at an end: but my mind was convinced that we are loath to look for *Content* where alone it is to be found!

W. H.

E. I. House, April 10, 1799.

DROSSIANA.

NUMBER CXVI.

ANECDOTES OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS,

PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

—A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES!

HAMLET.

[Continued from Page 237.]

FENELON,

AUTHOR of Telemachus, was appointed Chief of the Missionaries to convert the Protestants of Santonge, by Louis the Fourteenth, who insisted that he should be accompanied by a regiment of Guards. "The Ministers of religion, Sir," said he to that Prince, "are the Evangelists of peace; and this military appearance would frighten every body, but would persuade no one. It was by the force of their morals that the Apostles converted mankind; permit us, then, Sir, from their example, to borrow no other methods." "But, alas, Sir," replied the Monarch, "have you nothing to fear from the fanaticism of those heretics? Know you not the fury that animates them against our priests, and the number they have assassinated?" "I am no stranger to it; but a priest has not to let fears like those enter into his calculation; and I take the liberty of mentioning again to you, Sir, that if we would draw to us our dissident brethren, we must go to them like true Apostles. For my own part, I had rather become their victim, than see one of their Ministers exposed to the vexations, the insult, and the almost necessary violences of our military men."

J. J. Rousseau, not long before he died, seeing the religious seminary into which Fenelon made his retreat, said to his companion in one of his walks near Paris, "My friend, how happy should I have been to have lived with that good man, were it only as his valet de chambre!"

As Fenelon was walking near his cathedral with some of his Canons, a poor old woman came up to him with sixpence in her hand, and said, "My Lord, I am afraid I dare not venture to ask you, but I have a great deal of confidence in your prayers, and I should wish you would say a mass for my soul." "Come, good woman, give me your money," says the pious and simple Archbishop: "I will say a mass for you: your alms will be

agreeable to Heaven." Then, turning to his Clergy, he said, "How careful we should always be for the honour of our profession!"

In the hard winter of 1709 he had ten thousand pounds worth of wheat in his magazines. He distributed them to the soldiers, who often wanted bread, and would receive no money for them. "His Majesty," says he, "owes me nothing; and, in the calamities that now oppress the people, I ought, as a Frenchman and a Bishop, to retire to the State what I have received from it." Louis the Fourteenth, at the latter part of his life, became reconciled to Fenelon's conduct; and, when he had found every one had deceived or misled him, said, on hearing of his death, "Alas! he fails us when we have the most occasion for him."

Fenelon used to tell this story of himself:—That, being a very young Abbé, he was at the Chapel Royal of Versailles one evening, when he fell fast asleep in the Sermon. The Preacher cried out from the pulpit, "Beadle, go and wake that Abbé who snores so loud, and is, perhaps, at chapel this evening merely to please the King."

Not long before he died, Fenelon ascended the pulpit of his Cathedral, and excommunicated in person his books that the Pope had laid under an interdict; and he placed on the altar-piece a piece of sacred plate, on which were embossed some books (with the titles of his supposed heretical ones), struck with the fire of Heaven.

The mausoleum that was erected to Fenelon in the Cathedral of Cambrai, was no more respected by the modern Vandals than the sanctuary itself. The epitaph was long and dull. D'Alambert proposed the following one:

Under this stone

Repose the remains of Fenelon.
Passenger, take care not to efface this epitaph by thy tears, that all the World may read it and weep for the death of the subject of it, like yourself.

SIR

SIR JOHN PRINGLE, BART.

was a Physician upon the Sydenham plan; rather a follower of Nature than a director of her operations; and, according to Lord Bacon's wife advice, preferred the dull ass to the soaring bird, experience to theory.

His book on the Diseases of the Army was a very useful and excellent one in its time, and has given birth to many excellent ones on the same subject, which have now superseded the use of it. It caused the diseases of that valuable part of mankind—that part of mankind to whom in these times we are indebted for our lives, our liberties, and our religion—to be more carefully attended to, and in many respects obviated. Dr. Carmichael Smyth's very valuable book against Contagion was written, perhaps, in consequence of the method of thinking in certain diseases, which Sir John's book had encouraged.

The Pharmacopœia is indebted to Sir John Pringle for one very powerful medicine in that horrid disease the Dropsy. It is known by the name of the *Blue Bolus*; a composition of mercury rubbed down and squills, and is very well known at St. Thomas's Hospital, where it used to be given with great success by that eminent practitioner in medicine the late Dr. Buch Saunders.

Dr. Hugh Smith, of Blackfriars-bridge, was very fond of the Blue Bolus in his practice. He gave with it Ward's Fistula Paste; a medicine composed chiefly of black pepper, as a stimulant to enable the constitution to bear the drain which the Bolus occasions.

MONTESQUIEU

says, in his *Posthumous Works*, 12mo. 1783, of Gothic Architecture, "This species of Architecture appears very varied; but the confusion of ornaments fatigues the eye by their littleness: this causes it to happen, that there is no one which we can distinguish from the other, and they are so numerous that there is no one in particular upon which the eye can arrest itself; for that Gothic Architecture displeases by the very means that have been taken to please. The moderns, with Inigo Jones and Wren at their head, have tried in vain to raise Gothic buildings *; but

Unus et alter

Assumitur pannus;

* At a certain distance they perhaps appear as a plain edifice.

it is patch-work. They had much better have followed some real models. That ingenious architect Mr. James Wyatt, always having real Gothic subjects in his imagination, has decorated the inside of some of our cathedrals in a very beautiful and appropriate manner: he has made beauty consistent with grandeur, and variety and minuteness of decoration co-operate with grandeur:

Felix operis summâ

Ponere scit totum.

And what praises do not our Chapters deserve for the pious and elegant care they bestow on the sacred structures committed to their charge!

Mr. Wyatt has now, at Magdalen College, Oxford, a noble scope displayed for his genius, which he has the happiness to be assured, from the candour and good sense of the learned and excellent President, will suffer no cramp, or have any impediment thrown in its way.

CARDINAL D'ESTREES

seems to have been the grossest flatterer that Louis XIV. had in his Court. The old King, having lost some of his teeth, was complaining one day at his *petit couvert*, that he chewed ill any hard substances for the want of them. "Pray, Sire, who has any teeth?" said the Cardinal, who was a very handsome man, and famous for that beautiful ornament to the face, excellent teeth. He was one day walking by the side of Louis XIV. who was driving himself in a cabriolet in the gardens of Marli, which in Louis's opinion was a terrestrial paradise: it rained hard, and the Monarch observed to his Eminence that he would be wet. "Ah! Sire," said the good Cardinal, "the rain of Marli never wets;" which became a proverb—*La pluie de Marli ne mouille point*.—D'Estrees was employed by Louis XIV. in several important negotiations, and succeeded Fenelon as Archbishop of Cambrai. He did not live long enough to be consecrated.

BOILEAU

was once asked by Louis XIV. his opinion of a couplet of his making: "Sire," said the satirist, I now see that your Majesty can do any thing; you have desired to make a bad couplet, and you have succeeded."

GENERAL MUNICH.

One of the greatest eulogiums that was ever passed upon Fencelon was that of this General, who had known him in Flanders when he served in the army of the allies: "I look upon that time as the happiest of my life, in which I had the good luck to know the Archbishop of Cambrai; and I am less flattered with my successes in my military profession, than in those marks of kindness which he was so good

as to deign to witness to me in my youth."

ST. PIERRE.

Some one was one day repeating before this excellent man the foolish old adage, that an Historian should be without a country, and without any religion, if such things were possible. "Say rather," said this upright politician, "without passion and without a pension."

THE WANDERER.

NO. XIII.

———*Dociles imitandis*
Turpibus ac pravis omnes fumus———

JUV.

The mind of mortals in perverseness strong,
Imbibes with dire docility the wrong.

DRYDEN.

IT is no uncommon observation, especially in the mouths of foreigners, that the English are remarkable for an insatiable curiosity in hunting after the wonders of other nations, and equally remarkable for negligence of the wonders of their own. It is impossible to enter a coffee-house in London, without confessing the truth of this observation; we are there sure to meet with some sagacious politician, who has really a very accurate knowledge of the geographical situation of every kingdom on the continent, and can hold the balance of power as steadily and full as impartially as he holds the scales in his own shop; but place him in the centre of his native kingdom, and desire him to find his way to any particular county, or request him to point out the wonders of his native town, and it is ten to one you find him totally unable to do either. The English have generally been deemed a philosophic race (according to the old fashioned notion of that term); but if true philosophy consists, as an ancient Sage observed, in a disregard of things beyond our reach, they must forego all pretensions to the title, since they are so intent upon what is passing in distant countries, that the stigma of "*alieni appetens, sui profusus*," which Sallust betows upon the rapacious Cataline, may with some justice be applied to the news-hunters of the present day. Many a worthy Grocer or Cheesemonger, neither fitted by nature nor education to step beyond

the precincts of Bearbinder-lane, suffers his small troop of ideas to expatiate over the forests of Germany and mountains of Switzerland. A little Haberdasher of my acquaintance is possessed of so ardent a desire for the good of his country, that he totally overlooks the good of his family; and a Taylor in my neighbourhood, more intent on the Congress at Radstadt than a proposed meeting of his creditors, suffers his affronted customers to make their exit while he is impatiently expecting the arrival of the Hamburgh mail. I have seen in the midst of the Strand a Barber and a Baker, "with open mouth, swallowing" the contents of a daily paper, and at the risk of their lives much more attentive to what is going on upon the Continent than in the street. A man, unaccustomed to the elastic force of determined folly, might suppose that the absurd rumours, contradictory statements, and palpable falsehoods, that abound in our diurnal prints, would have a tendency to check this prevailing distemper; and that the mortification of being laughed at for their credulity would in some degree diminish the catalogue of our Ephemeral politicians. The contrary is evidently the case; the coffee-house gleaner, provided his scraps of information procure him a semi-circle of listeners, and a momentary elevation, little heeds the depression that follows; is the first to laugh at his own baldness, confesses the whole account a mere tale in, determines to be more

careful in future, runs the whole town over next morning for fresh information, and in the evening again enjoys the satisfaction of being—laughed at for his pains.

This insatiable thirst after foreign intelligence operates with increased force during a War, when the mind is more heated with political contest, and when the fluctuating events of war may in some degree excuse the ferment they create. At such a period, when our brows are “bound with victorious wreaths,” and the loyal Englishman shews his abhorrence of French principles by throwing combustibles into his neighbour’s house; not only martial habits are assumed, but martial phrases are incorporated into the language to evince our warmth in the common cause. In a bargain I lately had occasion to make with my Fruiterer, instead of asking me as usual whether I had made up my mind, he laconically demanded my *ultimatum*; and a letter I received from a Grazier last week discarded the old fashioned conclusion of *Your humble servant*, and in its stead begged me to accept his *assurances of high consideration*. Mr. Drawl, of Lloyd’s coffee house, in making an award between two persons who were sick of a tedious law-suit, called them *belligerent powers*, and awarded that each party should be placed in the *status ante bellum*, having previously informed one of them that he came to him on the part of the other with *full powers to negotiate a peace*. If new words were the only innovation to be complained of, perhaps the misfortune would not be great; but unluckily new words create in many minds an inclination to dive into their original meaning, and thus men are led into the mazes of political disquisition, and dwell with eagerness upon foreign events, to the utter destruction of their domestic comforts.

I shall conclude the present Number with some extracts from an odd kind of Diary, which seems to have been kept by some person who has adopted the military language, but at the same time appears to consider it a folly to pry into foreign battles and sieges, when our native country can exhibit so many remarkable and interesting occurrences:

Bond street.—Yesterday, about half-past three o’clock, a press-gang seized two men habited in trowers and check shirts and neckcloths. They stoutly denied belonging to the fleet, and swore many oaths, which strengthened the sus-

picion against them. Being carried before a Justice, and unable to prove by what means they gained a livelihood, the trowers, check shirts, and neckcloths were deemed conclusive, and they were triumphantly carried away by the press-gang.

Coachmakers Hall.—Yesterday afternoon, Patrick Puzzlebrain, Esq. Citizen and Soap-boiler, accompanied by a numerous train of light-headed infantry, proceeded to take possession of our rostrum, which (having nobody to oppose him) he valiantly effected, and forthwith gave out for the evening’s debate “Devil or no Devil?” The subject was very ably treated by many Gentlemen of profound erudition and great natural talents. Mr. Slash, whom fortune, envious of his rising abilities, had condemned to the humble occupation of a Surgeon’s pupil, evinced great wisdom in the course of the debate; and, having clearly demonstrated the non-existence of a Devil, he proceeded, by a natural gradation, to prove the non-existence of the Soul, which he shrewdly demonstrated by observing that he had dissected every part of the human body, and could find no cavity adapted to receiving it. The whole assembly applauded the ingenuity of the observation; but, in the midst of their theological pursuits, his Satannic Majesty, enraged that his old friends should presume to annihilate him without his consent, sounded the alarm to the Magistrate, who immediately made his appearance, surrounded by his staff officers, and the whole gang of Reformers were lodged in the Poultry Compter.”

White Conduit House.—The inhabitants of this place were last week put into considerable alarm by the return of Captain Cormorant, Deputy of the Ward of Guzzledown, and Commander in Chief of a Volunteer Corps. He appeared inclined to storm the fort, but a heavy shower of rain compelled him to retreat in some disorder. It seems, the Governor of this place, upon a former occasion, admitted the said Captain with his men into the garrison, upon the express condition, that nothing should be devoured till paid for. With this condition Captain Cormorant seemingly complied, but treacherously, upon a signal given, the drum beat to arms, and the whole corps instantly proceeded to plunder the defenceless garrison. The miners worked their way into the cellar; the Grenadiers seized the upper apartments; while the rifle-men took the larder by storm, and
a whole

a whole family of turkies, geese, and fowls were cruelly put to the knife. The Governor, in this extremity, dispatched a courier to Sam. Serge, a linen-draper, his brother-in-law, who with a chosen body of indentured troops arrived on the spur of the occasion, and valiantly drove the enemy from the citadel, leaving 12 men dead drunk, and two wounded, besides several spencers, umbrellas, canes, toothpicks, and opera glasses.

Drury Lane. — A grand new play (from the German) is in hand, and will speedily be produced, entitled "Mote-guma; or, Barbarism the only true Civilization." This piece, pursuant to the laudable plan which the German Stage has adopted for some years past, represents in strong colours to the good people of Europe their folly in supposing that they have made any progress in civilization, when in fact they every day sink deeper in the mire of depravity and superstition, from the sole circumstance of their being governed by Kings. In this new piece, the gross superstition of the Mexicans is denominated holy enthusiasm; their human sacrifices are called excess of piety; and their treachery and dishonesty softened into policy and valour; while, on the other hand, every failing of their rivals the Spaniards is hyperbolically magnified and held up to public odium "a la mode de Paris." By advices from the upper boxes we learn that a serious *fracas* took place a few evenings ago, in which three bankers' clerks, two orange women, and a corps of Cyprians, particularly distinguished themselves. The case-carriers at first stoutly stood their ground, and offered to give the enemy battle in the plain below. But their wary adversaries were too prudent to hazard a general engagement, and by hanging on their skirts and harassing them in the rear, so discomposed them, that they soon made a precipitate

retreat, each having left his baggage behind him.

Covent Garden. — The forces under General H — have given the death-blow to the scattered troops of sense and nature by acting for the first time a grand new tragic pantomime, entitled "The Haunted Well; or, Harlequin in Germany;" in which an effort is made how far the pathos of tragedy can be blended with the tricks of pantomime. For this purpose, Harlequin, who is supposed to have heard that his father is immured in a dungeon, in the Castle of Grimgriffin, takes a surprizing leap over the moat, darts like lightning over the ramparts of the Castle, ransacks the whole building, and with his wooden sword (a present from the Genius of Pentonville) hews down every body that happens to fall in his way. Having searched the whole building in vain, he dives headlong into a draw-well three hundred and twenty-five feet in depth, and from a cavern at the bottom brings up his father alive, "with each ferocious feature grim with ooze." At this instant Columbine is brought upon the stage in a white gown and lilac slippers, shrieking and struggling in the arms of Harlequin's elder brother, distinguished by a black wig and purple beard, and a protuberance on his left shoulder. — The plot now thickens: the reverend father falls dead upon the stage in a drosy — Harlequin senior is thrown into the draw-well, and Harlequin junior, after embracing his beloved Columbine, stabs her and makes his exit, with a moralizing speech, to the wonder and delight of every spectator. N. B. The pantomime having been received with unbounded and rapturous applause by a numerous and respectable audience, will be repeated every night during the present century.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

FOR the information of thy Correspondent James Gee, I send the following Extract — as I perceive the Magazine for this last Month has not noticed his enquiries. When I can feel myself serviceable in the informing the minds of any serious enquirers after truth, in all its manifestations, particularly when it tends to establishing men's

minds to depend on that truth as revealed by God to his creatures, and fixing a firmer belief that the Scriptures are the oldest and truest writings now extant, and a true declaration of the will of God to man, and the only authentic history to be depended upon — in doing this, where circumstances open a way, I feel in my place and duty; — as one who

wishes

wishes to fulfill the Law and the Prophets, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and thy Neighbour as thyself."—One of those despised people, called Quakers.

"THE Books," says Du Pin, in his Ecclesiastical History, "that are attributed to Hytaspes and Hermes Trismegistus, also called Mercurius Trismegistus, and cited likewise by the ancient Fathers, are not more genuine than the verses of the Sibyls. There is nothing now extant of Hytaspes, and this Author was altogether unknown to the ancient heathens; but the same thing cannot be said of Mercurius, sir-named Trismegistus*, who is mentioned by the most ancient Pagan writers † as an incomparable person, and an inventor of all the liberal arts and sciences. He was an Egyptian, and more ancient than all the Authors whose works are still extant: he is believed to be as old as Moses; he either wrote, or at least it is said that he wrote twenty-five or thirty thousand volumes. But we have only two dialogues at present under his name, one thereof is called *Pœmander*, and the other *Asclepius*, who are the principal speakers. The first treatise is concerning the will of God, and the second treats of the divine power; these have been cited by the ancient Fathers, to prove the truth of our re-

ligion, by the authority of so famous an author. But it is certain they cannot be his ‡, for the Author of these treatises is a modern *Platonick* Christian, who argues from the principles of that philosophy, and hath taken from the Holy Scripture that which he writ concerning the Word of God, and the Creation of the World."

These observations of Du Pin sufficiently confute the assertion of this Author's Editor, of "his books being written some hundreds of years *before* Moses' time;" as it appears they were written some *thousands* of years *afterwards*! or he could never have quoted Authors who were not then in existence. The preface of Du Pin contains most excellent rules to form a judgment upon the authenticity of books, and may be read with great profit on this subject. I wish not to take up room in such a valuable publication needlessly, but cannot refrain from one more extract; it is from this preface:

"The internal proofs are drawn from the books themselves—either by the time there set down, by the opinions maintained, or by the stile wherein it is written. Time is one of the most certain proofs; a book cannot belong to that time, pretended to have been written in, when we find in it marks of a later date.

* In Greek *τρισμέγιστος*, the Egyptians call him Thacut; some affirm that he was styled Trismegistus by the Grecians, because he was a great King, a great Priest, and a great Philosopher; others, as Lactantius, that his name was attributed to him by reason of his incomparable learning.

† Plato in *Phædrus* declares, that he invented the Characters of Letters, together with Arts and Sciences. Cicero, in Lib. 3. de *Naturo Deorum*, assures us, that he governed the Egyptians, and that he gave them laws and found out the characters of their writings; it is recorded by Diodorus Siculus, that he taught the Grecians the art of discovering the secrets of the mind. And we are informed by Jamblichus, who quotes Manetho and Schilus, that he wrote above thirty-five thousand Volumes. St. Clemens Alexandrinus, in *Stromat.* Lib. 6. makes mention of forty-two books of this Author, and gives an account of the subject of some of them. The works of Mercurius Trismegistus are cited as favourable to the Christian Religion by the Author of the Exhortation to the Gentiles, said to be St. Justin, by Lactantius in the Fourth Book of his *Institutions*, by St. Clement in Lib. 1. *Stromat.* by St. Augustine in *Tract. de 5. Heres.* and in Lib. 8. *De Civit. Dei*, chap. 23, by St. Cyril of Alexandria, in Lib. 1. *contr. Julianum*, and by many others.

‡ The Eternity and Divinity of the Word is clearly explained in the *Pœmander*, and the Author of this Book attributes to the Son the quality of being consubstantial with the Father; he declares, that he is the Son of God our God, who proceeds from the intellect of the Father, and he makes use of the very words of the Septuagint, in describing the creation of the world, he discourseth of the fall of the first man: in short, he copies out several passages of the Old and New Testament, and follows the principles of the modern *Platonick* philosophy. But the book entitled *Asclepius* hath not altogether so great a tincture of Christianity. The Author treats therein of Idolatry after an exquisite manner; he explains the Greek word *ἰδωμεν*; he transcribes many things out of the Holy Scriptures, and the works of the Grecian writers: lastly, he foretels the extirpation of the Egyptian religion.

These

These marks are false dates; for 'tis an ordinary thing for impostors, that are generally ignorant, to date a book after the death of the Author to whom they ascribe it, &c.—Opinions that were not maintained till a long time after the Author whose name it bears—terms made use of not customary till after his death—errors, as extant in his time, that did not spring up till afterwards—ceremonies,

rites, and customs, that were not in use in his time—or when he treats of matters that were never spoken of in the time when the real Author was alive.”—These rules, it is apparant, were not adhered to by the Editor of *Hermes Trismegistus*, who could not know any thing of the *jargon of Masonick Christianity*, “some hundreds of years before Moses wrote.”

THOUGHTS

ON SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL FRENCH DRAMATIC POETS.

BY A FRENCHMAN.

P. CORNEILLE.

CORNEILLE had the sole and singular glory of creating his art, and fixing its limits.

He has been imitated by many; he has been surpassed by none.

He found no models, but he will serve as a model to the latest posterity.

In creating him, Nature made an effort, from which she will perhaps rest for many ages.

To his genius alone he owed his productions, and their success.

He was obliged to invent his pieces, to form actors, and to create an audience.

He preceded the splendid age of Louis XIV. which, but for him, would perhaps never have existed.

In Richelieu he first found a patron, and afterwards a rival. But the Minister was always obliged to do homage to the Writer. His works extorted admiration, and his person esteem.

Corneille lived and died poor, because genius, which produces wonders of excellence, knows not how to solicit pensions. He had however a pension, without asking for it, and which, but for Despreaux, he would have lost by a court intrigue.

It is perhaps to the tragedies of Corneille that revolution is to be ascribed, which regenerated the minds of the French; that republic fermentation, which at the death of Louis XIII. had nearly changed the face of the kingdom.

Corneille possessed that great character which does not always accompany eminent talents, but which is the seal stamped by nature on the man of genius.

Posterity has not yet decided between *Cinna*, *Polieucte*, *Le Cid*, *Rodogune*, and

Horaces. Any one of these pieces would establish the reputation of a great writer; all of them constitute but a part of that of Corneille.

In *Nicomede* he created a species of dramatic writing in which he has had no imitators.

It was reserved for this great man to be the father of both species of dramatic composition, and the same hand which wrote *La Mort de Pompée* wrote also *Le Menteur*.

The *Menteur* is the first piece of character that appeared in France, and the only comedy before Moliere entitled to a continuance of the public esteem.

Corneille was sometimes the friend of the great, but never their slave. He could resist Cardinal Richelieu, who made Europe tremble. Power shrinks before genius.

Corneille is the only writer who obtained with universal consent the surname of Great, a title that had before been conferred solely on princes and heroes.

All the audience rose up when Corneille, loaded with years and with glory, entered the theatre, and the great Condé himself did homage to the Author of *Cinna*.

He lived to a considerable age without surviving his talents, and in his last works we frequently perceive the same flashes of genius which blaze forth in his first.

He was modest, simple, true. If he had the consciousness of his ability, he betrayed at least nothing of the pride of it.

The town of Rouen, which has given birth to so many illustrious characters, glories

glories particularly in having produced Corneille. It is honour enough for it, and with this circumstance we conclude our eulogium.

RACINE.

RACINE was one of the first ornaments of the most splendid age of the universe.

The faithful adorer of the ancients, he learned in their school to subjugate the admiration of the moderns.

No person knew better than Racine all the labyrinths of the human heart. Its impenetrable folds were like a book always open to his view. He could touch the finest feelings with a delicacy peculiar to himself, and those who have since attempted to imitate him in this respect have only displayed his superiority in more striking colours.

Racine does not lay hold of the heart at once; he insinuates himself by degrees; but once established there, he reigns omnipotent.

Before Racine, we knew nothing of those sweet emotions, those delicious cords of sensibility on which he played; we shed no real tears over imaginary misfortunes.

The heroes whom he paints are in a manner like ourselves. We are interested warmly in their fate; they become our fathers, our brothers, our friends; we participate in all the sentiments they experience.

Racine paints with equal superiority the rage of love and the workings of ambition, paternal tenderness, and the torments of jealousy, the simplicity and candour of infancy, and the magnanimity of heroism; all the passions are at his command; nothing is beyond his genius.

It is not in reading Racine that we perceive the weakness and sterility of the French language. Nothing equals the harmony of his verses, unless it be the justness of his thoughts.

It is not by a multiplicity of events, by theatrical trick, or by the number of his personages, that he pleases and interests us. Action is the soul of tragedies in general; the genius of Racine could do without it. It is not the interest of curiosity that prevails in his pieces; we enjoy the present without thinking of the future; we wish to dwell on every scene, and we lament the rapidity of time.

Of all the tragedies that have appeared on the stage, that of *Berenice* has perhaps the least action; and who will say that it is not one of the most interesting.

Racine is perhaps the only dramatic author who gains by being read, because the stage, while it hides the defects of style, prevents at the same time many beauties from being discovered.

The mind of Racine was mild, gentle, and sensible, yet he had from his infancy a taste for epigram, and it required some effort to give his genius a different turn.

I pity those who do not relish Racine; they are barbarians unworthy the name of men of letters.

Racine has secured to the French theatre a superiority which all nations acknowledge, and which they dare not contest.

The respect which Racine entertained for the Ancients proves how worthy he was of being added to their number.

There is more philosophy in one tragedy of Racine than in all the works of our modern reformers, who have dared to accuse him of want of philosophy.

Louis XIV. gave a proof of his judgment in continuing to encourage Racine; and he thus honoured that talent which gave the greatest lustre to his reign.

Some verses of *Britannicus* were a lesson to the Monarch, and caused him to sacrifice one of his fondest propensities. We know not which to admire most in this, the docility of the Sovereign, or the courage of the poet.

Racine, fought after, honoured, entertained by the first personages of the age, preferred the society of his friends to that of the great. He refused an entertainment at the great Condé's, to dine on a carp with his family; an anecdote that proves the goodness of his heart, and is not unworthy of a place in his history.

Despreaux taught Racine with difficulty to make easy verses; he was his constant admirer and friend, and said that his *Albalie*, though it had no success at Court, was his best work.

Corneille quarrelled with Racine for one line of the comedy of the *Plaideurs*, a circumstance not at all to his honour.

Moliere, La Fontaine, and Despreaux were the constant friends of Racine; they polished their talents together, and perfected their works by the mutual severity of their criticisms.

Racine ceased to write for the theatre at the age of thirty-eight years. There were twelve years between his *Phedre* and his *Esther*; and when we reflect, that in this space of time he produced six chief *d'œuvres*, we cannot but detest the envy of those who sow with bitterness the career of genius.

We are indebted to Madame de Maintenon for his *Esther* and *Atbalie*, which Racine composed for S. Cyr, and for this benefit I can pardon in her a number of infirmities and errors.

The prefaces of Racine are models of style, of conciseness, and modesty. It is to be regretted that he did not write more in prose, as there is in it a neatness and elegance which few writers have equalled.

Racine died in his fifty-ninth year of an excess of sensibility, of which his love of humanity was the cause.

He was the glory of his age and nation, and to the shame of both the monument is yet to be found that contains his ashes.

MOLIERE.

If I were asked who was the greatest preacher of the last age, I would answer without hesitation, Moliere.

The comedies of Moliere have operated more reforms than the sermons of Bourdaloue have made converts.

The thundering voice of the Christian orator terrified the vicious, without eradicating their vices; the inimitable pencil of the comic poet forced vice and absurdity to conceal themselves, to avoid the resemblance of his paintings.

The first work of Moliere was a comedy of character, and if it be not a *chef d'œuvre*, it at least surpasses all that had preceded it, with the exception of the *Menteur*.

Moliere was thirty-eight years old when he began to write; he died at fifty-three; it is difficult to conceive how he could in so few years furnish so many admirable pieces.

Louis XIV. predicted that Moliere would give lustre to his reign. He was his constant protector and support. He defended him against devotees, physicians, and fops. But for the firmness of Louis XIV. the *Tartuffe* would never have appeared on the stage.

The *Tartuffe* is without dispute the sublimest work that ever came from the hands of man. The tears start from my eyes when I think of Moliere's reply to Despreaux, who congratulated him on this play: "Patience, my friend, you shall one day see something much superior." He died six years after, and his occupations as a comedian and manager of the company prevented his fulfilling his intention. It is supposed that

he referred to *L'Homme de Cour*, a subject which engaged his attention till his death, but of which no fragment could be found among his papers. What a loss for the dramatic art! And who will dare attempt a character which Moliere himself placed above his *Tartuffe*. I am almost tempted to reproach the memory of Louis XIV. for not freeing Moliere from the cares which, necessary to his fortune, hindered the exertions of his genius.

Moliere derived from the Ancients some of his works, and it was giving them new life; but he borrowed from no source but his mind the *Misanthrope*, *Tartuffe*, and *Les Femmes Savantes*.

He had the fate of those who are born with a too susceptible heart, he loved more than he was loved, and the bitterness of jealousy defeated his success, and accelerated his death. He found, however, in friendship the consolations which a more tender sentiment refused him. Despreaux, Chapelle, and La Fontaine were those of his contemporaries of whose society he was most fond, and who, by a just return, contributed their utmost to gain for him before hand the suffrage of posterity.

Courtiers feared Moliere, but the favour of the Monarch saved him from their snares. They were frequently obliged to applaud characteristic portraits, of which they had themselves furnished the models.

No writer has better observed dramatic propriety, better developed the characters he has treated, better pursued the rout of the passions through all the intricacies of the human heart.

Moliere is translated into all languages, and played on the theatre of every polished nation. He has universally extended the empire of French literature. He is the poet of all times, of all ages, of all countries; a glory which he divides only with La Fontaine.

Moliere was the scourge of the wicked, and the father of the unfortunate; he was just, sensible, and good, and never did misery ask his success in vain.

Under an exterior serious and cold, Moliere concealed an ardent soul, a lively imagination, and a compassionate heart. It is known that his humanity was the cause of his death, and this sacrifice, made by virtue to the love of his fellow-creatures, puts the last seal to his glory.

REGNARD.

REGNARD.

IT is certainly not as a moralist that Regnard occupies the next place to Moliere in the list of dramatic writers.

We will not dispute a rank which public opinion seems to have accorded him, though the judgment of literary men runs counter to it.

Regnard is more gay than humorous, more humorous than comic. He is satisfied when he makes us laugh, and seems to confine to this all his pretensions. The rights of the comic muse are however much more extensive, and the drama would never have been the first of arts, if it served only to make us merry.

Regnard is truly moral in one of his pieces only, and the claim to this piece Dufresny disputes with him.

It will readily be perceived that we refer to the *Foncur*, a work that is placed immediately after the admirable productions of Moliere and the *Metromanie*. What leads us to think that the claims of Dufresny are well founded, is, that in all his dramatic career Regnard has not been able to produce any thing at all to compare with it in merit. The other pieces of Regnard form a dangerous

school for manners, but they often by their pleasantry make the most rigid philosopher smile.

If Regnard had entitled his *Légataire Universel* the *Punition du Celibat*, it would have been the most moral piece on the stage; at present it is the most dangerous.

Regnard has done great injury to the dramatic art by turning it from its moral end, which is considered by philosophers as the chief *apanage* of comedy. He conceived that he ought to pursue a different road from that of the author of *Tartuffe*, by striving to please by other means. He felt that the vicinity of this great man was too dangerous for him.

The life of Regnard exhibits a romance very extraordinary, and scarcely credible. The dangers he ran in his numerous travels, the singular adventures that happened to him, the strange events which sprung up under his feet, are entertaining to read, and furnish matter for a variety of reflexions.

Regnard wrote with singular facility in the midst of a dissipated life, which was not extended beyond his thirty-fifth year.

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

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

A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean, and round the World; in which the Coast of *North-West* AMERICA has been carefully examined, and accurately surveyed. Undertaken by his Majesty's Command; principally with a View to ascertain the Existence of any Navigable Communication between the North Pacific and North Atlantic Oceans. Performed in the Years 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, and 1795, in the DISCOVERY Sloop of War, and armed Tender CHATHAM, under the Command of CAPTAIN GEORGE VANCOUVER. Imperial Quarto. 3 Volumes. G. G. and J. Robinson and J. Edwards.

THIS very splendid and expensive Work is dedicated to his Majesty by Mr. John Vancouver, brother to the able and indefatigable Navigator, who performed the Voyage and composed the major part of it.

As an honourable testimony of the services rendered to his country by this arduous and hazardous undertaking, the King was graciously pleased to permit Captain Vancouver to present to him in person the Narrative of his labours; but before he could avail himself of the Royal Prodescension, it pleased the Divine Providence to withdraw him from his Majesty's service, and from the society of his friends; leaving us to regret the loss of another gallant officer and experienced seaman, in consequence of the hardships and fatigues he had undergone in this, and a former Voyage, to the remote regions so amply surveyed in the present Work*.

In the Dedication, Mr. Vancouver communicates information of the highest importance to all future Navigators, who may be induced, from motives of curiosity, or from commercial interest, to undertake new discoveries. We shall take the liberty to give it in his own words:

"Under the auspices of your Majesty, the late indefatigable Captain Cook had already shewn that a *Southern Continent* did not exist, and had ascertained the important fact of the near approximation of the Northern Shores of *Asia* to those of *America*. To those great discoveries, the exertions of Captain Vancouver will, I trust, be found to have added the complete certainty, that, within the limits of his researches on the continental shore of *North-West America*, no internal Sea, or other navigable communication whatever exists, uniting the *Pacific* and *Atlantic* Oceans."

And what loyal subject can contemplate the attainment of this desirable knowledge, without revering the august Patron of those repeated Voyages, which, since the year 1764, have enabled Great Britain to acquire that vast accession of Geographical knowledge, through the persevering spirit of her successive distinguished circumnavigators; encouraged, supported, and honourably rewarded by our patriotic Sovereign.

The general utility of these Voyages of Discovery, we shall have occasion to state more at large in our future Reviews of the Second and Third Volumes; the present being confined to Vol. I. we shall only notice in this place what Captain Vancouver has stated with respect to seamen who may hereafter be employed

either in his Majesty's, or the Merchants' service, to navigate ships to the same coasts:

"The great improvement, by which the most remote parts of the terrestrial globe are brought so easily within our reach (from the introduction of nautical astronomy into marine education), would nevertheless have been comparatively of little utility, had not those happy means been discovered for preserving the lives and health of the officers and seamen engaged in such distant and perilous undertakings, which were so successfully practised by Captain Cook, the first great discoverer of this salutary system, in all his latter voyages round the globe. But in none have the effects of his wise regulations, regimen, and discipline, been more manifest, than in the course of the expedition, of which the following pages are designed to treat. To an unremitting attention, not only to food, cleanliness, ventilation, and an early administration of antiseptic provisions and medicines, but also to prevent as much as possible the chance of indisposition, by prohibiting individuals from carelessly exposing themselves to the influence of climate, or unhealthy indulgences in times of relaxation, and by relieving them from fatigue and the inclemency of the weather the moment the nature of their duty would permit them to retire; is to be ascribed the preservation of the health and lives of sea-faring people on long voyages. Instead of vessels returning from parts, by no means very remote, with the loss of one half, and sometimes two-thirds of their crews, in consequence of scorbutic, and other contagious disorders; instances are now not wanting of laborious services having been performed in the most distant regions, in which, after an absence of more than three or four years, during which time the vessels had been subjected to all the vicissitudes of climate, from the scorching heat of the *Torrid Zone* to the freezing blasts of the *Arctic* or *Antarctic* circles, the crews have returned in perfect health, and consisting nearly of every individual they had carried out; whilst those who unfortunately had not survived, either from accident or disease, did not exceed in number the mortality that might reasonably have been expected, during the same period of time, in the most healthy situations of this country. To these valuable im-

* The late Capt. Vancouver accompanied Capt. Cook in the *Resolution*, in 1771, on the Voyage he then made round the World.

provements, Great Britain is at this time in a great measure indebted for her present exalted station amongst the nations of the earth."

Of the great commercial objects which his Majesty had in view, by commanding this expedition, the reader cannot form any adequate judgment, but by the perusal of the instructions given to Captain Vancouver by the Lords of the Admiralty, which are very properly given at large in the Introduction to this Volume; together with additional instructions sent out to him by the *Dædalus* transport, accompanied with a letter from Count Florida Blanca, the King of Spain's Prime Minister, dated at Aranjuez, May 12th, 1791, to the Governor, or Commander of the Port of St. Lawrence, in NOOTKA Sound, ordering the surrender of all the buildings and districts, or parcels of land, to his Britannic Majesty's officer, who should be the bearer of that letter, which were occupied by British subjects in 1789; and we find that this important cession was made in due form to Captain Vancouver, in conformity to the first article of the Convention between the Courts of Madrid and London, dated October 28th, 1790.

An Advertisement from the Editor accounts for the delay of the publication for so long a period as nearly three years; it was occasioned by the fatal illness of Captain Vancouver, which prevented him from finishing his narrative; but it is necessary to observe, that the two first Volumes, and as far as page 288 of the last, were printed before his decease; that he had gone through a laborious examination of the impression, and had compared it with the engraved Charts and Head-lands of his Discoveries, from the commencement of the Survey in the year 1791, to the conclusion of it at the port of Valparaiso, on his return to England in 1795. He had also prepared the Introduction, and a further part of the Journal, as far as page 408, of the last Volume. The whole, therefore, of the important part of the Work, which comprehends his Geographical discoveries and improvements, is now presented to the public, exactly as it would have been, had Captain Vancouver been still living. And upon the most authentic testimony of professional men we are enabled to declare, that the Editor has done equal justice to his deceased brother and to the public; for he has spared no pains to procure the information and

assistance which was requisite to enable him to complete the work, and he acknowledges himself particularly indebted to Lieutenant, now Captain Puget.

Before we proceed to give a satisfactory account of the progress of the Voyage, so far as it is related in Vol. I. we must be permitted to express a sincere regret that some measure is not taken by the Lords of the Admiralty, to reward the Authors of such useful national Works as the present, in so liberal a manner as to induce them to be satisfied with publishing the Narratives of their Voyages in a form, and at a price, within the reach of the Masters and Mates of ships in the Merchants' service. In the instance now before us, it is much to be lamented, for we suppose the copy-right of this expensive edition is become the property of respectable book sellers, which in point of honour precludes any piratical abridgements, yet above one third of the three Volumes consists of Nautical, Geographical, and Astronomical Observations of the first importance to the numerous class of mariners just mentioned, who cannot afford to pay Six Guineas even for such beneficial knowledge. In Russia, a growing Maritime and Commercial Empire, books of this kind are printed by the Royal College at St. Petersburg, and circulated in all the sea-port towns, at a very small expence. It was the same in France and in Holland, under their former Governments. This is thrown out as a hint, not as a censure.

The vessels equipped for the Voyage were *The Discovery* Sloop of War, burthen 340 tons, and *The Chatham* armed Tender, of 135 tons; the crew of the *Discovery*, including the officers, consisted of 100 men, and Mr. Puget was Second Lieutenant. The crew of the Tender consisted of 45, including the officers, viz. the Commander Lieutenant Broughton, one Lieutenant, and the Master.

A proper tribute of gratitude is paid in the Introduction to the Board of Admiralty; to Lord Grenville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; to the Commissioners of the Navy; and to the Board of Ordnance; for the attention, care, and liberality, shewn in the different departments, to provide every thing necessary, expedient, and comfortable, as well for the personal accommodation of the officers and men, as for the accomplishment of the objects of the Voyage: and we particularly recommend those whom it may concern, to extract the list of such pro-

provisions and medicines as were peculiarly calculated to preserve the health of the crews, in traversing the remote parts of the globe they were destined to explore, and to support them under extraordinary labour and fatigue.

The two vessels sailed from Falmouth on the 1st of April 1791; and as, by his instructions, Captain Vancouver was to proceed to the Sandwich Islands, and to pass the ensuing winter in that station, we find him pursuing the accustomed track, and have little to notice respecting the Voyage till his arrival on the coasts of New Holland, where they entered the first port they had made since their departure from the Cape of Good Hope. And here it may be said, that their discoveries first commenced, as he made a more accurate survey of this coast than any of his predecessors, excepting only the island called *Amsterdam*, by Mr. Cox, of which a particular description, with some curious circumstances respecting the hot and cold springs adjoining to each other, is given by the Editor of his Voyage*, since confirmed by the Editor of Lord Macartney's Embassy to China. This island, on account of the thick and rainy weather, our Navigators could not get sight of. The port they gained was honoured by Capt. Vancouver with the name of KING GEORGE THE THIRD'S *Sound*, and having taken possession with the usual formalities of all the land they could descry from this station to the N. W. of a Cape, on which he had bestowed the title of *Cape Chatbam*, in honour of the then First Lord of the Admiralty, on the 29th of September; and being the anniversary of the birth of the Princess Royal, he named the harbour, behind the Sound, PRINCESS ROYAL *Harbour*. For a fuller account of the country and productions on this part of the S. W. Coast of New Holland, we refer the speculative reader to Chap. III. of this Volume. King George the Third's Sound is situated in lat. 35 deg. 5 min. S. long. 118 deg. 17 min. An elegant engraved view of a deserted Indian Village, in this Sound, illustrates the description of the country. There seems, however, to have been an error in calling the oyster bank, which they named *Oyster Harbour*, a new discovery; for it appears

to be the very identical spot to which Mr. Cox gave the same name; and of which an engraved Chart and Head land is given in a drawing by Lieut. Mortimer, the companion of Mr. Cox †.

In Dusky Bay, New Zealand, our Navigators met with violent storms, in one of which the Discovery was in great danger, and Capt. Vancouver declares, that though this was his fifth voyage to New Zealand and its neighbourhood, he never contended with so violent a tempest and such boisterous weather; and in subsequent gales he lost sight of the Chatham, which however arrived safe at Otaheite before the Discovery. As the Sandwich Islands were the appointed stations of both ships, to which they were to repair in the intervals of the seasons proper for carrying on, and completing the surveys of the continental shore of North West America, it necessarily occasioned them to make two visits of considerable duration to those Islands; we shall therefore connect our account of both in our Review of the Second Volume; and for the present follow the course of our Navigator's Voyage as far as it is comprized in Vol. I.

On Sunday morning, the 18th of March 1792, they took their departure from the Sandwich Islands, steering to the Eastward or Northward, as the wind veered, with pleasant weather, but with such a gentle breeze, that on the 7th of April they had only reached the latitude of 35 deg. 25 min. longitude 217 deg. 24 min. here they found themselves in the midst of immense multitudes of sea-blubber, of the species of the *Medusa Villia*, so that the surface of the ocean, as far as the eye could reach, was covered with these animals (or rather insects) in such abundance, that even a pea could hardly be dropped clear of them, and they attended the ships over a space of seven degrees of longitude. The particular description given of this natural curiosity we do not remember to have met with in any former Book of Voyages; we have therefore taken the liberty to extract it, for the gratification of the lovers of Natural History. Mr. Menzies, the Surgeon of the Discovery, and Mr. James Johnstone, Master of the Chatham, are the Gentlemen who spared no pains to inspect the

* See Observations and Remarks during a Voyage to the Islands of Amsterdam, Maria's Islands, near Van Dieman's Land, and the North West Coast of America, in the brig Mercury, commanded by Henry Cox, Esq. By Lieutenant George Mortimer, of the Marines. London. J. Sewell, Cornhill, 1791.

† Observations, &c. p. 17, dated July 7th, 1782.

formation of these worms or caterpillars : "The largest of the blubbers did not exceed four inches in circumference, and adhering to them was found a worm of a beautiful blue colour, much resembling a caterpillar, about an inch and a half long, thickest toward the head, forming a three-sided figure, its back being the broadest; its belly or under part was provided with a festooned membrane, with which it attached itself to the *medusa willilia*. Along the ridge connecting the sides and back from the shoulders to the tail, on each side, are numberless small fibres, about the eighth of an inch in length, like the downy hair of insects, but much more substantial; probably intended to assist the animal in its progress through the water.—The blubbers are of an oval form, quite flat, measuring about an inch and an half the longest way; their under-side is somewhat concave; the edges, for near a quarter of an inch in width, are of a deep blue colour, changing inwardly to a pale green; the substance being much thinner and more transparent there, than on the upper side. Perpendicularly to the plain of their surface stands a very thin membrane, extending nearly the whole length of its longest diameter, in a diagonal direction; it is about an inch in height, and forms a segment of a circle. This membrane, which seemed to serve all the purposes of a fin and a sail, was sometimes observed to be erect; at others, lying flat, which was generally the case in the morning; but as the day advanced, it became extended. Whether this was voluntary, or the effect of the Sun's influence, was a question not easily to be decided. When the membrane was down, these little animals were collected into small clusters, were apparently destitute of any motion, and their colour at that time seemed of a dark green." Such is the distinct account given by the two Gentlemen on board of different ships, and Mr. Menzies considered them as a new genus. It remains for experienced Naturalists to consider if it be so, or whether the state in which they observed them was not one of those transmutations such as Silk and other Worms or Caterpillars undergo, and whether, after all, these were not of that species of the *Nautilus* described by former Navigators and Naturalists.

On the 19th of April they made Cape *Mendocino*, the highest projecting headland on the sea shore of this part of *New Albion*. This Cape is formed by

two high promontories, about ten miles apart; the Southernmost, which is the highest, much resembles *Duanoze*: it is situated in latitude 48 deg. 19 min. longitude 235 deg. 53 min. The shores of this country are described as composed of rocky islets, extending about a mile into the sea: to the most projecting, situated in latitude 41 deg. 8 min. longitude 236 deg. 5 min. the Captain gave the name of *Rocky Point*. It is curious to observe the number of names in the course of the expedition given by him and the Commander of the Chatham to barren Capes, Mountains, Head-lands, and Bays, sufficient to form a little pocket dictionary, and it may excite a good-humoured smile, that they comprize great officers of state, Admirals and Generals, and component parts of both Houses of Parliament. The survey of the whole coast of New Albion, the description of a port to which they gave the name of Port Discovery, from the probability of being its first European visitors, is highly entertaining; and, affording them an agreeable asylum, as well as a resting place, after a fatiguing turbulent voyage along the coasts of New Albion, they distinguished the land, which was fertile and luxuriant, by the name of Protection Island; it is situated in 48 deg. 7 min. 30 sec. longitude 237 deg. 31½ min. Of this part of the country, we have an elegant plate, presenting a view of four remarkable supported poles in a port, which they named Port Townsend; on the tops of two of the poles was stuck a human head, recently placed there. The hair and flesh were nearly perfect; and the heads appeared to carry the evidence of fury or revenge, as in driving the stakes through the throat to the cranium, the sagittal, with part of the scalp, was borne on their points some inches above the rest of the skull. Between the stakes a fire had been made, and near it some calcined bones were observed; but none of these appearances enabled us to satisfy ourselves concerning the manner in which the bodies were disposed of. "The poles were undoubtedly intended to answer some particular purpose; but whether of a religious, civil, or military nature, must be left to some future investigation."

On Sunday the 6th of May the crews, for the first time since they left the Cape of Good Hope, were indulged with a holiday, and they were visited by a few of the natives, who brought them some fish and venison for sale. In their persons, canoes, arms, implements, &c. they

they seemed to resemble the inhabitants of Nootka; they offered two children of about six and seven years of age in barter for some copper, which they were very anxious to obtain; but Captain Vancouver expressly prohibited this cruel traffic. Deserted Indian villages were discovered in the inlets which they surveyed, sending out detached parties for that purpose. In other parts they met with a considerable number of natives sitting together on the grass, who remained quite tranquil on their near approach, and the Captain observes, that all the Indians of these parts offered them every civility, shewed tokens of a friendly disposition, and did not appear to be a ferocious race.

Continuing their course Northward, they passed the straits, supposed to be those navigated and described by John de Fuca, a Greek Pilot, in 1592, and since called after him; they proceeded regularly towards the attainment of their principal object, and the first error they corrected was the false account which had been published in England, that the American ship *Washington*, commanded by Mr. Robert Gray, had sailed through this inland sea: fortunately, they now, to their great surprise, met with the *Columbia*, another American vessel, commanded by Mr. Gray, who informed Lieut. Puget and Mr. Menzies, who had been sent on board to obtain any information which might prove serviceable to their future operations, "that he had penetrated only 50 miles into the straits in question in an E. S. E. direction, that he found the passage five leagues wide, and that the natives gave him to understand, that the opening extended a considerable distance to the Northward." They now explored every inlet or river they came to in the most accurate manner; when they were navigable for the Chatham, she was detached on that duty, and when this was not the case, the yawls and other boats were sent out on various excursions, visiting a number of

Indian villages, and being received in a friendly manner by the natives.

On the 4th of June 1792, the anniversary of his Majesty's birth, they took possession, with the usual formalities, of all the countries they had lately explored, in the name of, and for his Britannic Majesty, his heirs and successors; and they are described to be the coast, from that part of New Albion, situated in the latitude of 39 deg. 20 min. N. and longitude 236 deg. 26 min. E. to the entrance of the inlet supposed to be the straits of Juan de Fuca, as likewise of all the coasts, islands, &c. within the said straits, as well on the Northern as the Southern shores. The interior sea they honoured with the name of the *Gulph of Georgia*, and the continent, binding the said gulph, and extending Southward to the 45th degree of N. latitude, they named *New Georgia*, in honour of his Majesty. On their further excursion Northward, they met with two Spanish vessels that had been employed on a similar service by the Spanish Government, and Captain Vancouver observes, that "he had the mortification to find that they had penetrated further into the inlets and canal already mentioned than himself. The conduct, however, of the Commanders of these vessels was replete with that politeness and friendship, which characterizes the Spanish nation. Being informed by these Gentlemen, that Signior Quadra, the Commander in Chief of the Spanish marine at St. Blas and California, was, with three frigates and a brig, waiting his arrival at Nootka, in order to negotiate the restoration of those territories to the Crown of Great Britain, we shall refer the curious to Chapter IX. of this Volume for the account of their further discoveries in pursuing the same course, and land them safe in Nootka Sound, where they arrived on the 28th of August 1792; and their important transactions at this place shall be the subject of our next Review.

(To be continued in our next.)

Memoirs of the Life of Charles Macklin, Esq. principally compiled from his own Papers and Memorandums, which contain his Criticisms on, and Characters and Anecdotes of Betterton, Booth, Wilks, Cibber, Garrick, Barry, Mossop, Sheridan, Foote, Quin, and most of his Contemporaries; together with his valuable Observations on the Drama, on the Science of Acting, and on various other Subjects: the whole forming a comprehensive but succinct History of the Stage, which includes a Period of One Hundred Years. By James Thomas Kirkman, 2 Vols. 8vo. Lackington and Allen. 1799. 14s.

IMMEDIATELY on the death of the Veteran who is the subject of this publication, we collected such circum-

stances of his life as we thought would afford information or entertainment to our readers, and which might be depended on

on in point of fact. These, by the unblushing effrontery of a bookseller, without our permission, and without the slightest acknowledgment from whence they were derived, have been circulated in a pamphlet, with the fictitious name of Congreve annexed to it. A proceeding which cannot be sufficiently reprobated, as it prevented the correction and enlargement of some parts of the narrative, which haste only could excuse, and which fresh information enabled us to render more perfect.

Whatever excuse might be allowed to the errors of a hasty compilation, the same favour cannot be extended to a work which has employed more than eighteen months, the time elapsed since Mr. Macklin's death. We expected to have found the present Work as accurate as care and enquiry could render it. We have been disappointed; the marks of carelessness and inattention are so frequently to be discovered, as much to diminish our confidence in those facts which now first make their appearance.

According to the present Author, Mr. Macklin was born two months previous to the battle of the Boyne, consequently in 1690, but of the accuracy of this date we entertain doubts. His parents were respectable, and possessed of considerable property, which was lost to them in the confusion of the times. The death of his father took place in December 1704, and his mother, in February 1707, married a second husband, who opened a tavern in Werburgh-street. Mr. Macklin, then of the age of seventeen, was boarded at an academy in Island-bridge, a small village about a mile to the westward of Dublin, where he began to exercise a mischievous disposition on his master. In the year 1708 the play of *The Orphan* was acted at the school, and Mr. Macklin, who must then have been eighteen years old, was appointed to perform the part of *Monimia*, which he did with great applause, and from this incident his attachment to the stage is supposed to have originated. In the same year he eloped to London, with two young men of dispositions as wild as his own, having first robbed his mother, and was reduced to great distress. In this exigency he found a friend in a young woman who had been servant to his mother, through whose means he was employed by the landlady of a public-house in the Borough. He was soon after discovered by his mother, reclaimed, and sent back to Ireland. He then became Badgeman to Trinity Col-

lege, and afterwards had the promise of being provided for by a relation, an officer in the German service, with whom he came to London, and from whom he eloped. He then associated himself with a set of people who performed low drols at Hockley in the Hole, was again found by his mother, and persuaded to return to Ireland, where, after some stay, he again came to England, and joined a strolling company at Bristol.

From this period to the year 1733 we have few particulars of Mr. Macklin's life, and those confused and without dates. From that time, having already traced the progress of his genius, we shall forbear following Mr. Kirkman, who appears to have availed himself of our account, though without any acknowledgment.

One of the most favourable traits of Mr. Macklin's character is the attention shewn by him to the education and welfare of his children. Some letters to his son, a dissipated idle young man, said to have possessed good talents, who died 4th April 1790, are printed in the second Volume, and do the father infinite credit; one of them we shall here present our readers as a specimen:

"London, March 2, 1770.

"My dear Child,

"You know that my conversation and letters to you always have but one end, which is to pay a constant attention to *PRUDENCE*, who is the *Cardinal Governor* of all bad as well as good and ordinary fortune. It is a constant attention to her advice and conduct only, that can put you in possession of knowledge, fame, fortune, character, and of a rule how to use them, when you have acquired them, in which consists human happiness.

"Having discharged my duty so far, I pray you to accept of your amiable mother's sincere wishes and mine for your health and prosperity:—she is in good health; but a severe cold has vexed me sorely, and pulled me down, within these two months; but I am recovering apace. At my time of life I must expect that every trifling cold, or any other contingency respecting health, must every day be more and more felt. From our birth, we are but on our way to the grave.—There is no remedy against death—it is as natural as life or sleep; but there is a consolation for the event, which is a fair and upright course; that will give us a courage, nay a kind of pleasure, in the
vital

vital resignation. For my part, I am, and hope I always shall be, ready to pay that debt, whenever the great Being that gave me life shall please to demand it back. You must now, John, look upon yourself as alone in this great ocean of life; you must depend upon your own talents and integrity, to make friends and fortune; for I think that I have not a long time to baffle in this world; and if I had, it is but very little in my power to assist you—but what I can do, to the last of my abilities, be assured I shall exert myself in your favour. I have not acted this winter. It is not in my power to send you any money, or any thing else, over at present; when I can, I say again, rely upon it that it shall be sent. But, my dear John, be as good a manager as prudence and consistency, without being mean (if you will allow me the expression), will admit. I hope you think that I have as much pride in supporting you properly, as you possibly can have yourself; nay, I have so good an opinion of your understanding, that I am sure you think so. God knows whether I shall see you again or no; in the course of nature, the better judgment is that I shall not; but however poor I shall die, poverty can be no reproach to any man, provided he leaves a fair character behind him—one, free from spots and infamy—and that legacy, I hope I shall leave you; for that is in every man's power. It is a treasure living, and will be so to those we leave behind.

“But though it is not probable that I shall see you again, I am in hopes that your dear mother will have that comfort. I cannot express how much I am beholden to her, for her affection and attention to me. She is indeed an helpmate, friend, and comforter; and I hope, among other testimonies of her goodness to you and me, that you will treasure up this of her in your heart, and dutifully feel it when I shall be no more.

“Do not think this a gloomy letter, John; I hope you know better. Philosophy will tell you, that we are not the poorer for guarding against poverty; nor nearer death, for talking of it familiarly to our children, or to those whom we love.

“This letter comes by the *Morse*, Captain Horn, who is a very good-natured man, is universally liked, and will, I believe, do you any service in his power, or will let you have any thing in his ship, I mean any of the goods that he

has for sale, upon your giving him a draft upon me for the price. In this matter you may act as your prudence directs. I do not foresee that you will have any occasion for any part of his cargo—I hope you will not; and my advice is, that unless you have a very particular occasion indeed, not to run in debt for any thing. I expect, my dear John, to hear a most pleasing account from you of your progress in the Persian and Indian language. You are to remember, that language is the key of commerce and of human understanding; and your only method of rendering yourself of consequence to society, is to make yourself *useful to it*; and the chief ingredients, *after integrity and prudence*, are languages, figures, and a knowledge of commodities; and all these can be acquired only by attention. The art of making friends in the community that we belong to, is one of the great arts of life. No man ever lives a liar, or a person who is severe and sarcastic, or who wants integrity. These are the ingredients that always create enemies, both secret and open. Have you ever met with the observation upon the inclinations of Socrates? If you have not, the story is worth your attention: There was a physiognomist at Athens who pretended, by the features of men, to divine the inclinations of their ruling passions. The pupils of Socrates, in order to try the power of the physiognomist, made him examine the features of their master, and desired him to divine his *ruling passion*. He examined them, and declared that the ruling passion of Socrates was to steal and filch: the pupils burst out into a laugh of contempt, and were for treating the physiognomist, who had slandered the honestest man in Athens, as an impudent, ignorant, base impostor; on which Socrates interposed, saying, “that the pupils were all mistaken, and wrong in their resentment, and affirmed that the man spoke what was strictly true; *for that from a child he had found a violent inclination in himself to steal and filch, but that he had the resolution to suppress it.*”

“The same application may be made to every weak and vicious bent of the human mind. *Resolution* is the physician that must cure it; *attention* the friend or physiognomist that must discover the disease. Men always live in fear of the man who has the habit of being severe upon the follies of others, and never

forgive

forgive the exertion of that habit; nor is the vanity of shewing our parts, or superior knowledge in conversation, less offensive to men. No man ever forgives another that gets the better of him in argument in company, or even alone:—it is in a degree like being conquered by a person in a duel. The vanquished party may be smooth, and superficially civil, but he will ever hate the man who has proved his weakness to the world.

“I had myself this disputations desire to an offensive degree; and I believe that it has made me more enemies than all my follies or vices besides. I have at last seen my error; and I can now sit in company for hours, hear men of letters and high character in the world contend for the most false judgments, and which they believe in too—I say, I can now hear such conversation with great tranquillity, and never contradict or side with either party: nay I find a secret pleasure in my neutrality, that gratifies even the vanity of men in public conversation, because every body is fond of excelling in knowledge and eloquence. It is a long time before men learn the wisdom of neutrality, in conversation, especially men of parts or information; but it is wonderful how soon dull men and cunning men see the policy of it.

“As to Indian politics in Leadenhall-street, I know nothing of them. The Directors and servants are too wise even to open their lips about them, but to their own particular friends. Never trouble *your* head about the politics of your masters, but their business; and even in the business keep your mind to yourself till your duty obliges you to speak. To make every man your friend is *your* policy; but remember that the friendship of a man of honour, a HASTINGS or a VANSITTART is of inestimable value.—Make my sincere compliments to Mr. Hastings. Adieu. May God bless and preserve you! is the wish of your father,

“CHARLES MACKLIN.”

The following is the account of Mr. Macklin's last hour:

“In the beginning of the year 1797 he grew quite infirm, and in the month of May his disorder (which may be called a gradual decay) became so alarming, that Dr. Brocklesby, his most intimate friend, was called in. However Mr. Macklin refused to take any medicine. Prescriptions, he said, would be of no use to him in the state that he then was;

his span of life was nearly spent. His disease was not so powerful as to hinder him from conversing occasionally, with philosophic cheerfulness and Christian resignation. Three weeks before his death he took very little sustenance; but what is not a little remarkable, his mental faculties returned to an astonishing degree. He knew every body that visited him, and he heard, saw, understood, and conversed without the least difficulty. On Tuesday morning the 11th of June 1797, Mr. Macklin got up, washed himself all over in warm gin (a practice he had been accustomed to for many years), put on fresh linen, and then laid down again. During the time that he was washing, he seemed easy and composed, and conversed with Mrs. Macklin with great tranquillity. In about an hour after he retired to his bed, he exclaimed to his wife, “Let me go!—Let me go!”—laid himself backward, and expired without a groan.”

These Volumes contain much extraneous matter, which serves only to swell the Work. The History of the Theatres before Mr. Macklin's time, from Cibber's Apology; the Speech of Lord Chesterfield, ignorantly ascribed to Lord Chatham, who was not in the House of Lords until near thirty years afterwards; Dr. Johnson's Prologue on the commencement of Garrick's management; Mr. Sheridan's Monody on Garrick; the Epilogue to the Wedding Day, by Fielding; long Extracts from Plays, as Vol. I. 261, 269; and Critiques on well known Dramas (see Vol. I. 233, 242, 301, &c.) serve only to enlarge the Volumes and enhance their price, without adding in the least to their value. The same may be said of the trial of Mr. Macklin for the murder of Mr. Hallam, given verbatim, which takes up 15 pages, and the dispute with his opponents about his performing Macbeth, which includes 192 pages, a large proportion of the second volume, and great part of which had been already printed in a pamphlet.

As we mentioned the carelessness and inattention of the Author, it may be necessary to point out some instances. They are such as occurred on a slight view. Others, which we have doubts about, we shall not stay to ascertain.

Vol. I. p. 41. From the formidable apparatus of affidavits, &c. it seems to be Mr. Kirkman's opinion, that the marriage of a person under age was void.

It is enough to overturn this story to observe, that at that time no marriage act had been passed by the Legislature, and that the wedding, had it taken place, would have been valid, though one of the parties was no more than eighteen years old.

P. 75. For Henry read Thomas Killegrew. The account of the two theatres is here imperfect.

P. 85. When Cibber wrote his Apology in 1739, neither Garrick nor Barry had appeared on the stage: he therefore could at that time give no opinion of their merits, compared with earlier performers.

P. 100. "Cibber's Comedy of The Relapse." The Relapse was written by Vanburgh.

P. 123. Steele's connection with the theatre took place in 1714. Booth was admitted to a share in 1712, in Queen Anne's time, not as here stated in that of George the First. Steele had then no share in Drury Lane.

P. 130. "He (Macklin) played the part of Sir John Brute's servant in The Provoked Wife, on its first representation in 1725." The whole of this narrative is erroneous. The Provoked Wife was first acted in 1697, and revived and revised by the Author in 1726, when Joe Miller, not Macklin, performed Sir John Brute's servant. The remainder of the account applies to The Provoked Husband, acted first 10th Jan. 1728, and not to The Provoked Wife.

P. 174. The account here given of Mr. Macklin's first wife, we have every reason to doubt the truth of. The following facts we can ascertain: Mrs. Grace, who is stated in the bills of the day to be from Ireland, appeared the first time in England at Lincoln's-inn-fields the 5th Aug. 1726, in Belinda, in Tunbridge Walks. In 1728 she was at Drury Lane, and the original Myrtilia in The Provoked Husband. She early

adopted the antiquated line of characters she particularly excelled in, and may be traced, year by year in England, by the name of Grace, until December 1739, when the name of Grace disappears, and that of Macklin takes its place. It may be presumed that year was the date of her marriage, or at least of the acknowledgment of it. It is remarkable, that on the first two nights of Mr. Barry's performance of Macbeth in 1746, she was selected to perform the Lady.

P. 181. "The law put a stop to the performance on the Haymarket." The law had no such effect: it was the reconciliation of the Players and the Manager.

P. 236. "It was immediately preceding the shutting up the theatres that Mr. Garrick made his first appearance in Goodman's Fields," &c. This appearance was four years after the licensing act passed. When Mr. Garrick first performed, the theatre was opened only for a concert, and the play, to avoid the penalties of the act, was said to be performed by Gentlemen and Ladies for their diversion, and given gratis.

P. 252. Mrs. Macklin, who succeeded Mrs. Clive in the part of Lady Wronghead." It would be difficult to shew that Mrs. Clive ever acted that character.

P. 315. "She made her first appearance in London at the theatre in Covent Garden, in the character of Sir Henry Wildair." Her first appearance was 6th November 1740, in Sylvia in The Recruiting Officer.

P. 452. "Sir Richard Sedley," read Sir Charles Sedley.

P. 469. "In March following, Mr. Quin's dissolution took place." Mr. Quin died 21st Jan. 1766, nine days before Mrs. Cibber.

We are weary of following this inaccurate writer any further. The second Volume is almost as faulty as the first.

Original Sonnets on various Subjects, and Odes paraphrased from Horace. By Anna Seward. 4to. Sael. 1799, 6s. 6d.

VIGOUR and elegance unite to characterize Miss Seward's Muse, and the present Work will add to her reputation. It contains 100 Sonnets and 26 Odes of Horace paraphrased; or rather, as she herself describes them, the pictures of Horace sketched upon a wider canvas, filling up what are too often mere outlines. The Preface contains a

defence of the Sonnet against the censure of that species of composition by Dr. Johnson, concerning whom, on several occasions, our fair Authoress has shewn herself not without her prejudices, and those pretty strongly marked. In the result, she declares her opinion to be (in which we concur), that "The Sonnet is an highly valuable species of verse, the

best vehicle for a single detached thought, an elevated or tender sentiment, or for a succinct description." The present Work contains examples of each kind, and they are ranged "in the order they were written, as various circumstances impressed the heart or the imagination of their Author; or as the awful or lovely scenes of Nature arrested or allured her eye."

We select the following as specimens :

SONNET XL.

DECEMBER MORNING.

I LOVE to rise ere gleams the tardy light,
Winter's pale dawn;—and as warm
fires illumine,
And cheerful tapers shine around the
room,
Through misty windows bend my
musing sight
Where round the dusky lawn, the man-
sions white,
With shutters closed, peer faintly
through the gloom,
That slow recedes; while yon grey
spires assume,
Rising from their dark pile, an added
height
By indistinctness given.—Then to decree
The grateful thoughts to GOD, ere
they unfold
To friendship, or the Muse, or seek
with glee
Wisdom's rich page!—O hours! more
worth than gold,
By whose blest use we lengthen life, and
free
From drear decays of age, outlive the
old!

Dec. 19th, 1782.

This Sonnet was written in an apartment of the West front of the Bishop's palace at Lichfield, inhabited by the Author from her thirteenth year. It looks upon the Cathedral area, a green lawn encircled by prebendal houses, which are white from being rough cast.

SONNET XLII.

LO! the YEAR'S FINAL DAY!—Nature
performs
Its obsequies with darkness, wind, and
rain,
But man is jocund.—Hark! th' exult-
ant strain
From towers and steeples drowns the
wintry storms!

No village spire, but to the eots and
farms,
Right merrily, its scant and tuneless
peal
Rings round. Ah! joy ungrateful!
mirth insane!
Wherefore the senseless triumph, ye
who feel

This annual portion of brief Life the
while
Depart for ever?—Brought it no dear
hours
Of health and night-rest? none that
saw the smile
On lips below'd?—O! with as gentle
powers
Will the next pass?—Ye pause! yet
careless hear
Strike these last clocks, that knell th'
EXPIRING YEAR!

Dec. 31, 1782.

SONNET LVII.

Written the Night preceding the Funeral
of Mrs. Charles Buckeridge*.

IN the chill silence of the winter eve,
Through Lichfield's darken'd streets
I bend my way
By that sad mansion, where NERINA's
clay
Awaits the MORNING KNELL;—and
awed perceive,
In the late bridal chamber, the clear ray
Of numerous lights; while o'er the
ceiling stray
Shadows of those who frequent pass
beneath
Round the PALE DEAD.—What sounds
my senses grieve!
For now the busy hammer's stroke appals,
That "in dread note of preparation"
falls,

Closing the sable lid!—With sighs I
hear
These solemn warnings from the house
of woes;
Pondering how late, for young NE-
RINA, there,
Joyous, the love illumin'd morn arose.

SONNET LXII.

DIM grows the vital flame in his dear
breast
From whom my life I drew;—and
thrice has spring
Bloom'd; and fierce winter thrice, on
darken'd wing,
How'd o'er the grey, waste fields, since
he posses'd

* In Lichfield Cathedral the funeral rites are performed early in the morning.

Or strength of frame or intellect.—Now
bring

Nor morn, nor eve, his chearful steps,
that press'd

Thy pavement, LICHFIELD, in the
spirit blest'd

Of social gladness. They have fail'd,
and cling

Feebly to the fix'd chair, no more to rise
Elastic!—Ah! my heart forebodes
that soon

The FULL OF DAYS shall sleep;—nor
spring's soft sighs,

Nor winter's blast awaken him!—Begun

The twilight!—Night is long!—but
o'er his eyes

Life-weary slumbers weigh the pale
lids down!

When the above Sonnet was written,
the subject of it had languished three
years beneath repeated paralytic strokes,

which had greatly enfeebled his limbs,
and impaired his understanding. Con-
trary to all expectation he survived three
more years; subject, through their pro-
gress, to the same frequent and dreadful
attacks, though in their intervals he
was serene and apparently free from pain
or sickness.

These Sonnets will sufficiently recom-
mend the rest to our readers' notice.
The greater part are equally beautiful
and impressive.

In the paraphrases and imitations of
Horace, the Author has taken only
“the poet's general idea, frequently ex-
panding it to elucidate the sense, and to
bring the images more distinctly to the
eye; induced by the hope of thus in-
fusing into the paraphrases the spirit of
original composition.” In this attempt
we think she has been successful.

PLAYS AND POEMS. By *Mrs Hannah
Brand*. 8vo. Printed at Norwich.
Sold by Rivington, &c. 1798.

THE Contents of this Volume are, 1st,
Huniades, a Tragedy, which was acted at
the Haymarket in 1792 (See Vol XXI. p. 66.)
with but small success, and afterwards re-
produced under the title of *Agmunda* (See
Vol. XXI. p. 141.) 2d, *The Conflict*; or,
Love, Honour, and Pride; an heroic Co-
medy, altered from D. Sanche d'Aragon by
P. Corneille. 3d, *Adelinda* a Comedy, al-
tered from *La Force du Naturel*, by De-
stouches; and a few Poems, the principal
of which is a tale, entitled *The Monk of La
Trappe*. All these pieces shew the Authors to
be a lady of a cultivated mind. The
dramas are calculated more for the closet
than the stage, and will be read with pleasure.
The smaller poems have spirit and delicacy.
As a specimen, we shall insert the ONE TO
YOUTH, as one of the shortest, observing at
the same time, that the couplet which con-
cludes the 5th stanza rhymes only to the
eye:

SWEET Morn of Life! all hail, ye hours of
ease!

When blooms the cheek with roseate, va-
rying dyes;

When modest grace exerts each power to
please,

And streaming lustre radiates in the eyes.
Thy past hours innocent, thy present gay,
Thy future, halcyon Hope depicts without
allay.

Day spring of Life! oh, stay thy fleeting
hours!

Thou fairy reign of ev'ry pleasant thought!
Fancy, to cheer thy path, strews all her
flowers,

And in her loom thy plan of years is
wrought.

By thee for goodness is each heart carefild,
The world, untried, is judg'd by that within
thy breast.

Sweet state of Youth! O harmony of soul!

Now chearful dawns the day, noon
brightly beams,

And evening comes serene, nor cares con-
troul,

And night approaches with soft infant
dreams

Circling, the morn beholds th'accustom'd
round,

Life's smiling charities awake, and joys
abound.

Season of hope and peace and virtues, stay!

And for our bliss let inexperience rest!

For what can prudent foresight's beam dis-
play?

Why—the barb'd arrow pointed at our
breast!

Teach to suspect the heart we guileless trust,
And, ere we are betray'd, to think a friend
unjust.

Thou candid age! with ardent friendship
fraught,

That fearless confidence to none denies:
Better sometimes deceiv'd—and, artless,
taught

By thy own griefs the wisdom of the wife.

For

For sad experience, with sorrowing breath,
Sheds, weeping sheds, the pristine roses in
hope's wreath.

Season belov'd ! Ah, doom'd to pass away !

With all thy freshness, all thy flatt'ring
joys,

With blooming beauties envy'd ; powerful
fway,

With laughing hours, the future ne'er an-
noys.

Ah ! be thou spent as virtue bids to spend !

Then—though we wish thy stay—no sighs
thy reign shall end.

The Battle of the Nile, a descriptive Poem, addressed as a tributary Wreath to Nautic Bravery. By a Gentleman of Earl St. Vincent's Fleet. 8vo. Debrett. 1799. 1s. 6d.

From many examples which have fallen under our observation, we are confirmed in an opinion, that our countrymen are better qualified to do a gallant act than to celebrate one. The present Author has produced a hasty composition, which, if he is a young man, he will regret hereafter that he did not subject to a stricter revision. The exploits of Lord Nelson deserve the best tribute of the Muse. Besides the Battle of the Nile, we are entertained with the story of Ariadne ; a description of places adjacent, or in the way to the scene of action ; and other matters which do not belong to the engagement. The versification of the Poem is in general not to be condemned, though in parts it is very faulty. Such rhymes as *reign and shine*, p. 31, can never be tolerated.

The Sequel to Mentor ; or, The Young Ladies' Instructor in familiar Conversations on a Variety of interesting Subjects ; in which are introduced Lectures on Astronomy and Natural Philosophy, expressed in Terms suited to the Comprehension of juvenile Readers ; being principally intended to enlarge the Ideas, and inspire just Conceptions of the Deity from the Contemplation of the general System of the Universe. By Ann Murry. 12mo. Dilly. 1799.

These Dialogues on Astronomy and Natural Philosophy are calculated for young readers, by whom they will be perused with improvement. " In a Work of this kind," as the Author observes, " it is impossible to offer any thing new ; yet it may certainly be productive of great benefit to the rising generation to place the axioms or self evident truths of this Work in such a point of view as to impress the juvenile reader with a just conception of the regular order of the uni-

verse, and the collateral dependence of every atom of which it is composed." What the Author has undertaken, we think she has accomplished.

On the Advantages which result from Christianity, and on the Influence of Christian Principles on the Mind and Conduct. By James Cowe, M. A. Vicar of Sunbury, Middlesex. 8vo. Robson. 1799.

At a time when infidelity prevails in so extensive a manner, it is very satisfactory to find a clergyman devoting himself to the instruction of his parishioners in their religious duties. The substance of this discourse was delivered in several sermons at Sunbury, Middlesex, more particularly at the last anniversary meeting of two friendly societies of poor tradesmen and day-labourers in that parish, with a view to diffuse more widely religious sentiments and moral principles among those who have little leisure for the study of theological subjects. The Author has spread over his page many texts of Scripture, for the purpose of making the reader more conversant with the sacred writings, and strengthening and confirming his faith, and to enable him " to give a reason for the hope that is in him." The discourse is well adapted to the purpose intended, and may be perused with great advantage by persons of higher intellect than those the Author professes to write for.

A concise and authentic History of the Bank of England ; with Dissertations on Metals and Coin, Bank Notes, and Bills of Exchange. By T. Fortune. 12mo. Booley. 1797.

The importance of the Bank, and the security derived from its extensive influence, naturally excite a desire to be informed of its history, and the means by which it has arisen to so extraordinary a height of prosperity. This desire may be gratified by the perusal of the present small Volume, which in a concise and satisfactory manner details the rise, progress, and present state of a Corporation, whose welfare is so interwoven with that of the State. that it is now impossible but each must flourish or decline together.

Historical View of the Rise, Progress, and Tendency of the Principles of Jacobinism. By the Rev. Lewis Hughes, B. D. 8vo. Wright. 1799. 1s. 6d.

The Author of this useful and well written pamphlet lays little claim to originality in the composition of it, as he confesses the materials are chiefly furnished by the Abbé Barruel. His design, however, is laudable ;
being

being no other than in a short and popular way to expose those horrid principles which originally gave rise to the dreadful disasters the present times have experienced, and his execution of this design may be commended in a very high degree. Those readers who have not time to read the Volumes, from whence this Work is taken, will meet with much information.

Neutrality of Prussia, translated from the German. 8vo. Wright. 1799.

A powerful remonstrance to the Court of Prussia, and an able statement of the danger of that country, unless it adopts different measures from those which appear at present to be determined on by the Ruler of that kingdom. It shews the necessity of a union of the Northern States to repel the common enemy, and recommends the exemplary firmness of England. We learn that this pamphlet has had a rapid and extensive circulation on the continent, and is certainly the work of a person well informed.

Considerations on the Competency of the Parliament of Ireland to accede to an Union with Great Britain. By the Right Hon. Charles Viscount Falkland. 8vo. Wright. 6d. 1799.

In this small pamphlet Lord Falkland asserts the competency of the Irish Parliament to agree to the proposed Union with Great Britain. His reasons appear to us satisfactory, and we have no doubt of the beneficial consequences which would accrue to each country by adopting the measure.

Substance of the Speech of Lord Auckland in the House of Peers, April 11. 1799, on the proposed Address to his Majesty respecting the Resolutions adopted by the

two Houses of Parliament as the Basis of an Union between Great Britain and Ireland. 8vo. Wright. 1s. 1799.

Lord Auckland, in this speech, in a very clear and satisfactory manner states the advantages which have been bestowed on Ireland by its connection with this kingdom, and the further benefits which will certainly result from an Union. Prejudice and obstinacy may defeat the plan so well calculated for the advantage of both countries; but we cannot but concur with his Lordship, that, "unless Providence shall have withdrawn from Ireland all mercy and protecting influence; unless the dispensations are to be such as to number her among the wrecks of nations, she will gladly and gratefully receive our offer, and will become an integral part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."

Legal Arguments occasioned by the Project of an Union between Great Britain and Ireland, by the Exclusion of the Roman Catholic Nobility and Gentry in both Kingdoms from Parliament. By a Member of Lincoln's Inn. 8vo. Booker. 1799.

This pamphlet endeavours to prove, that whether an Union takes place or not between the two countries, the Roman Catholic Nobility and Gentry should, according to the existing laws, be allowed the right of sitting and voting in Parliament. On this subject there will be much diversity of opinion, and those who are willing to support the claims of the Roman Catholics on the present ground will find themselves furnished with additional arguments and authorities by a careful perusal of this tract.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

APRIL 22.

THE EAST INDIAN, a Comedy, by Mr. Lewis, Author of *The Castle Spectre*, was acted the first time at Drury Lane Theatre, for the benefit of Mrs. Jordan. The principal Characters by Mr. R. Palmer, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Kemble, Mr. C. Kemble, Mr. Aickin, Mr. Wewitzer, Mr. Hallingsworth, Mr. Bannister, jun. Mr. Fisher, Mr. Webb, Mr. Evans, Miss Stuart, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Jordan, Miss Pope, Mrs. Sparks, and Miss Tidswell.

This Comedy will probably appear again with corrections, as it certainly possesses merit sufficient to ensure it an establishment on the stage. In some parts it resembled *The Chapter of Accidents*, and in others it reminded us of *The School for Scandal*. There was not much originality in the characters or plot, yet it was on the whole conducted with skill; some of the scenes were deeply interesting, and some of the writing very beautiful.

23. **THE CASTLE OF MONTVAL**, a Tragedy, by Mr. Whalley, was acted the first time at Drury Lane. The Characters as follow :

Old Count Montval	Mr. Kemble.
Count Montval	Mr. Holland.
Count Colmar	Mr. Aickin.
Marquis	Mr. C. Kemble.
Lapont	Mr. Barrymore.
Blaise	Mr. Packer.
Ambrose	Mr. Fisher.
Countess Montval	Mrs. Siddons.
Matilda	Mrs. Powell.
Theresa	Miss Heard.

The Fable of this Play is simply the following : Count Montval, a youth of noble blood, misled by a confidential domestic, Lapont, the common instrument of noble education, immures his father in the ancient castle of his family, under pretence of his death. The mysterious precautions, noises, moans, &c. which this monstrous measure occasions, render the Castle generally suspected as the abode of perturbed spirits. On the marriage of the young Count, his bride pays a visit to the Castle, and, possessing much curiosity, resolves to develop the mystery ; and the action of the play may be said to consist of the measures to promote and to counteract her design. She succeeds in her attempt, finds the old Count, who, on her being attacked by Lapont, stabs him. He dies, and his son, upbraided by his wife for his cruelty to his father, kills himself.

This piece, as a first performance, is entitled to praise. The language is neat and elegant, the plot well managed, and, though resembling some late performances, we are assured is not indebted to any of them ; having been in the Manager's hand before they were produced. The performers exerted themselves with effect.

A Prologue was spoken by Mr. Powell, and an Epilogue by Mrs. Powell.

On the same evening, **THE IRON CHEST**, by Mr. Colman, was acted at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mr. H. Johnston, in which a young Gentleman appeared for the first time in Wilford, and was well received. A new Scotch Ballet, called **THE HIGHLAND LOVER**, in which Miss Brugier made her first appearance on that stage, was represented.

24. **TRIALS OF THE HEART**, a Play, in three acts, was performed the first time at Drury Lane, for the benefit of Mr. King. The principal Characters

by Mr. Kemble, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. King, Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. Jordan, and Mrs. Walcott. The plot of this piece is a young Gentleman seducing and abandoning a female for another ; but on the eve of his marriage his affection returns to his first love, to whom he is united. This play wanted some sprightly relief. The grave scenes were well conducted, and had merit ; but at the same time were not without a tendency to become heavy.

27. **WHAT IS SHE ?** a Comedy, said to be the first essay of a Lady, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The Characters as follow :

Lord Orton	Mr. Holman.
Period	Mr. Lewis.
Sir Caustic Oldstyle	Mr. Munden.
Jargon	Mr. Fawcett.
Bewly	Mr. H. Johnston.
Gurnet	Mr. Emery.
Glib	Mr. Farley.
Appgriffin	Mr. Townsend.
Lady Zephyrina	Miss Betterton.
Mrs. Derville	Mrs. Pope.
Mrs. Gurnet	Mrs. Davenport.

A Lady, bearing the assumed name of Derville, sequesters herself in an obscure part of North Wales. The singularity of her character, and the air of mystery which accompanies her whole conduct, render her an object of general curiosity. Among others, a Mr. Belford (also an assumed name), struck with her beauty, and a something in her manner which indicates a station in life beyond her appearance, seeks to gain an interest in her affections, though she avows herself irreconcilably hostile to matrimony, on account of the perfidy she has experienced in a former marriage. At length an explanation discovers Mrs. Derville to be the daughter-in-law of Mr. Belford's (really Lord Orton's) uncle, and a union of the lovers follows of course. There is also an under-plot, which terminates in the marriage of Zephyrina, a relation of Mrs. Derville, and Mr. Bewly.

This simple story, rendered complex by the manner in which it unfolds itself, is made the vehicle of some good writing, sentimental and satirical, the latter greatly abounding : indeed so frequent are the attempts at wit, and laid on with so dashing a pencil, that we much suspect it to have been wielded by a masculine hand—the Prologue, however, spoken by Mr. Betterton, states otherwise. The Epilogue was spoken by Miss Betterton.

On

On the same evening, Mr. Talbot, from Dublin, appeared at Drury Lane in the character of Young Mirabel, in *The Inconstant*. Mr. Talbot is much improved since his appearance at Covent Garden about eight years ago in *Douglas*; but he has still much to acquire before he will be able to rank high as an actor.

MAY 3. *FIRST FAULTS*, a Comedy, was acted the first time at Drury Lane. The Characters as follow :

Cleveland	Mr. Dowton.
Lord Fallible	Mr. C. Kemble.
Sir Chas. Careless	Mr. Russell.
Seymour	Mr. Barrymore.
Long Odds	Mr. Suett.
Prater	Mr. Bannister, jun.
O'Neil	Mr. R. Palmer.
Rolland	Mr. Wewitzer.
Claw	Mr. Hollingworth.
Plodwell	Mr. Maddecks.
Lady Careless	Miss Biggs.
Emma	Mrs. Jordan.
Tulip	Miss Mellon.
Mrs. Sanderson	Mrs. Walcott.

Lord Fallible, a young Nobleman of naturally right feelings, is hurried by passion to attempt the seduction of Emma, the daughter of a veteran officer of the most respectable character, who has retired with her into the country. Lord Fallible, aided in his design by a French Valet, persuades Emma, who is sincerely attached to him, to leave her father's house; he brings her to London, to a lodging-house, which had been previously let to Long Odds, a vulgar Newmarket knave, and which Lord Fallible persuades her is his own house. Lord Fallible, being suddenly summoned to the country, leaves Emma to the care of Mrs. Sanderson, the mistress of the lodging-house. The unexpected arrival of Long Odds creates much difficulty and embarrassment to Emma, who, upon finding she had been deceived, resolves to leave the house, and escape the brutal advances of Long Odds. For this purpose she goes to Lady Careless's, where she is received in the kindest manner. Her father, having long sought for her in vain, challenges and has a rencontre with Lord Fallible, who acknowledges his errors, and offers the atonement (which is at length accepted) of making Emma his wife, to whom her father (finding that she had preserved her honour) is easily reconciled. Sir Charles Careless, a man of too easy and flexible a character, is

plunged into the utmost pecuniary distress by his passion for gaming, which makes him a prey to the frauds of Long Odds: his affairs are retrieved by the prudence and management of Lady Careless, and the friendly interference of Seymour, her brother. Long Odds is detected, and disgraced. Prater (a Lawyer) is introduced as having the management of Sir Charles's affairs; he is represented as a Counsellor, who will talk of any thing but the business he is consulted upon; and is contrasted to Plodwell, an honest drudge of the same profession. The subordinate characters are, O'Neil, an honest Irishman, whom Lord Fallible had discharged, for refusing to abet his criminal designs upon Emma, and who is finally rewarded for his integrity; Lord Fallible's French valet, a base and artful sycophant; Tulip, Lady Careless's maid, &c. &c.

This piece, acted under all the disadvantages which almost unavoidably attend the hasty preparation of Benefit Plays, exhibited no small portion of dramatic skill and powerful interest.

It is ascribed to Miss De Camp, for whose benefit it was acted; and, supposing it to be really by her, is a specimen of talents which deserves every encouragement. The humorous characters of Prater and Long Odds were happy sketches of a talkative lawyer and an arch vulgar black legs; Lady Careless and Mr. Seymour just delineations of the polished manners of high life, combined with the best feelings of humanity; and Lady Careless's scene with Lord Fallible, in which she reproaches him with his conduct to Emma, was a most forcible appeal to the hearts of those who can discriminate between the emotions of a virtuous passion and the degrading influence of ungoverned appetite. The character of Cleveland, intended for Mr. Kemble, whose illness prevented his performing it, created a great interest, and the duel scene and his reconciliation with his daughter, had considerable effect. A Prologue was spoken by Mr. C. Kemble.

On the same evening, *THE VANGUARD; OR, BRITISH TARS REGALING AFTER BATTLE*; an interlude, calculated merely to introduce songs, was acted the first time at Covent Garden for the benefit of Mrs. Martyr.

4. *THE HORSE AND THE WIDOW*, a piece of one act, altered from Kotzebue by Mr. Dibdin, jun. was acted the first

first time at Covent Garden. The principal Characters by Mr. Johnstone, Mr. Murray, Mr. Emery, Mr. Farley, Mr. Abbot, and Mrs. Davenport. The plot is very slight: A man of fortune leaves considerable property to his son, under condition that he does not marry a Widow, or purchase a Horse, having himself suffered by both of those *skittish* animals. The poor man is thought to have violated both those conditions, and is in danger of losing all; but in the end it turns out that his wife's first husband is alive, and that his horse is a mule. From these slight materials a whimsical piece is produced, which, by the aid of good acting, was well received, and afforded high entertainment.

6. A young man, whose name is said to be LEE, appeared the first time at Covent Garden in the character of RICHARD III. Whatever merit this Gentleman may possess, the part he undertook was little calculated to display his talents. His figure is low, and his action by no means elegant, dignified, or graceful. His face not capable of expression. His voice, however, was strong and clear, and he shewed no embarrassment or diffidence from the novelty of his situation.

7. MISS A. DE CAMP appeared the first time on any stage at Covent Garden, in the character of Sophia, in *The Road to Ruin*, for the benefit of Mr. Knight, and performed it with sufficient spirit

and delicacy, to give the promise of future improvement.

Afterwards, a piece in one act, called TAG IN TRIBULATION, a kind of sequel to *The Spoiled Child*, probably by Mr. Knight, whose performance of Tag is excellent, was represented for the first time, and well received.

10. Miss Murray appeared at Covent Garden in the character of Juliet, for the benefit of her father, and performed it with so much genuine simplicity as to afford every expectation of her becoming an actress of considerable merit. Afterwards, Mrs. Murray appeared the first time on that stage, in the character of Jacintha, in *Lovers' Quarrels*. This Lady has long been known as an actress of merit at the theatres of Norwich and Bath, and performed with spirit and propriety.

18. TELL TRUTH AND SHAME THE DEVIL, a drama of one act, already performed at New York, and adapted to the English stage, was represented the first time at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mrs. Johnson and Mr. Townsend. The principal Characters by Mr. H. Johnston, Mr. Murray, Mr. Johnson, and Mrs. Litchfield. A trifling performance, which might have been confined to the other side of the Atlantic without any loss. Mr. Johnson, who appeared the first time this evening on this stage, formerly performed at the Haymarket, under the elder Mr. Colman.

POETRY.

ODE

Occasioned by reading Dr. Akenfide's Odes,
1758,

BY JOHN SCOTT, ESQ. OF AMWELL.
(Not in his Works.)

1.

YES—our sequester'd vales have heard
The voice of Freedom's chosen bard;
He bids forsake the groves and streams;
He points the Muse to loftier themes;
To themes that Grecian lays inspir'd,
To themes that Grecian heroes fir'd,
To themes that Albion's Druids sung,
Their mountain's bleak and oak-crown'd
rocks among.

2.

Begone, ye am'rous trifling train!
Forbear your soft enervate strain;
Your idle tales of wanton loves,
Of wounds and flames, and darts and doves;
Begone, and in the Gallic land,
Where folly leads her laughing band,
Along the gaudy banks of Seine
Mix in the light dance on the flow'ry plain,

3.

Not that I scorn the love-taught lay,
Where nature speaks in nature's way,
Where truth dictates and reason guides,
And spotless chastity presides;
But sure a nobler love inspires,
A nobler praise awaits the song,
That glows with freedom's sacred fires,
And marks the bounds of right and wrong;
For

For those who plead their country's cause,
Shall grateful time reserve a just applause,
And bear their fame thro' ages yet unborn,
Bright as the sun, and fragrant as the morn.

1.

Are there who breathe in British air,
And with a tyrant's yoke to bear?
O hence, ye servile race, remove,
And taste the slavery ye love;
Where causeless wars and vary'd woes,
Are gifts unbounded pow'r bestows,
Where pines the swain on richest soils,
And fell oppression frowns, tho' nature smiles.

2.

On winding Ligris' verdant side,
Or where the Rhone devolves his tide,
Some sweet sequester'd scene explore,
Where vine-clad hills surround the shore;
There thoughtless, indolent, and gay,
They sport the smiling hours away;
Ambition calls, their King commands,
They march, they fight, they fall in foreign
lands.

3.

Not so, where on the azure main,
Extends our Albion's happy plain;
Her sons, a race sublime of soul,
Nor fear, nor lawless force controul:
Who serves in peace, or serves in war,
Attends but where his choice inclines;
Each makes his nation's fame his care,
And this performs, what that designs:
Beneath fair freedom's fav'ring smile,
Th' uninjur'd peasant tills a kindly soil;
Resound ye vallies! while your shepherds
sing,
A free-born people, and a father king.

1.

By each ferocious Norman's reign,
Each haughty Tudor's galling chain,
And all the ills for thee design'd
In ev'ry gloomy Stuart's mind;
Till injur'd freedom wasted o'er
Her guardian * from the Belgic shore;
By ev'ry former frown of fate,
O prize, Britannia! prize thy present state.

2.

Whoe'er or heart or hand employ'd
To gain the bliss by thee enjoy'd;
Who bold were in thy senate heard,
Or bold in war thy standard rear'd;
Or nobly suffer'd for thy cause,
The victims of perverted laws;
To these the honours due decree,
And raise the story'd arch to Liberty.

3.

Conspicuous on the trophy'd ground,
With these her chosen train around,

The sculptor's art with nicest care
Should place her image heav'nly fair:
While Commerce, fraught with gems and
ores,

The gifts of many a distant land,
And Labour, crown'd with rural stores,
Sustain her throne on either hand;
Oppression bound shall rage in vain,
And persecution struggle with her chain.
And proud Iberia's shatter'd helm appear,
And trampled papal crowns, and Gallia's
broken spear,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EURO-
PEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following Stanzas are transcribed from
the walls of a room of the Inn at Bangor
Ferry. If you think with me, that they
convey an interesting picture of a young
mind, just escaped from the horrors and
turbulence of the sister country to the
repose and delight which the prospect at
Bangor is so well calculated to produce, I
have no doubt of their finding a place in
your entertaining Magazine.

VIATOR.

BANGOR FERRY.

10th April 1799.

BY A LADY.

I.

FROM civil feuds and bloody fields,
The rebel pike and trumpet's clangor;
The exil'd fair to fortune yields,
And finds a short relief at Bangor.

II.

Ye verdant rocks! ye peaceful floods!
To turbulence unknown, as languor;
Save, when the wild winds bow your woods,
The sole annoyance felt at Bangor!

III.

No refuge these for guilt or shame,
The progeny of pride and anger;
But love, or friendship's holy flame,
Might hope ambrosial food at Bangor!

IV.

Yet, while she dwells on every charm,
(Tho' critics yawn, and cry out, "hang
her"),
The oak crown'd hill, sequester'd farm,
And bid a long adieu to Bangor:

V.

Accept these thanks—here care and pain
Subsided first, that wont to pang her;
For Bath, and pleasure's varying train,
Can ne'er efface the spells of Bangor!

EXTEMPORE STANZAS,

On reading the following Inscription on a
delightful *vacant* Cottage at Binsted,
in the Isle of Wight,
"CONTENTMENT IS WEALTH."

BY EYLES IRWIN, ESQ.

I.

AND art thou fled, romantic host?
Thy airy hopes at once bely'd?
Contentment's clue for ever lost,
And life the sport of fortune's tide!

II.

Such still their fate, who idly dream
In court or cot th' enchantress dwells;
Hangs o'er the cool meandering stream,
Or slumbers in monastic cells.

III.

Tho' freedom guard the Monarch's throne,
And innocence the cottage grace;
Dwells, in the mind, her spells alone,
Unchang'd by circumstance or place!

IV.

If, stranger! such thy inmate prove
On peaceful plain or stormy sea,
Or in this sweet sequester'd grove,
Contentment shall be wealth to thee!

May 12th, 1799.

HYMN BEFORE MORNING SERVICE.

Written by the late Mr. MASON.

Adapted to an Air of PLEYEL'S.

A GAIN the day returns of holy rest,
Which, when he made the world, Je-
hovah blest,
When, like his own, he bade our labours
cease,
And all be piety, and all be peace.

While impious men despise the sage decree,
From "vain deceit, and false philosophy,"
Let us its wisdom own, its blessings feel,
Receive with gratitude, perform with zeal.

Let us devote this consecrated day
To learn his will, and all we learn obey;
In pure Religion's hallow'd duties share,
And join in penitence, and join in pray'r.

So shall the God of mercy pleas'd receive
That only tribute, man has pow'r to give;
So shall he hear, while fervently we raise,
Our choral harmony in hymns of praise.

CHORUS.

Father of Heav'n! in whom our hopes con-
fide,
Whose pow'r defends us, and whose precepts
guide,
In life our guardian, and in death our friend,
Glory supreme be thine till time shall end.

HYMN BEFORE EVENING SERVICE.

Set to Music by W. MATHER.

SOON will the evening star, with silver ray,
Shed its mild lustre on this sacred day,
Resume we then, ere sleep and silence reign,
The rites that holiness and heav'n ordain.

Still let each awful truth our thoughts engage,
That shines reveal'd on Inspiration's page:
Nor those blest hours in vain amusements
waste,
Which all, who lavish, shall lament at last.

Here humbly let us hope our Maker's smile
Will crown with meet success our weekly
toil;
And here, on each returning sabbath, join
In pray'r, in penitence, and praise divine.

CHORUS.

Father of Heav'n! in whom our hopes con-
fide, &c.

EPIGRAM.

NED's thrifty spouse, her taste to please,
With rival dames at auctions vies;
Is charm'd with every thing she sees,
And every thing she sees she buys:
Ned feels at every sale enchanted—
Such costly wares! so wisely fought!
Bought because they may be wanted,
Wanted because they may be bought.

S.

EPIGRAM.

MY heart adored three powers above,
And bow'd to Justice, Fortune, Love:
I fought their fane, but sigh'd to find
That Justice, Fortune, Love, were blind.
Ah! would the God who stole their sight,
In sympathy their souls unite!
Then might the three display to view
Charms that the Graces never knew:
Justice, the smiles of fortune move,
And Fortune gild the shafts of Love.

S.

O E,

On witnessing a Reverse of Fortune,

Written in the Moments of Trouble,

BY THOMAS ENORT.

A DIEU, ye scenes of soft delight!
Scarce childhood's happy reign is o'er,
When swiftly fading from my sight,
I view your fairy charms no more.
Adieu, ye pleasing forms divine!
Which fancy bade around me shine,

When

When fair as summer's cloudless skies,
Hope's sunny landscape met these eyes,
And health flush'd high my cheek with morn-
ing's roseate dyes.

Farewell, ye flowery meads and groves!
Ye lawns, high woods, and cloister'd
dells!

Where spring a Sylvan goddess roves,
And nature unmolested dwells!
Ye scenes, which once the Muse held dear,
As listening oft she deign'd to hear
Her votary pour his untaught strain,
When light of heart, and free from pain,
He bade his numbers wild glide gently o'er
the plain.

This sickening heart, by grief oppress'd,
No longer glows with genial fire,
No more to mirth a tuneful guest,
I seek to wake the warbling lyre:
Mute are its springs to him who strives,
When sorrow keen his bosom rives,
Joy's blissful passion to regain,
Wisdom then teach me to refrain,
And hide from public view "Adversity's sad
train."

*Written at the Fleece Inn,
Chichester, Sussex, March 19, 1799.*

ELEGIAC LINES

To the Memory of the late

EDMUND LECHMERE, ESQ.

Member in the last Parliament for the City
of Worcester.

* "TO those who knew him *not*, no words
can paint,

"And those who knew him, know all words
are faint:

Yet shall the Muse, whom virtue still reveres,
Embalm his mem'ry with her purest tears:
And still in fond empassion'd phrases tell,
The loss she weeps—the worth she lov'd so
well—

Tell of that liberal and ingenuous mind,
That rank'd him still the first among man-
kind—

Tell of the sense with which that mind was
fraught,

That jocund wit—that dignity of thought!
Ah! when she thinks those sallies are no
more,

"That wont to set the table of a roar;"
And that the sense, which wisdom wak'd to
hear,

No more shall chain, and fascinate her ear;
How is she lost! yet will she not forbear;
Truth asks her tribute—friendship claims
her tear—

Truth that delights to prompt each hallow'd
line,

For, LECHMERE! well she knew that heart
of thine.

Oft has her eye its fervid pantings seen,
When all the patriot dignifi'd thy mien;
When charity unlock'd her sacred store,
And bade thee plead the furrows of the poor,
When wrongs on wrongs thy candour dar'd
explain,

And truth was cherish'd, tho' the zeal was
vain.

More need the Muse?—Alas! if friendship's
plaint

Could wake the spirit of that injur'd Saint;
Still shou'd that plaint the feeling lay pro-
long,

And fill a myriad pages with her song.

BELINDA.

*Downing-street, Westminster,
April 28, 1799.*

GIBRALTAR.

Written by a Lady, and sung there 7th May
1792, at a Ball and Supper given to his
Royal Highness Prince EDWARD, on leav-
ing that place to go to Canada.

I.

A SCENDING Calpes' stately brow,
We see sweet flowers spontaneous
grow;

As these their mingling sweets disclose,
The rocky steeps their horrors lose.
Regal'd, we turn our eyes to view
The distant landscape's purple hue,
The liquid plains transparent bound,
And scenes for warlike deeds renown'd.
War's rugged paths have also flow'rs,
Gay mirth and song, and festive hours;
And from the steep ascent to fame,
The prospect of a glorious name.

II.

See o'er yon western mountain's shade,
The evening's blushing radiance fade.
So fades our joy, 'round Calpes' brow,
For Royal EDWARD leaves us now;
'Twas he, who shew'd us how to bear
The soldier's toil, the leader's care;
Yet cheer'd fatigue with festive hours,
And strew'd war's rugged paths with
flowers.

Ye breezes, safely waft him o'er,
To brave the cold Canadian shore;
To spread afar his glorious fame,
And make his own a GLORIOUS NAME.

7th May, 1792.

* The two first lines are similar to two the Author has somewhere read:

AN IRREGULAR ODE.

Written on the Banks of the River Mole, at
the Foot of Box Hill, Surry, Sept. 15, 1795;

Addressed to a Friend.

AH! wouldst thou wish with calm content
to dwell,

Fly the high arched dome;

She loves to lurk within some moss-clad
cell,

She courts the forest's gloom.

Awhile, my Wilmot, let us seek her here,

Far from the noisy cities' busy crowd,

Of useless wealth, and empty honours
proud,

Cheer'd by the phantom hope, anon aghast
with fear:

Far better 'tis, in this sequester'd spot,

To rove unnotic'd, by the world forgot,

Cheer'd by sweet friendship's smile;

To pour the plaint of sorrow, to impart

The tale of woe, to ease the aching heart,

While sympathy our cares beguile.

I love secluded from the world to stray,

To view the ruddy tints of early dawn,

When Phoebus leads along the jocund day,

Cheer'd by the echo of the huntsman's
horn.

To catch the breeze soft sweeping o'er the
plain,

That soothes the sun-burnt reaper's cease-
less toil,

To list at eve the shepherd's pensive strain,

Soothing with oaten reed his amorous cares
awhile.

Beneath these shades, by Mole's cool rippling
tide,

Whose waving branches grace her sedge side,

We steal an hour from care,

Here no false friends, with specious guile,

For selfish views attempt to smile,

Or spread the glittering snare.

And oh! my Wilmot, wouldst thou wish to
find

That peace of mind the world cannot be-
stow,

Fly the vile intercourse of human kind,

And fear in every wealthier fool a foe;

For can the festive roar of fashion's train,

The torturing pangs of hopeless love con-
troul?

Can midnight splendour cool the heated brain,

Calm the woe-haunted mind, or lull to
peace the soul?

ALBERT.

Capel, Surry.

ELEGY,

To the Memory of

WILLIAM SEWARD, ESQ.

May 1799.

SAY, shall the Muse, the Muse to SEWARD
dear,

Fail to the mournful rites her aid to lend?

Refuse to place her chaplet on his bier,

Nor give a tear to her departed friend?

Ah no! she weeps—for in thy silent grave

The kindly mild affections wake no more;

Cold is that heart, where bounteous Nature
gave

Of warm benevolence her richest store.

Those powers by Heaven assign'd, by time
improved,

Still to some fair, some honest purpose led:

To cherish modest worth, thy spirit loved,

To aid desert, and raise the drooping head.

The pride of learning, wit's resplendent ray,

The powers of genius, dazzling as they
shine,

Before thy social virtues fade away,

Nor shall their loss be felt, be mourn'd like
thine.

A. H.

EPITAPH

ON A MONUMENT IN ISLEWORTH CHURCH, ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE
COMMUNION TABLE.

NEAR this place are deposited
the Remains of

GEORGE KEATE, Esq. F.R.S F.S.A.*

and one of the Benchers of the Hon.

Society of the Inner Temple.

Born November 30, 1730.

Deceased June 28, 1797.

His literary compositions, both in verse
and prose, give evidence of his genius;

while warm regret and fond

remembrance are friendships eager

testimonies to the qualities of his heart.

The elegant historian of pure simple
manners, his own resembled those which
he described.

* See an account of this Gentleman in our Magazine for July 1797, p. 20.

The ingenious Author of works of fancy,
 gay, sentimental, tender,
 his imagination, in its freest sallies,
 paid respect to those decorums, the sense
 of which was ever so conspicuous in his
 private life.

The TRIBUTE may be vain, which thus
 affection pays his memory;

and vain the marble monument,
 which would perpetuate his fame :
 at least they mark the spot
 made sacred by a husband's death ;
 where widowed love,
 when it pleases Heaven to dry its sorrows,
 is anxious to repose.

LORD NELSON.

THE following is a Copy of the
 Letter from Admiral Nelson to the
 Governor of Bombay, which was taken
 over land by Lieut. Duval :

*" Vanguard, Mouth of the Nile,
 SIR, August 9.*

" Although I hope that the Consuls
 who are, or ought to be, resident in
 Egypt, have sent you an express of the
 situation of affairs here, yet, as I know
 Mr. Baldwin has some months left
 Alexandria, it is possible you may not
 be regularly informed; I shall there-
 fore relate to you briefly that a French
 army of 40,000 men in 300 transports,
 with 13 sail of the line, 11 frigates,
 bomb vessels, gun-boats, &c. &c. arrived
 at Alexandria on the 1st of July; on
 the 7th they left it for Cairo, where
 they arrived on the 22d. During their
 march they had some actions with the
 Mamelukes, which the French call
 great victories. As I have Buonaparte's
 dispatches now before me, which I took
 yesterday, I speak positively: he says,
 "I am now going to send off to take
 Suez and Damietta;" he does not speak
 favourably of either country or people;
 but there is such bombast in his letters
 that it is difficult to get at the truth,
 but you may be sure he is only master
 of what his army covers. From all the
 enquiries which I have been able to
 make, I cannot learn that any French
 vessels are at Suez to carry any part of
 his army to India. Bombay (if they
 can get there) I know is the first ob-
 ject; but I trust the Almighty God in
 Egypt will overthrow these pests of the
 human race. It has been in my power
 to prevent 12,000 men from leaving
 Genoa, and also to take 11 sail of the
 line and two frigates; two sail of the

line and two frigates have escaped me.
 This glorious battle was fought at the
 Mouth of the Nile, at anchor; it be-
 gan at sun-set, and was not finished at
 three the next morning; it has been
 severe, but God favoured our endea-
 vours with a great victory. I am now
 at anchor between Alexandria and Ro-
 setta, to prevent their communication
 by water, and nothing under a regiment
 can pass by land. But I should have
 informed you, that the French have
 4000 men posted at Rosetta to keep
 open the Mouth of the Nile.—Alex-
 andria, both town and shipping, are so
 distressed for provisions that they can
 only get them from the Nile by water;
 therefore I cannot guess the good which
 may attend my holding our present po-
 sition, for Buonaparte writes his distress
 for stores, artillery, and things for their
 hospital, &c. All useful communication
 is at an end between Alexandria and
 Cairo: you may be sure I shall remain
 here as long as possible. Buonaparte
 had never yet to contend with an Eng-
 lish Officer, and I shall endeavour to
 make him respect us.

" This is all I have to communicate;
 I am confident every precaution will
 be taken to prevent in future any vessels
 going to Suez which may be able to
 carry troops to India. If my letter is
 not so correct as might be expected, I
 trust your excuse, when I tell you my
 brain is so shaken with the wound in
 my head, that I am sensible I am not so
 clear as could be wished; but whilst a
 ray of reason remains, my heart and
 hand shall ever be exerted for the be-
 nefit of our King and Country.

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

(Signed) "HORATIO NELSON."

JOHN

JOHN HORNE TOOKE.

THE two following Letters have passed between the Commissioners and Horne Tooke :

“ TO JOHN HORNE TOOKE, ESQ.

“ Office of the Commissioners for carrying into Execution the Act for Taxing Income.

“ Wandsworth, May 3, 1799.

“ SIR,

“ The Commissioners having under their consideration your Declaration of Income, dated the 26th of February last, have directed me to acquaint you that they have reason to apprehend your Income exceeds Sixty Pounds a year.— They therefore desire that you will reconsider the said Declaration, and favour me with your answer on or before Wednesday the 8th instant.

I am, Sir,

“ Your obedient servant,

“ W. B. LUTTLY, Clerk.”

“ TO MR. W. B. LUTTLY.

“ SIR,

“ I have much more reason than the Commissioners can have to be dissatisfied with the smallness of my Income. I have never yet in my life disavowed, or had occasion to reconsider any declaration which I have signed with my name. But the Act of Parliament has removed all the decencies which used to prevail between Gentlemen: and has given the Commissioners (shrouded under the signature of their Clerk) a right by law to tell me that they have reason to believe that I am a liar. They have also a right to demand from me, upon oath, the particular circumstances of my private situation. In obedience to the law, I am ready to attend them upon this degrading occasion, so novel to Englishmen; and to give them every explanation and satisfaction which they may be pleased to require. I am, Sir,

“ Your humble servant,

“ JOHN HORNE TOOKE.”

BUONAPARTE'S PROCLAMATION TO THE EGYPTIANS.

GENERAL BUONAPARTE TO THE INHABITANTS OF CAIRO, FEB. 20.

WICKED men had succeeded in leading part of you astray; and they have perished. God has directed me to be merciful to the people; I have been irritated against you on account of your insurrection. I have deprived you for two months of your Divan; but I restore it to you this day. Your good conduct has effaced the stain of your rebellion. Sheriffs, Ulemas, preachers at the Mosques, make it known to the people that those who may declare themselves my enemies, shall have no refuge either in this world or in the next! Can there exist any man so blind as not to see that destiny directs all my operations? Can any one be so incredulous as to make it a question of doubt that every thing in this vast universe is submissive to the empire of Fate?

Inform the people, that since the creation of the world, it has been written, that after having destroyed the ene-

mies of Ishmaelism, and laid their crosses prostrate, I should come from the extremity of the West to fulfil the task which has been imposed upon me. Shew to the people's conviction, that in the holy book of the Koran, and in more than 20 passages of it, what happens has been foreseen, and what will happen has been equally unfolded. Let those, then, who are prevented only by the fear of our arms from curbing us, change their sentiments; for, in addressing prayers to Heaven against us, they solicit their own condemnation. Let the true believers pray for the success of our arms. I might demand of each of you the causes of the secret sentiments of your hearts; for I know all, even what you have not revealed to any one. But the day will come, in which all the world shall clearly see, that I am conducted by a superior order of beings, and that every human effort cannot prevail against me. Happy those who shall sincerely be the first to range themselves on my side.

BUONAPARTE.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

THIRD SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(Continued from Page 272.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3.

THE Volunteer Exemption Bill was read a second time.

Lord Grenville presented a Message from the King to the effect following :

“ G. R.

“ His Majesty thinks it necessary to acquaint their Lordships, that considering the urgent necessity of securing the peace of the kingdom of Ireland, and the mutual welfare of both countries, and in consequence of communications made to his Majesty by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, he has thought fit to order, that the several persons in custody upon charges of High Treason in Dublin and Belfast, should, for their better security, be lodged in some safe part of this kingdom; his Majesty, therefore, informs this House, that in pursuance thereof, he has deemed it expedient, that the said several persons should be lodged in Fort George in Scotland.

Lord Grenville then moved, that an Address be presented to his Majesty for his gracious communication, which was agreed to.

On the suggestion of Lord Auckland, that the measure of the Union was likely now to be accomplished in Ireland, it was moved, that the House be summoned for Thursday se’nnight, to take the same into its consideration.

The order was made accordingly.

MONDAY, APRIL 8.

On the Order of the Day being read for the House going into a Committee upon the Bill for exempting persons serving in Volunteer Corps from being balloted for the Supplementary Militia, &c.

Lord Walsingham submitted, whether it would not be better, as none of those Lords who stood forward in support of the measure were then present, to defer the commitment of the Bill to a short day, which meeting the sense of the

House, the commitment was postponed till Thursday.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9.

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

One private Bill was presented from the House of Commons, and read a first time.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10.

The Lords appointed by virtue of a Commission notified the Royal Assent to the Scotch Distillery and Newfoundland Convoy Bills, and to some private Bills. The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Leicester, and Lord Grenville.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11.

Lord Grenville rose, and without any prefatory observation moved, “ That the Resolutions agreed to by this House, relative to an incorporated Legislative Union with Ireland, might be presented to his Majesty, in order that the same might be laid before the Parliament of Ireland at such convenient time as his Majesty should deem expedient.”

Lord Auckland seconded the motion; his Lordship in a strain of nervous elocution, wherein he displayed a masterly knowledge of political discrimination, and a superior talent in the doctrines and mysteries of Finance, took a most comprehensive view of the subject, and extended upon both the utility and necessity of the measure. From the whole of which he inferred that Ireland would become, what it is not now, one great integral part of the greatest and most flourishing Empire on the face of the terraqueous globe.

The Bishop of Llandaff followed his Lordship on the same side of the question, supporting with his wonted excellence the principle of a Union in the most general sense of the word; his Lordship however wished it might be understood as his fixed opinion, that it should not

be

be urged *against* the inclination of the people of that country; for he was of opinion that even a good, if presented by compulsion, loses its virtue. His Lordship concluded with observing, that a cordial adoption of the measure would be the greatest mark of Heaven's peculiar favour, and the best blessing that could be bestowed on either country by Divine Providence.

Lord Kinnoul supported the motion, and observed, that seeing as a Scotchman the advantages his native country derived by a similar measure, recommended a trial of the same to Irishmen, being satisfied that they would speedily discover equal benefits from the like resource.

The question being then put, it was agreed to *nem. con.*

Lord Grenville then moved, that a select Committee be appointed to meet a Committee of the Commons in the Painted Chamber, and that they should mutually agree upon a joint Address to his Majesty, praying his Majesty to lay the said Resolutions before the Parliament of Ireland; which was also agreed to in like manner.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12.

Their Lordships sent a Message to the Commons, desiring a conference on the Union with Ireland, when a Committee was appointed, which sat in the Painted Chamber with that of the Commons, when a joint Address was resolved on, which was submitted to their Lordships, and the same was ordered to be presented to his Majesty accordingly.

In a Committee on the Volunteer Exemption Bill, Lord Grenville moved an amendment, that volunteers should not be exempted from being ballotted for in the militia; but that if called on to serve, their certificate should be a sufficient discharge, which was agreed to.

MONDAY, APRIL 15.

Two Bills were received from the Commons. Some private Bills were read, and public Bills forwarded in their respective stages.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16.

The Order of the Day (upon which their Lordships were summoned) for the House resolving into a Committee upon the Partridge Shooting Bill, the leading provision of which goes to repeal an Act lately passed for restraining the shooting of Partridges, &c. until the 14th of September, being read, and the question put,

The Duke of Norfolk said, the very salutary provision which the present Bill tended to do away, was not more than two years in existence, and had by no means a sufficient trial. The restriction was such as did the promoters of it much credit, and rendered considerable benefit to that very meritorious class in society, the industrious farmers. The restriction went to defend those persons from the havoc and devastation which the proceedings of unthinking or high-mettled, or, what was as bad, ignorant sportsmen occasioned. He was not a sportsman himself, but he knew so much, and he felt for the distresses occasioned to the farmers by such conduct. He was confident the Bill would be attended with the most injurious consequences, and, under this impression, he would vote against its farther progress.

The Earl of Suffolk and Marquis Townshend seemed to express sentiments of the Bill nearly similar.

The Earl of Carlisle in a great degree differed in opinion from those Lords who had spoken. He observed, that the rejection of the Bill would not be attended with the effects dwelt upon by the Noble Lords. The continuance of the restriction would afford the farmers no essential relief; the real advantage of the restriction was to the poachers only.

The question being called for, a division took place, when there appeared for going into a Committee on the Bill, 44; against it, 23; majority, 21.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill, Lord Walsingham in the chair.

The clauses of the Bill being agreed to by the Committee, the House resumed, confirmed the Report, and the third reading of the Bill was fixed for Thursday.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18.

Several Bills were received from the Commons. The Volunteer Exemption Bill, after a few observations from Lord Darnley and Lord Suffolk, was read a third time and passed.

The Bill for regulating the periods for commencing and ending Partridge Shooting, was read a third time and passed.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Exchequer Loan Bill, the Partridge Shooting Bill, and to several private Bills.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16.

THE Report of the Committee of Supply being brought up by Mr. Sergeant,

The Resolutions were severally agreed to, viz.

For the secret Service abroad	
for the year 1799	£.150,000
For Suffering French Clergy and Laity, and for American Loyalists	226,000
For the Turkey Company	5,000
And a Bill ordered to be brought in accordingly.	

Mr. Sergeant having brought up the Report of the Income Bill,

The several amendments then proposed in the Committee, which were extremely numerous, and consisted of regulations relative to Commissioners and Commercial Commissioners in England and Wales, to the Precincts of Royal Palaces, to the Inns of Court, to the Universities, the Cinque Ports, to Wards, Parishes, Cities, Boroughs, and Towns Corporate; to other regulations concerning Assessors, returns of statements, duty of Commissioners regarding their receipts, certificates and payments at the Bank, deaths of individuals, change and removal of Assessors, Agents, Collectors, and Commissioners, appointments of Clerks, and expences of putting the Act in execution, were severally read and agreed to.

Mr. Ryder proposed a clause, which was received, for the better explaining those clauses in the Bill relative to abatements on account of children. Agreed to, and added to the Bill.

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

MONDAY, MARCH 18.

Sir W. Scott moved, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill to remedy certain defects in the law respecting offences committed on the high seas."—Leave given.

Mr. Pitt presented at the Bar of the House his Majesty's Proclamation of the 15th instant, prohibiting, without special licence, the arrival of persons into this kingdom from Ireland. Ordered to be laid on the table.

Read a third time, and passed the Volunteer Exemption and the Provisional Cavalry Reduction Bills.

On the third reading of the Income Bill, the period of making Returns of Statements was extended from the 25th

of March to the 5th of April: some alterations were also made in the meaning of abatements respecting children, and relative to duties paid in stamps, &c. in presentations to benefices. The Bill being then read a third time, was passed, and ordered to the Lords.

The House in a Committee, Mr. Ryder moved, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the East India Company should be prevented from contracting for, or exporting to the East Indies or elsewhere copper or copper ore, but what they have already contracted for." Which was agreed to.

On the question for the second reading of the Slave Trade Bill (Mr. Thornton's),

Mr. Dickinson moved for leave to present a petition against it from the West India merchants and planters, when the House divided; but forty Members not being present, it was counted out.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19.

Mr. Thornton moved the second reading of his Bill for limiting the extension of the Slave Trade on the African coast; when the House divided, and forty Members not being present, it was counted out.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20.

A Message was received from the Lords, stating, that their Lordships had agreed to the Land Tax Redemption Bill, the Income Explanatory Bill, the Provisional Cavalry Bill, and to several private Bills.

The Bill for limiting the extensions of the African Slave Trade, after a conversation between Mr. Thornton, Colonel Gascoyne, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Dent, Sir William Young, Mr. Sewel, Mr. Hawkins Browne, and Mr. Pitt, was read a second time, and ordered to be committed this day fortnight.

The Parish Overseers Bill was committed, and ordered for a third reading.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21.

Mr. Ryder brought in a Bill for restricting the East India Company from exporting copper, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time this day fortnight.

Mr. Long brought up several accounts concerning the expence of confining and otherwise disposing of convicts, and other matters. He also brought up a variety of accounts preparatory to the Budget.

On the motion of Mr. Ryder, a Committee

mittee of the whole House was appointed for Tuesday fortnight, to take into consideration the Report of the Secret Committee.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2.

Mr. Wallace moved for an account to be laid before the House of the quantity of Copper used in his Majesty's Navy since the year 1796, distinguishing each year. The Report, therefore, of the Committee on the Bill for regulating the future price of that article, was postponed from Thursday to Monday next.

Mr. Dundas gave notice of his intention of moving for leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act of the last Session of Parliament, intitled, "An Act for the Redemption of the Land Tax in that part of Great Britain called Scotland."

Mr. Williams gave notice, that on Thursday next he would move that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the state of the Copper Mines throughout England and Wales, and that the result of such inquiry be reported to that House.

The Lord Advocate gave notice of his intention, on Friday next, to move for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the laws now in force in that part of Great Britain called Scotland relative to Sedition, to empower Magistrates to detain in prison persons committed under such a charge from the day of the service and receipt of their respective indictments, and until their trials.

The House in a Committee on the Scotch Distillery Bill, the blank for the period of continuing the Act was filled with the words "the 5th of July;" and the House being re-assumed, the Report was ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The other Orders of the Day were postponed.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3.

On the motion of Mr. Wallace, an account was laid before the House of the quantity of Copper purchased by the Commissioners of the Navy, for the use of the same, since the year 1788.

Mr. Dundas brought up a Message from his Majesty. (See page 337.)

He then moved, that an Address thereon be presented to his Majesty, by such Members of the House as were of his Majesty's Privy Council, and that the said Message be taken into consideration on Tuesday next.—Agreed to.

The Committee on the Militia Reduction Bill was postponed to Monday next.

Mr. Thornton moved, that in consideration of a mistake in the Journals of the House, appointing the Committee on the Bill for restricting within certain limits the Slave Trade on the Coast of Africa, which by that mistake stood for to-day, the same should be fixed for Wednesday next, which was agreed to.

Colonel Gascoyne presented several petitions from the Corporation of Liverpool, and from several private individuals, praying to be heard against particular clauses of the Bill by counsel.

This was opposed by Mr. Pitt, upon the grounds of informality. But, after a few observations from Col. Gascoyne, the Speaker, and Mr. Edwards, it was settled that some of the petitioners should be heard by their counsel; and two of the petitions, having no signatures to them, were withdrawn.

When the Orders of the Day were postponing, among them that of the Committee of Ways and Means,

Mr. Pitt informed the House that he should postpone the outline of the Loan, which it had been his intention to submit in that Committee on Friday next, until he could nearly ascertain the probable receipts under the Income Act. Every Gentleman must be aware of the propriety, and indeed necessity of this measure; but that in the interim, to meet exigencies, he might have recourse to a further supply of temporary means, for present expedencies, by way of Exchequer Bills.

The Report of the East India Account was brought up, and the Resolutions severally agreed to.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4.

The Bill for increasing the Rates of Allowance to Innkeepers was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The Order for the second reading of the Copper Bill being read, Lord Hawkesbury moved that it be read a second time on Tuesday se'nnight.—Ordered.

The Bill for regulating the duties upon, and warehousing East India goods, was read a second time.—Ordered to be committed on Friday se'nnight.

The Order of the Day being read for the House to go into a Committee upon the Slave Carrying Bill,

Mr. W. Smith said he intended to have moved that the House should now go into the Committee, but as he understood the Counsel retained were not yet returned from the Circuit, and that there would be no purposed delay, he should

consent

consent to its being deferred to Monday se'nnight, to which time it was accordingly postponed.

Colonel Gascoyne presented a petition from several merchants of Liverpool against the Slave Carrying Bill, which was ordered to lie upon the table.

The Committee on the Attornies' Clerks' Indenture Bill was deferred to Monday.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5.

Mr. Pitt moved, "That a sum not exceeding 1,500,000l. be granted to his Majesty, by way of Loan, on Exchequer Bills, which was agreed to.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland moved for leave to bring in a Bill for increasing the sums to be required as Bail in Scotland, in matters of Sedition and Treason; which being granted, the same was brought in, and read a first time.

Mr. Dundas brought in a Bill for regulating the Sale of Land Tax in Scotland, which was read a first time.

MONDAY, APRIL 8.

The second reading of the Scotch Militia Reduction Bill, and the Scotch Land Tax Amendment Bill were postponed, on the motion of Mr. W. Dundas, till to-morrow se'nnight.

Sir Godfrey Webster gave notice of moving for leave to-morrow to bring in a Bill to amend the Poor Laws.

The Lord Advocate's Bill for extending the penalty, and in some cases withholding Bail altogether in matters of Sedition in Scotland, was read, and ordered to be committed and printed.

Mr. Pitt postponed the consideration of the Secret Committee, which stood for to-morrow, and that of the Address, until this day se'nnight; and that, in the mean while, the said Address be referred to the said Committee.

The Attornies Clerks' Bill was committed, and ordered to be reported.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9.

The Act of second James I. being read, which imposed penalties on persons purchasing Hides by private contract, Lord Hawkesbury said, that this was a matter of great hardship, and therefore moved for leave to bring in a Bill to indemnify such persons; and having stated a similar case with respect to persons in the Coal Trade, obtained leave accordingly.

The Bill for increasing the rates allowed to Innkeepers billeting Soldiers was committed, and ordered to be reported to-morrow.

The Bill for regulating the powers and extending the jurisdiction of the Admiralty Court in criminal cases was read a second time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow.

A Message was received from the Lords, stating they had agreed to the Scotch Distillery and Newfoundland Convey Bills without amendment.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10.

The Bill for the more effectual punishment of offences committed on the High Seas went through a Committee, and was ordered to be reported on Monday.

The Exchequer Bills Bill was read a second time.

The Attornies Clerks' Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee upon the Slave Trade Limitation Bill, counsel were called in and heard against the Bill, after which the Committee proceeded through several clauses. The blanks in the clauses respecting the time at which the Bill was to commence, and the boundaries within which the trade was to be carried on, were filled up.

The blank with respect to the time was filled up by the 1st of January 1801.

The Committee were proceeding through the remaining clauses, when

Mr. Pierrepont said, that as this was a business of great importance, he thought it improper to proceed upon it in so thin a Committee, and moved that the number of Members present should be counted—there were but 32 present, of course the business was put off.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11.

The Bill for increasing the rates allowed to Innkeepers billeting Soldiers was read a third time and passed.

The Exchequer Bills Bill went through a Committee, the Report brought up, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The remaining Orders of the Day were postponed.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12.

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

On the question for going into a Committee on the Bill for restricting within certain limits the Slave Trade on the African Coast,

Mr. Dent objected to the House going into the Committee; whereupon a division took place, ayes 38, noes 22; majority 16.

The

The House resolved itself into a Committee accordingly, and the Report was ordered to be taken into consideration on Wednesday next.

MONDAY, APRIL 15.

The Bill for granting to his Majesty a Loan by way of Exchequer Bills was read a third time and passed.

The Committee to take into consideration the Report of the Secret Committee, after a few observations from Mr. Pitt, Mr. Tierney, Mr. Hobhouse, and Mr. Johnes, was postponed until Friday.

Mr. N. Vansittart brought up the Report of the Bill for remedying defects in the law relative to crimes committed on the High Seas, which being agreed to, it was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The Report of the Scotch Sedition Bill was brought up and agreed to, as was that of the Committee on the Expiring Laws, and Bills were ordered accordingly.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16.

Sir Godfrey Webster obtained leave to bring in a Bill to enable parishes to purchase small farms for the support of their respective poor.

Mr. Hobhouse gave notice that he should move for a Special Committee to-morrow, to investigate and report the contract entered into by Mr. Palmer, late of the post-office, with the Lords of the Treasury.

The Order of the Day, for committing the Militia Reduction Bill being read,

Mr. Ballard proposed, that the Committee should be intrusted to receive a clause "for compelling Colonels of Militia Regiments to allow the discharge of men who had more than three children on the parish to which they respectively belonged providing substitutes."

This was opposed by Colonel Sloane, Mr. Dundas, and Sir William Young, and supported by Colonel Elford, but the motion was negatived without a division.

The House then proceeded to a Committee on the Bill, went through its several clauses, adopted some trifling regulations, the Report was brought up, and ordered to be taken into consideration on Thursday.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17.

Read a third time and passed, the Bill for extending the jurisdiction of the High Court of Admiralty, relative to offences committed on the High Seas.

The House in a Committee of Ways and Means,

Mr. Pitt moved, that the surplus revenue of the Consolidated Fund, up to the 5th of April 1799, be referred to the same, which was adopted accordingly, and both Committees were postponed to Friday next.

Mr. Hobhouse moved "That the House should resolve itself into a Committee on Tuesday se'nnight, to take into consideration the agreement entered into between the Lords of the Treasury and John Palmer, Esq. late Comptroller General of the Post Office, and his conduct in that department," which was agreed to.

Mr. Pitt moved for leave to bring in a Bill to extend further the time to make returns under the Income Act, as the period already allotted was found wholly insufficient in commercial concerns to make due returns to the Commercial Commissioners. Leave was given accordingly.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18.

Mr. Long brought up the Reports of the Committees of Supply and Ways and Means, which were severally agreed to.

The House then proceeded to the further consideration of the Report of the Bill for limiting the African Slave Trade, when

Mr. Sewell, in observations which occupied nearly one hour, and until most of the Members quitted the House, moved that the same be adjourned till this day four months, but

Colonel Gascoyne having remarked on the extreme thinness of the House, moved that it be counted, which being done, and only 11 Members being present, an adjournment of course took place.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19.

The House in a Committee having proceeded to take into consideration the Report of the Secret Committee appointed to investigate the state and extent of traitorous and seditious proceedings in this country,

Mr. Pitt moved for leave to bring in a Bill to render more effectual an Act of the 38th of the present King, empowering his Majesty to detain in custody such persons as were suspected of treasonable or seditious practices. And also for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent sedition and seditious meetings."

Each Resolution being agreed to, the Bills were ordered accordingly, on the Report being brought up.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 2.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Spithead, the 1st inst.

SIR,

HEREWITH you will receive a copy of a letter from Capt. Keats, of his Majesty's ship *Boadicea*, which is transmitted for their Lordships' information; and I am very much concerned for the misfortune which happened to the prize brig *La Requin*, by which so many valuable lives have been lost to the service of their King and country.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BRIDPORT.

Boadicea, at Sea, March 24.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 7th inst. I retook an American, from Charlestown bound to Hamburgh; on the 8th fell in with and liberated a neutral ship, from Charlestown-bound to Embden, and took the privateer *La Requin*, a brig, pierced for 18, mounting 14 guns, with 70 men, which, when I first discovered her, was in the act of taking possession of the neutral. It is with extreme concern I add, that on the day following, in a violent gale of wind, the *Requin* over-set, although at the time she had no canvas spread; by which misfortune Mr. W. Clay, master's mate of the *Boadicea*, a young man of much merit, nine valuable seamen, and one prisoner, lost their lives.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. G. KEATS.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 6.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Spithead, the 30th ult.

SIR,

HEREWITH you will receive the copy of a letter from Captain Newman, of his Majesty's ship *Mermaid*, dated the 24th inst. also one from Captain White, of his Majesty's sloop *Sylph*, dated the 21st, which I transmit for their Lordships' information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BRIDPORT.

Mermaid, at Sea, March 24.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, I this day, after a chase of fifteen hours (*Sylph* in company), captured the Spanish packet *Golondrina*, Don Juan El Busto Captain, from the Havannah bound to Corunna, out 39 days, pierced for twenty guns, but has only four on board, coppered, two hundred tons burthen, and a remarkable fast sailer: she has a cargo of sugar, cocoa, and indigo.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. N. NEWMAN.

Sylph, at Sea, March 21.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that *Le Debut* French brig (letter of marque), of 8 guns, pierced for 16, from Bourdeaux to Cayenne, laden with different sorts of merchandize, was this day captured by the sloop under my command, fifteen leagues N. W. of Cape Ortegal.

I am, &c.

J. C. WHITE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 9.

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 7th inst.

SIR,

I have the satisfaction to transmit herewith, for their Lordships' information, a letter I received from Captain Seymour, of his Majesty's sloop *Spitfire*, acquainting me he captured the *Resolu*, a French privateer, the 31st ult. which, together with the *Spitfire*, arrived here this morning.

I am, Sir, &c.

R. KING.

Spitfire, Plymouth Sound, April 7.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that the *Spitfire* captured, in a violent gale of the 31st ult. Scilly bearing N. N. W. 14 leagues, the French brig privateer *Resolu*, of 14 six and eight pounder guns, and 65 men, perfectly new, being her first cruise, but two days

days from St. Maloes, and had not made any capture.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

MICHAEL SEYMOUR.

Copy of a Letter from Captain D' Auvergne, Prince of Bouillon, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Bravo, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Jersey, the 6th inst.

SIR,

Enclosed I have the honour to transmit you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners, Captain Lord Proby's report to me of his capture, in his Majesty's ship Danae, commanded by him, of a French National armed vessel that had only left Saint Maloe's a few hours before he fell in with her yesterday.

I have the honour to be, &c.

D'AUVERGNE, Prince of Bouillon.

St. Helier, Danae, April 4.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that his Majesty's ship under my command captured the French National lugger *Le Sans Quartier* this morning, off *Les Isles de Choisy*.

The prize is pierced for fourteen guns, but all she had on board were thrown overboard in the chase; she has 56 men.

I have the honour to be, &c.

PROBY.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 13.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Royal George, at St. Helen's, the 10th inst.

SIR,

HEREWITH you will receive a copy of a letter from Captain Keats, of his Majesty's ship *Boadicea*, stating the capture of the French brig privateer *L'Utile*, which is transmitted for their Lordships' information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BRIDPORT.

Boadicea, at Sea, April 1.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship of the capture of a third privateer this cruise, by the *Boadicea*, viz. *L'Utile*, a very fine brig of 16 guns, eight-pounders, ten of which are brass, and 120 men, quite new, and three weeks from Bourdeaux.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. G. KEATS.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 16.

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 Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, March 4.

SIR,

YOU will be pleased to acquaint their Lordships, that Captain Barton, of his Majesty's ship *Concorde*, captured on the 14th ultimo, to windward of Antigua, *La Prudent* French ship privateer, copper-bottomed, of 18 guns and 100 men. She had been cruising to windward of Barbadoes for six weeks, without making any other captures than two schooners, one from Halifax, and the other an American, and was on her return to the Spanish port of Saint Domingo, where she belonged, and from whence she had sailed early in December last.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

Copy of a Letter from Vice Admiral Dickson, Commanding Officer of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Yarmouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Veteran, at Yarmouth, the 15th of April.

SIR,

Herewith I transmit, for their Lordships' information, a letter from Capt. Dacres, of his Majesty's ship *Africa*, addressed to Captain Sotheron, of the *Latona*, acquainting him of the capture of *Le Marfouin* French lugger privateer.

I am, Sir, &c.

ARCH. DICKSON.

Africa, at Sea, April 13.

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, that on the 10th instant, the *Texel* bearing East nine or ten leagues, I fell in with and captured, after a chase of three hours, *Le Marfouin* French lugger privateer, of 14 guns and 58 men. She left Dunkirk the day before; had taken nothing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. DACRES.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 20.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Reynolds, of his Majesty's Ship La Pomone, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Falmouth, April 17.

SIR,

I BEG to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, of my arrival in this port.

I have

I have also to inform you, that on the 31st ult. in lat. 42 deg. 25 min. N. long. 9 deg. 16 min. W. we retook the *Minerva*, a valuable Liverpool West India ship, that had been captured sixteen days before by the *Argus* French privateer, belonging to Bourdeaux; and I have the pleasure to add, that on the 3d instant we fortunately fell in with the *Argus*, and after a long chase of one hundred and eight miles, running 12 knots an hour, took her close under Cape Finisterre. She is a beautiful new ship, not six months off the stocks, carrying 18 brass nine-pounders, pierced for 22, and 130 men; is copper-bottomed, and a remarkable swift sailer. Besides the *Minerva*, the *Argus* had captured, this cruise, two brigs belonging to Teignmouth; the masters and crews of both I found on board her.

And on the 9th of this month we retook an American schooner from the Caraccas, bound to Corunna, laden with cocoa and indigo, that had been taken eight days before by the *Gironde* privateer, from Bourdeaux.

Previous to the above, his Majesty's ship *Pomone* had captured, off Carthage, the *Mutius Scævola* French privateer, belonging to Genoa, and a Spanish coaster; particulars of which I transmitted in a letter on service to the Earl of St. Vincent.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. C. REYNOLDS.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 23.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Harry Burrard Neale, Bart. Captain of his Majesty's Ship St. Fiorenzo, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

Plymouth, April 17.

SIR,

I BEG you will acquaint their Lordships that I arrived with the *St. Fiorenzo* in Plymouth Sound this morning, with a French brig prize, from *St. Domingo*, bound to *L'Orient*, with sugar and coffee. I also captured a French brig in ballast, on the same day, not yet arrived.

I inclose, for their Lordships' information, a copy of my letter to Lord Bridport of the 16th inst.

H. NEALE.

St. Fiorenzo, at Sea, April 16.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 9th inst. after

reconnoitring two French frigates at anchor in the port of *L'Orient*, I stood towards *Belle Isle*. On our approach I saw some ships at anchor in the Great Road, but as the weather was hazy, and the ships under the land, I could not sufficiently ascertain their strength until we had run the full length of the island, when I clearly distinguished them to be three French frigates, and a large sailing gun-vessel, with their top-sail-yards ready hoisted to come out to us. At this instant a heavy and sudden squall of wind from the N. W. carried away the *Amelia's* main top-mast, and her fore and mizen top gallant masts; the fall of the former tearing a great part of the main sail from the yard.

The enemy, who were apparently waiting our near approach, got under weigh immediately, and made sail towards us in a line a-head. Circumstanced as we now were I felt we had but one duty to perform, and that we could do nothing more than testify our readiness to meet them: I therefore made the signal to prepare for battle; and when they had advanced a little to leeward of us I shortened sail, so as for the *Amelia* to keep under command, with her fore and mizen top sails only, and made the signal to bear up, preserving the weather-gage, and keeping close order. The enemy tacked to meet us, and we instantly commenced an action, receiving the fire from one of the batteries on the island at the same time. The enemy were so little disposed to close quarters, that we were under the necessity of bearing down upon them three times, until they were close upon the islands of *Houatt* and *Hedie*. After engaging them one hour and 55 minutes they wore ship and stood from us. I am extremely sorry we had it not in our power to do any thing more with the enemy (who had a port close on each side of them) than compel them to relinquish an action which, from their superiority and the crippled state of the *Amelia* previous to the action, had inspired them with the hope of success.

Soon after the action ceased they bore up for the *Loire*, two of them apparently much shattered; and the gun-vessel returned to *Belle Isle*.

It is with peculiar satisfaction I acquaint your Lordship, that the active and spirited conduct of Capt. Herbert is deserving of the highest applause: and I feel that no encomium of mine can do justice to his merit.

Y y

The

The officers and ships' companies of both ships conducted themselves with the greatest order and most determined courage: they are entitled to every commendation I can bestow.

I take the liberty of naming in particular Lieutenants Farnall and Holmes, the first lieutenants of each ship, as very deserving officers.

The damage sustained by his Majesty's ships is principally confined to the masts, sails, and rigging.

By a vessel captured since the action, I learn the frigates we engaged were *La Cornelië*, *La Vengeance*, and *La Semillante*: they have been lately stationed at Belle Isle to guard the coast.

Enclosed is a list of killed and wounded in each ship.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. NEALE.

List of Killed and Wounded.

St. Fiorenzo. — 1 seaman killed; 18 seamen wounded, two of them dangerously.

Amelia. — Mr. Bayley, mipskipman, and one seaman killed; 17 seamen wounded, one of them dangerously.

Total. — Three killed, and 35 wounded.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Daniel Hamon to Evan Nepean, Esq.

Jersey, April 16.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the *Phoenix* lugger private ship of war under my command, on the 5th instant, St. Sebastian bearing S. E. four leagues, I fell in with and captured the French lugger privateer *Le Courreur*, commanded by Gabriel de la Garats, mounting four guns, four pounders, and six swivels, having on board 46 men: she belonged to St. Jean de Luz, sailed last from St. Sebastian; had captured nothing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

DANIEL HAMON.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 17.

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 at Cork, 1st 19th inst.

SIR,

PLEASE to lay before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the inclosed letter, which I have received

from Captain Moore, of his Majesty's ship *Melampus*, informing me of his having captured *Le Papillon*, of Nantz, French brig privateer. The prize arrived here yesterday.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. KINGSMILL.

Melampus, at Sea, April 15.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that we have this morning captured the French privateer brig *Le Papillon*, of Nantz, mounting 10 nine-pounders and four brass 36-pounder carronades, and 123 men, after a chase of 25 hours; she is a remarkable fine new vessel, and sails admirably.

I am, Sir, &c.

GRAHAM MOORE.

This Gazette likewise contains a very long correspondence from the Archduke Charles and Lieut. Gen. Kray, who have transmitted to the Court of Vienna very detailed accounts of the actions that took place at Stockach, in Germany, and in the neighbourhood of Legnano and Verona, in Italy. Of the actions of the 25th and 26th of March near Stockach (the French account of which we gave in our last Magazine), the Archduke observes, that he cannot exactly state the loss in his army, but it is supposed that it amounts to 3000 men in killed, wounded, and missing. The enemy must have lost 5000, among whom two thousand were made prisoners. The following is the account of the Battle of Legnano:

On the 26th of March, at day-break, we heard at a great distance a severe cannonade in the neighbourhood of Verona and Pastrengo. About 8 o'clock the advanced posts near Legnano were also attacked, upon which Lieut. Gen. Kray removed the camp at Bevilacqua to Legnano. The garrison of the town occupied the ramparts, and the road, which was not yet quite repaired. A battalion of the regiment de Guilay and another of Latterman were posted in front of the town, to defend the bridges. The enemy attempted, in every direction, to advance towards the town, but were repulsed in all quarters. They had stationed their principal forces upon the Adige, and near Anquari, where they were sheltered. After two very furious attacks they were obliged to retreat to that place. Another formidable attack was made on St. Pierre de Legnano, from whence the high road leads to Manterre.

After

After the garrison of Legnano alone had thus checked the progress of the enemy for three hours and a half the advanced guard of the corps of Bevilacqua arrived, of which the first division, under the command of Gen. Frolich, was employed to attack the enemy in their turn. This attack was directed in every road leading from Legnano, inasmuch as the country intersected by the lands would permit. The principal attack was made upon St. Pierre. Major Reinwald commanded the advanced guard. Colonel Absaltern followed with the main body of the column. Major Count Paar conducted the advanced guard on the road towards St. Pierre, to attack the rear of the enemy. Colonel Rudt followed him with the remainder of the column. Colonel Somariva commanded the attack upon Anquari. Besides these principal attacks, several partial ones, on different points, had been made, and all the troops conducted themselves with the greatest bravery, every one having amply discharged his duty. The artillery, as well that within the town, as that which was in the plain near it, resisted all the different attacks with that ability and ardour for which it has been so long conspicuous. At 7 o'clock the enemy was every where put to flight. They retired in confusion towards Tartaro, but it was impossible for us, on account of the canals which intersect the land, to pursue them with our cavalry, otherwise their loss would have been infinitely greater. This loss, they themselves confess, amounts to 2000 men, amongst whom are Generals Vignolles and Delmas; the former killed and the latter wounded. We have taken 8 pieces of cannon, 3 howitzers, 32 ammunition waggons, 511 prisoners, of whom 22 are officers, 9 Sergeants, and 480 rank and file. Our loss amounts to one superior officer, 3 officers, 103 from the Sergeant to the common soldier. In wounded, 24 officers, 863 rank and file, including non-commissioned officers; 82 missing or taken prisoners.

BATTLE OF VERONA, MARCH 26.

According to a more recent report of Lieut. Gen. Kray, Lieut. General Keim had received advice that the enemy were concentrating their forces near Villafranca and Casteinuova.—This General was thus upon his guard ever since the 24th, when he received the information; he communicated it

also to General Count de Hohenzöllern, who immediately quitted Venice, and arrived at Verona on the 25th, with the forces under his command. General Liptay likewise arrived at Verona in the night between the 24th and 25th, with three battalions. General Keim was thus enabled to strengthen the position of Paffiengue with three battalions of Schroder and one battery of artillery. In the intrenched lines of this position were seven battalions of infantry and three squadrons of the new regiment of hussars. The advanced chain commenced from the Lake of Garda, and extended along the frontier as far as the environs of Beirpague. As this position could not keep up a communication with Verona upon the right bank of the Adige, by reason of their distance from each other, they contented themselves with sending a division of hussars from Verona to Casa Carra, to keep up the communication as well as they could; but the advanced chain of Verona, which extended from one bank of the Adige to the other, was defended by three battalions of infantry, and was supported on the glacis of Verona at the New Gate. Three battalions and six squadrons of cavalry were posted near the Porta Nuova; four battalions of infantry and five squadrons of cavalry were posted as a reserve behind the Porto Zeno. In this situation the enemy attacked our chain of advanced posts very early in the morning of the 26th. Lieut. Gen. Keim immediately marched thither, and, finding that the enemy's attack was principally directed against St. Lucia, he took measures to reinforce those points. By the prisoners that were taken it was learnt that the enemy consisted of two complete divisions under Generals Victor and Grenier; that one part of the division of Serrurier had been added to them, together with 6000 Piedmontese, Swiss, and Polish Emigrants; that the enemy was therefore forming an attack upon Verona, with a force amounting to between 25 and 30,000 men, in the firm expectation of taking that city by surprise. The enemy had therefore put in the General Orders of the army, that, as they had already subsisted 15 days without pay, they should be indemnified with two hours pillage of the city of Verona. General Keim immediately ordered the corps of reserve to advance, sent General Hohenzöllern to the left wing, with orders to support

General Minkwitz ; and he went himself to St. Massimo. At six o'clock the enemy mustered all their forces, and directed their principal attacks upon St. Lucia and St. Massimo. The first post was soon carried by the enemy, and twice retaken ; it could not however be preserved, and the enemy remained in possession of it during the whole day. They did not succeed equally well at St. Massimo. They made seven successive attacks upon it, and carried the post seven times with fresh forces, and seven times they were repulsed from it by our brave troops. This place occasioned an immense loss to the enemy : we not only remained masters of it during the whole day, but our chain of advanced posts was likewise maintained, with the exception of the post of St. Lucia. Our loss is considerable ; that of the enemy twice as great. General Keim says, that all the troops under his command performed prodigies of valour, and that there is no example of so deadly a fire of musket shots having been sustained during eighteen hours, without the smallest interval, by reason of the superiority of the enemy, who continually advanced with fresh troops. This heroic effort of courage and perseverance is so much the more wonderful, as the troops were not able to procure, during the whole attack, any refreshment or comfort. Towards twelve o'clock Gen. Keim was wounded. He did not quit his post without recommending to all the Generals not to abandon the post of St. Massimo, and to continue the diversions in the flank and rear of the enemy, which would necessarily make them repent of the audacity of their enterprise. It was owing to the want of troops, and the exhausted state of those who had been so long fighting, that hindered us from profiting of the advantages which we had gained by attacking Bussolengo and Villafranca. We took one cannon, one ammunition waggon, 316 prisoners, amongst whom were two Chiefs of Battalions, and 35 Officers. The General says, that it is impossible for him to make a list of those who distinguished themselves : each had shewn the most invincible courage, and every individual reflected by his conduct the greatest honour upon the army of his Majesty, of which he was a part. Our losses consist of 11 Officers and 90 men killed, 42 Officers and 2675 men wounded. At the attack of St. Lucia, 1000 pri-

soners fell into the hands of the enemy. The loss of the enemy cannot be estimated at less than from 8 to 10,000 men.

SECOND BATTLE of VERONA, MAR. 30.

Immediately after the battle of Legnano, Gen. Kray lost no time in marching with the greater part of the army to Verona.

On the 29th, Gen. Victor sent an Officer to the Commander in Chief, to propose to him a truce for 24 hours, in order to carry off the slain which still remained in the field of battle, and occasioned a dangerous infection. To this proposal Gen. Kray consented, but fixed its duration to the following day at 12 o'clock : but at ten o'clock the enemy began to attack our advanced posts upon the left Bank of the Adige, posted opposite to their front at Pola. The advanced posts were insensibly repulsed, and at the same time the enemy filed off across the mountains near St. Ambrosio, in order to turn Verona. The retreat of the advanced posts was already effectuated as far as Parona, when several regiments put themselves in motion, attacked and overcame the enemy in a moment. The attack was made in three columns, of which one was conducted along the Adige, the other upon the *Chaussee* of the Tyrol, the third along the mountains. The attacks were performed with such promptness that the enemy could not maintain themselves on any side ; and we thus reached their bridge, where they had planted on the opposite bank a battery of 12 cannons, which obliged us for a moment to suspend our fire ; but after a short pause, the assault of the bridge was ordered, and soon after carried. The enemy who had marched over the mountains to turn Verona, found themselves cut off, and were obliged to surrender themselves prisoners. A great number are wandering in the mountains, who will be brought in by degrees. It is remarkable that the enemy in this expedition had but one piece of cannon. They must have entertained the hope of surprising and carrying Verona by storm. Our loss does not exceed 46 in killed, and 166 wounded. The enemy has lost 1000 men, and 1112 prisoners. The enemy made this attack with the whole division of Serrurier, and with the half of that of Victor, amounting in the whole to 15,000 men. According to a still more recent account from Gen. Kray, the enemy had, on the 1st

of April, made a retrograde movement, which induced him to direct the advanced guard, commanded by Count Hohenzollern, to proceed forward as far as Castelnovo. This advanced guard was supported by a division which had passed the Adige, and encamped under Verona. On the 2d of April detachments were sent to Peschiera and Villafranca, and Major General Fulda, with two squadrons, made 29 officers and 800 privates prisoners at Villafranca, and took two pieces of cannon, nine ammunition waggons, and 300 small arms. Several shells from two howitzers were thrown into Peschiera to alarm the enemy; and on the same day (2d April) the General crossed the Adige with his whole army, and took possession of a camp in front of Verona, supported on the left by Tomba, and on the right by St. Lucia.

The enemy still occupies the ground between the Adige and the Tartaro, towards Legnano, but has so entirely evacuated the whole space near the Lago di Garda, that the communication with the Tyrol by the valley of the Adige is open; and the Count de St. Julien has already advanced from the Tyrol as far as Rivoli, and has sent patrols as far as Peschiera. At present, the enemy appear inclined to cross the Adige, having with them 40 pontoons.

This passage may be expected to be attempted near Ronco and Roverchi-ano; but the Commander in Chief is prepared against every design which the enemy may endeavour to effect in consequence of our movements forward, and will attack them in front, or with still greater advantage in the rear. General Klenau has patrolled along the river Po, as far as Ostiglia, and has alarmed the whole country. The enemy, who occupied that space, with few troops only, have retreated in every direction; and the General, as well as his patrols, were received with acclamations of joy on both sides of the Po. General Klenau has sunk in the Lago Oscuso, a small armed vessel, and another has been dragged on shore; since which the enemy have sunk all their vessels armed with cannon, and have sent the crews to Ferraro. The French General has proposed to General Kray to exchange the Officers who had been made prisoners on the 26th and 30th. He was answered, that he must first send his Majesty's Officers, and then

an equal number of French Officers, of those whom we had made prisoners, would be returned.

From the report of Field Marshal Lieutenant Kray, of the 4th inst. it appears that the advanced guard of General Count Hohenzollern had taken more than 500 prisoners; and General Count Klenau states, that being desirous of attacking, with one company, two gun-boats, which were in the Po d'Ariano, and having passed the river for that purpose, the inhabitants of the Island of Ariano had shown great satisfaction, had taken up arms, had seized upon the boats, and made 60 Frenchmen prisoners.

Field Marshal Bellegarde writes from Schluderns, April 5, that after an obstinate resistance from the French, near Tauffers, Munster, &c. he had driven them past Cyernez, with the loss of three pieces of cannon, and 300 prisoners, besides a considerable number killed and wounded; the Austrians having likewise materially suffered.

VIENNA, APRIL 12.

The Field-Marshal Lieutenant Kray has sent the following account:—The enemy, after the check sustained on the 30th ult. near Verona, had descended the Adige, and taken post between that river and the Tartaro, from whence they threatened to repass the Adige. But Field-Marshal Lieutenant Kray, understanding that they had been unable to rally all their forces, took the resolution of attacking them immediately. The enemy's head-quarters were at Isola della Scala, one camp near Magnan, opposite to our army under Verona, and a second near Lecca, on the rivulet Manego, opposite to Legnano. Field-Marshal Lieutenant Kray's plan was first to attack the enemy's camp near Magnan, and to penetrate, if possible, as far as Isola della Scala. He accordingly drew near the enemy on the 5th inst. and at ten in the morning attacked them with three columns, supported by a fourth. The action soon became general; the enemy made a most obstinate resistance. The ground was a long time disputed, but the firmness and bravery of the Imperial troops obtained the victory. The enemy were routed on all sides, and driven from their camp at Magnan. Night coming on put an end to the combat.

During the night the Imperial troops formed a line by Leccedre Castel d'Azano, Hutta Fredda, and Valse,

to watch the motions of the enemy, after this second defeat. At the departure of the Courier we had already taken eleven pieces of cannon, thirty ammunition waggons, seven standards, and above two thousand prisoners. Our loss in killed and wounded is estimated by Field-Marshal Lieut. Kray at two thousand men: that of the enemy must be far more considerable, as his Majesty's troops performed prodigies of valour.

[There is also a letter in this Gazette, dated Vienna the 13th, giving an account of the retreat of the French troops towards the Rhine.]

VIENNA, APRIL 15.

FROM the latest reports received from Field-Marshal Lieutenant Kray, it appears, that after the battle of the 5th near Magnan, the enemy had abandoned on the 6th inst. Isola della Scala and Villafranca, had posted their rear guard at Roverbella; had retired upon the 7th beyond the Mincio near Gorto; and having left a strong garrison in that place, the rest of the rear guard had directed their march towards La Volta, probably in the design either of reinforcing the garrison of Peschiera, or of throwing provisions into it. This induced Field-Marshal Lieutenant Kray to push forward his advanced guard as far as Villafranca, to cause three battalions and some chasseurs to advance as far as Vallegio upon the Mincio to defend the bridge at that place, and four divisions to support them. We found at Isola della Scala two hundred wounded, the greater part of whom were French, but some of them our own people. Amongst the former was General Pigeon, who died on the 7th of his wounds. On the departure of the courier we had already made two thousand five hundred prisoners, of whom one hundred and thirty were officers: we also took sixteen pieces of cannon, and forty ammunition waggons. The loss of the enemy is estimated at eight thousand men. The disorder was so great amongst them, that the Generals were plundered by their own soldiers.

VIENNA, APRIL 16.

Field-Marshal Lieutenant Kray, exclusive of the circumstantial details which he gives of the movements in

the last battle near Magnan, and of the consequences which resulted from them, adds, that Major-General Klenau had penetrated as far as Governello with his light troops; that he had taken from the enemy eighteen thousand muskets, sixty oxen, a great quantity of brandy, and made one hundred and fifty men and two officers prisoners. At the same time Colonel Dreskovich, supported by the inhabitants of the Po di Goro, near Ariano, seized three gun boats with thirteen cannon, seventeen thousand nine hundred and thirty-two sacks of salt, twenty-four merchant vessels with their cargoes, and twenty others unladen.

VIENNA, APRIL 17.

Letters have been received from General Bellegarde, from Schludern, dated the 9th inst. but nothing of moment had passed in that quarter since the defeat of the French at Munster and Santa Maria.

VIENNA, APRIL 18.

His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles has sent an account here, dated the 14th inst. of Gen. Count Nauendorf having taken possession of Shafhausen on the 13th in the evening, after having made several attacks upon the town with part of his advanced guard. The said General punctually obeyed the orders of his Royal Highness in sparing the town as much as possible, and wished also to enter into an engagement with the enemy not to destroy the beautiful bridge, which is considered a masterpiece of workmanship; the enemy, however, rejected this proposition, and placed themselves in a posture of defence, but were driven back with precipitation. They then set fire to the bridge, which soon became a prey to the flames, and also two houses that were situated close to it. In all other respects the town remained uninjured. His Royal Highness will soon transmit the particulars of this affair. By a further account received from Gen. Kray, dated the 8th inst. it appears that Gen. Count Klenau had taken possession of the post of Governolo, the only one which the enemy was still able to retain on the Lower Mincio; and in that, as well as in the fortresses near Ponte Molino, 100 men and several officers were made prisoners, by which circumstance we are entire masters of the Tartaro and Tions.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 29.

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 at Cork, the 22d inst.

SIR,

Please to lay before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the inclosed letter, received from Captain Moore, of his Majesty's ship *Melampus*, just returned from her cruize, giving account of a French privateer, of 20 guns, said to be *Le Nantois*, which he was in chase of, having overfet, and that unfortunately none of her crew could be saved.

I am, &c.

R. KINGSMILL.

Melampus, at Sea, April 19.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that yesterday morning, in lat. 50 deg. 23 min. North, longitude 15 deg. 20 min. West, we chased a ship, which, on our firing at her, hoisted French colours. The wind blowing exceedingly hard at N. W. with a very high sea, she got before the wind when within half-gun shot of her, and setting all possible sail, obstinately persisted in attempting to escape. After carrying away our fudding sail booms, we continued firing our chase guns, when she suddenly gave a broad yaw to windward, instantly overfet, and in the space of two minutes she went down, and not an atom of the wreck could be seen. The greatest exertion and the utmost expedition was used in bringing the *Melampus* to the wind as near the spot as possible, with the view of saving these unfortunate people, but nothing remained on the surface.—I find, by the information of the Captain and Officers of *Le Papillon*, which sailed from Nantz about the same time with this ship, and who knew her, both from her appearance and the signals she made to us, that she was *Le Nantois*, of fourteen twelve and six pounders, and one hundred and fifty men; and I am very sorry to add, that, from other circumstances, there is no room for doubt that the Master and part of the crew of the *Echo*, of Poole, which she had taken, were amongst the sufferers on this melancholy occasion.

I am, &c.

G. MOORE.

Admiral Kingsmill, Cork.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 4.

A List of Ships and Vessels taken and destroyed by the Squadron under the Command of Sir Hugh Cloberry Christian, K. B. &c. between the 13th of March 1798, and the 23d of November following.

By the *JUPITER*, *RAISONABLE*, *IMPERIEUSE*, *BRAAVE*, *RATTLESNAKE*, and *STAR*—The 13th March, the Danish ship *Matilde Marie*, from Copenhagen bound to the Mauritius, laden with naval stores and sundries: naval stores condemned. The 20th March, the Danish sloop *Fanny*, from *Roderiga*, bound to the Mauritius, laden with paddy and indian corn: vessel sunk, cargo condemned. The 20th March, the French brig *Le Dragon*, from Madagascar, bound to the Mauritius, laden with slaves: vessel sunk, cargo condemned. The 22d March, the Danish sloop *Forsøget*, from Serampore bound to the Mauritius, laden with piece goods: under trial. The 27th March, the French sloop *Francis Augustus*, in ballast: condemned. The 31st March, the French brig *L'Abondance*, from Madagascar, bound to the Mauritius, in ballast: condemned.

By the *JUPITER*, *RAISONABLE*, *IMPERIEUSE*, *BRAAVE*, *RATTLESNAKE*, *STAR*, *TREMENDOUS*, *SCEPTRE*, *STATELY*, and *GARLAND*—The 29th May, the Danish ship *Christianus Septimus*, from Batavia, bound to Copenhagen, laden with coffee and sugar: under trial.

By *L'ORSEAU*—The 8th July, the Danish ship *Angelique*, from Madras and Tranquebar, bound to Manilla, laden with piece goods; cargo belonging to American residents at Madras: under trial. The 30th August, the Danish ship *Goede Henft*, from Copenhagen, bound to the Mauritius, laden with naval stores and sundries: under trial. The 31st August, a French brig; cut out by the boats from the river Noire, Isle of France: condemned. A French brig: cut out by the boats from the river Noire, Isle of France, and afterwards sent in with prisoners. A French sloop: sunk. The 1st Sept. the French brig *Henrietta*, from Bourbon, bound to the Mauritius, laden with rice: condemned. The French brig *Reunion*, from the Mauritius: corvette, six guns, and 27 men: condemned.

By the *STATELY*, *BRAAVE*, *GARLAND*, and *STAR*—The 26th July, the French ship *Neceffaire*, from the Mauritius, in ballast, run on shore by the *Garland*, on the rocks at St. Luce, Madagascar, and lost. A French sloop, from the Mauritius, in ballast: run on shore by the *Braave*. The 16th August, the French ship *Bonne Intention*, from

from the Mauritius, taken at Foul-point, and sent to assist the Garland; and since arrived at the Cape. The 16th August, the French sloop *Ca Ira*, from the Mauritius in ballast: taken at Foulpoint, and afterwards destroyed. The 17th August, the French brig *L'Elizabeth*, from the Mauritius, in ballast: taken at Tamatave, Madagascar, and sent to assist the Garland; since arrived at the Cape. The 18th August, the French sloop *L'Esperance*, from the Mauritius: in ballast, taken at Foul-point, and sent to assist the Garland; since arrived at the Cape. The French brig *L'Ursilie*, from Madagascar, bound to the Isle of France, laden with rice: condemned.

By the *L'OISEAU* and *RATTLESNAKE*—The 21st Nov. the Spanish Schooner *Santa Rosa*, from Buenos Ayres, bound to the Mauritius, laden with 12,300 dollars, beef, pork, and flour; arrived at the Cape the 23d Dec. 1798.

(Signed) LAUGHLAN McLEAN,
late Sec. to Sir H. C. Christian, dec.

VIENNA, APRIL 19.

PARTICULARS of the battle of Osterach, which took place on the 21st of March, between the Imperial troops, under the orders of the Archduke Charles, and the French forces commanded by General Jourdan.

Information having been repeatedly received that the enemy continued to make farther progress in Suabia, and that they had driven back our advanced posts and detached corps, his Royal Highness determined to march against them.

On the 20th March, his Royal Highness was informed that the enemy had attacked the whole line of our out posts along the Osterach; that they had succeeded in driving them in on one side; but that, notwithstanding the inferiority of numbers, our troops had not only stopped their progress, but had even repulsed them as far as Polstera. On the side of Attschaufen the enemy could penetrate no further than Hofzirchen, from whence they were shortly after dislodged.

The enemy had concentrated the greatest part of their forces behind Osterach, and placed their advanced guard on the right bank of the river of that name.

His Royal Highness took the necessary measures for attacking them on the following day: during the night, he divided his troops into three columns; the first was to march from Sulgau to

Pfokenstadt; the second, under the command of the Archduke, pushed forward upon Kuffen; and the third from Attschaufen to Ratzenreite: each column had its advanced guard.

Early on the 21st, all our advanced guards attacked the enemy, and were soon followed by the columns, who charged the enemy on all sides. By the good disposition and bravery of our troops, the enemy, in spite of their obstinate resistance, were defeated and driven back every where. They retreated during the night with great precipitation to Stockach, where our advanced guard pursued them. The French General Ferino, who, with his division and that of General Aubi, had driven back one of our brigades, finding himself, by the defeat of General Jourdan's army, obliged to make a retreat, owed his safety only to the extreme expedition with which he effected it. We, however, made a great number of prisoners, and took three pieces of cannon. The loss of the enemy amounts to 5000 men. We have lost 2160 killed and wounded.

Supplement to the Battle of Tauffers and St. Marie, on the 4th of April.

We found at St. Marie a very considerable magazine of ammunition, containing more than ninety casks filled with cartridges and powder.

Account of the Events of the 8th of April.

Field Marshal Lieut. Bellegarde ordered Gen. Count Alraini to harass the enemy by different movements, in order to facilitate the operations of the army of Italy. He beat and drove back the enemy wherever he met with them.—Having halted with his corps before Rocca d'Anso, he pushed forward his advanced guard, and took possession of Bagalino.

Our loss in these different actions is very inconsiderable compared to that of the enemy. We took from them one cannon, one standard, and made many prisoners.

Accounts are this moment received that we are in possession of Rocca d'Anso, and that the enemy are retreating upon Vestone and Brescia.

SUPPLEMENT.

Gen. Melas, who is arrived at the army of Italy, has sent intelligence of the enemy having retreated by Azola, behind Chiefa; that our advanced guards extend beyond the Mincio; that they are before Goito, and upon the heights before

before la Volta and Monzanbano.—Peschiera is already surrounded at a certain distance, on the side of Suave and Mazinirola. Our patrols have advanced as far as the citadel, without meeting with any of the enemy's picquets.

Gen. Kleinau has also invested Mantua on the side of Molinella. That General has made himself master of the enemy's posts at Lago Sacro, and of four pieces of cannon.

General Melas informs us, that the people are every where very favourably disposed, particularly in the neighbourhood of Mantua; that our troops are received in all places with shouts of joy; that the populace in general give evident marks of their attachment to the old constitution, as well as of their hatred to the French, and a Democratical government.

[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.]

FLORENCE, MARCH 28.

ON the 4th the Government was informed, that, notwithstanding all the efforts made by M. de Manfredini, the French were resolved to occupy Tuscany, and that, while a corps of troops was proceeding to Leghorn, another was advancing to Florence. In consequence of this information, the following Proclamation was issued on the morning of the 5th:

“ Ferdinand III. by the Grace of God, Prince Royal of Hungary and Bohemia, Archduke of Austria, Grand Duke of Tuscany, &c.

“ We shall regard it as a proof of fidelity, attachment, and affection, on the part of our faithful subjects, if, at the time of the entry of the French troops into Florence, they respect the French corps, and all the individuals who compose it, and abstain from all acts that might give occasion to any kind of complaint; this prudent conduct will secure to them new claims to our good will.

“ Done at Florence the 24th of March 1799.

(Signed) “ FERDINAND,
“ J. FRANCESCO SERATI,
“ GAETENO RANIOIDE.”

In the course of the morning of the 5th Germinal, a number of General Scherer's Proclamations, and those of General Gauthier, Commander of the Division of Tuscany, were circulated in the city.

At four o'clock on the same morning the French corps appeared at the gate of St. Gallo. It consisted of infantry, cavalry, and a detachment of artillery, with some pieces of cannon, and was commanded by Gen. Gauthier. The French advanced into the city, without experiencing any opposition. They proceeded to the principal posts, which they immediately occupied, the Tuscan troops who guarded them having laid down their arms.

On the 6th, the necessary preparations were made for the departure of the Grand Duke, and on the 7th, in the morning, he left the town, accompanied by his wife and his children, and escorted by a detachment of French troops. The principal officers of the court and some domestics followed him. He is to proceed to Vienna.

Trees of Liberty have been planted in the square of St. Croix, and in that of New St. Maria.

Citizen Michelli, who was imprisoned as a Chief of the Revolutionary party of Tuscany, was set at liberty on the 7th. Orders were also given to set at liberty Detellis, imprisoned in the Isle of Elbe on the same account.

LEGHORN, MARCH 27.—The French troops took possession of this city and harbour on the 4th of this month (24th of March), after disarming all the Tuscan soldiers. The Tree of Liberty was planted yesterday on the Grand Parade, and in the evening there was a very splendid illumination. Next morning an English ship of war appeared off the harbour, and sent on shore one of her boats which has been detained, and her crew have been sent prisoners to the Lazaretto. The ship soon after put to sea.

Orders were issued on the same day to take down from all the public buildings the arms of the Grand Duke, and to deface all armorial bearings on the houses of noblemen or private persons.

General Miolles, who commands here, has published the following orders:

“ The General of the French troops in garrison in Leghorn commands all the French emigrants residing here to leave the city and port in the space of twenty-four hours; and if in the course of two days from the date of this order, there shall be found any who have disobeyed it, they will incur the punishment to which they are liable by the laws of France, and will be instantly shot.

(Signed) “ MEDUS.”

LEGHORN, MARCH 24.—The Consul of the French Republic at Leghorn will put seals upon all the property belonging to England or English Merchants, the subjects of the Emperor, the Grand Seigneur, the Emperor of Russia, the Queen of Portugal, the States of Barbary, and, in fine, of all the Potentates and subjects of the Powers with whom the French Republic is at war.

COPY OF A LETTER, ADDRESSED TO CITIZEN NOBLET, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PEOPLE IN THE COUNCIL OF ELDERS, BY CITIZEN BELIN, SECRETARY TO CITIZEN JEAN DEBRY, AMBASSADOR OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AT THE CONGRESS OF RASTADT.

Straßburg, April 30.

Citizen Representatives,

On the 28th of April the Law of Nations was horribly violated. The French Ministers were assassinated by 400 Austrian hussars, who were charged with escorting them as far as the French advanced posts. Roberjot and Bonnier are no more; the former was assassinated in the arms of his wife. The life of Jean Debry is preserved for the Republic. He received forty *coups de sabre*, and is wounded in thirteen places, but not one of his wounds is mortal. We arrived almost dead at one o'clock after midnight. He made his escape while the banditti were engaged in pursuing the persons in the other carriages. It was at 30 paces from Rastadt that this horrible action was committed. Those who were to have escorted them became their assassins!!!

Jean Debry is not in a feverish state. His little children are about to write to you.—Unhappy ones! They were on the point of witnessing the assassination of their father!

(Signed) BELIN.

P. S. You will not believe all we have to relate to you.—We have beheld the murders; we have heard the Austrian cries of fury.—The monsters!

Certified as a true copy, NOBLET.

THE MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC TO THE CONGRESS, TO CITIZEN TALLEYRAND, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

*Straßburg, 12th Floreal, (May 1).
Citizen Minister,*

I endeavour to recollect myself, in order to dictate the details of the dreadful

events of which the French Legation were the victims, on the 9th Floreal (April 28), and from which, wounded and mutilated, I have escaped by a miracle, of which I cannot give an account.

Long before the 30th Germinal (19th April) the French Legation perceived that means of all kinds were employed, by the enemies of peace, to produce the dissolution of the Congress: and we reckoned upon seeing it expire infensibly, by the successive retreat of those who composed it: but on that day (30th Germinal) the carrying off of the ferry-men who served to transmit our correspondence by way of Seltz, informed us that our enemies would not, undoubtedly, have the patience which the French Government shewed: we exclaimed against this violation of the rights of nations; the Deputation exclaimed on their side; and the result of these steps was a military letter, which announced to us that no tranquillising declaration for the safety of the Members of the Congress could be made. The Deputation assembled anew, declared that they were no longer free; that, besides, the recal of several Members rendered them, according to the terms of their instructions, unable to adopt any deliberation whatever. It was upon this conclusion, officially transmitted to us by the Directorial Minister, himself recalled, that we founded our Note of the 6th Floreal, protesting against the violence exercised, and declaring that we should repair within three days to the Commune of Straßburg, to continue the negotiations there. The next day, the 7th (I give you all these details from memory, because our papers were carried off, as you shall hear; but I do not think I am mistaken respecting dates), Citizen Lemaire, Courier of the Legation, was seized at Plittersdorf by an Austrian patrol, and sent to Gernsbach, the Colonel's quarters. Informed by us of this outrage, unheard of till then, but which was soon to be surpassed, all the members of the diplomatic body, especially the Minister of Baden, the Prussian Legation, and the Directorial Minister, applied to the Austrian Colonel for reparation: they demanded from him particularly the assurance that we should be respected in returning to France. No answer was given. On the 9th (27th April) preparations were made for our departure;

we

we might have gone without doubt with safety, had we stolen away on the 8th (26th April) when there were no Austrian patrols on the Rhine: but having once introduced the question of the right we had to return in safety, we should have thought ourselves wanting to the dignity of our character, had we not required some solution; and perhaps this sentiment facilitated the execution of the crime upon which I am about to enter.

I resume my recital, Citizen Minister:—On the 9th Floreal (April 28), at half past seven in the evening, a Captain of Hussars of Szeklers, stationed at Gengenbach, came, on the part of his Colonel, to declare verbally to Baron d'Albini, that we might quit Rastadt in safety; and afterwards came to signify to us an order to leave that city in 24 hours. Already had the hussars of Szekler taken possession of it, and occupied all the avenues: at eight o'clock we got into our carriages: when we arrived at the gate of Rastadt, we found a general prohibition to let no one enter or go out. An hour was spent in parleys.—It appears that they stood in need of this delay, in order to organise the execrable execution that followed, and of which, I say it with conviction, all the details had been commanded and combined beforehand. At length the Austrian Commandant gave an order for the departure of the French Legation only. We demanded an escort: it was refused, and the Commandant declared, that we should be as safe as in our own rooms. In consequence of this, we began our journey. We were not fifty paces from Rastadt, ourselves and the Ligurian Legation, who did not quit us, and who participated our dangers with unequalled devotion, when a detachment of nearly 60 Hussars of Szekler, in ambush upon the Canal of La Murg, fell upon our carriages, and made them stop. Mine was the first of them. Six men, armed with drawn sabres, tear me out with violence—I am searched, and robbed of all that I had. Another, who appeared to command this expedition, arrives on horseback, and asks for the Minister Jean Debry: I thought he came to save me. It is I, I said, who am Jean Debry, Minister of France. Scarcely had I said so, when two cuts from a sabre stretched me upon the ground. I was immediately assailed on all sides by

fresh blows.—Tumbled into a ditch, I feigned to be dead: the banditti then quitted me to go to the other carriages. I availed myself of this instant, and escaped—wounded in different places, losing blood on all sides, and indebted for my life, perhaps, only to the thickness of my clothes. Bonnier was killed in the same manner I was to have been, and Roberjot massacred almost in the arms of his wife.

The same question was put to my ill-fated Colleagues as to me: *Are you Bonnier? Are you Roberjot?* Our carriages were pillaged, every thing became the prey of the brigands; the papers of the Legation were carried off, conveyed to the Austrian Commandant, and claimed in vain. The Secretary of the Legation threw himself into a ditch, and by favour of the night escaped the blows of the assassins. I crawled to an adjacent wood, hearing the yells of the cannibals, the screams of the victims, and particularly of their companions, of the wife of Roberjot, of my wife seven months gone with child, and of my two daughters calling out for their father. My Private Secretary, Citizen Belin, was held by six men, to be witness to all these scenes of horror. My Valet de Chambre was thrown into the river.

I know that all the Members of the Diplomatic Corps made the greatest efforts to break through the line of the assassins, and to come to the assistance of those to whom assistance might yet be administered; but it was not till one in the morning that the wife of Roberjot could get to M. de Jacobi's, the Prussian Minister; and my wife and daughters, to M. de Rodon, Minister from Bremen and Hanover. I wandered about the wood during the whole of that dreadful night, fearful of the day, which might expose me to the Austrian patrols. About six in the morning, hearing them go about, and seeing that I could not avoid them, penetrated besides by the rain and the cold, and growing more and more enfeebled by the blood I lost, I took the desperate resolution of returning to Rastadt. I saw on the road the naked bodies of my two Colleagues. The dreadful weather, and perhaps the weariness of the assassins, after the commission of such crimes, facilitated my journey, and I arrived at length, out of breath, and covered with blood, at the Count de Gortz's, the King of Prussia's Minister.

It is out of my power to depict to you the torment, and to relate to you the recitals of all the persons attached to the Legation, who were the witnesses or the objects of these execrable scenes; I will collect them when I have strength. Notwithstanding her virtuous courage, the wife of Roberjot is like a mad person with grief. I implore for her all the interest of the Government. Fatigued with the recital which I have just made at two different times, I confine myself now to express to you how much gratitude each of the persons saved owes to the generous devotion of the Members of the Diplomatic Corps. I name none of them, because it would be necessary to name them all. Besides generous attentions and sweet consolations, we are indebted to them for our return here; a formal act, signed by all of them, was conveyed to the Austrian Colonel, declaring to him that their constituents made him responsible both for the crime and all its consequences. The Minister of the Margrave gave us an escort of his troops for our return. It was necessary to suffer it to be joined by the Hussars of Szekler, who appeared to see that I had escaped with regret. The Prussian Legation, prevented by them from accompanying us, charged their Secretary, M. de Jordon, not to quit us till we had embarked. My God! why was it that so much care

could not prevent the fatal catastrophe of my two ill-fated colleagues!

I should also add, that almost the whole of the inhabitants of Rastadt, shedding tears at the outrage, loaded it with merited execration, and did not dissemble the opinion which attributes the atrocious conception, and all the direction of it to Austria; to Austria, whose Minister, Lherbach, now Commissary with the army of the Archduke, obtained, without the smallest difficulty, at his departure from Rastadt, all the passports he demanded from the French Legation; to Austria, who dared to signify to us by the Count de Metternich, that that Imperial Commissioner could no longer remain at Rastadt, in consequence of the want of safety for his correspondence: to Austria, in short, who, according to every probability, gave the order for massacring three Ministers, carrying off their papers, and promised the plunder as the reward.

There are many other approximations that might be made; but they will be felt. Pardon the disorder of my ideas; the horrible images which I have incessantly before my eyes do not leave me free reflection, and oppress me more than the pain I feel. My wounds are in a good state, and hitherto announce nothing dangerous. Health and respect.

(Signed) JEAN DEBRY.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MAY 3.

LORD Thanet and Mr. Ferguson were brought before the Court of King's Bench, to receive the judgment of the Court, for the part they took in the riot at Maidstone, to facilitate the escape of Mr. O'Connor, when they were committed to the King's Bench prison, and ordered to be brought up the first day of next term. The Duke of Bedford and Lord Derby attended to give bail, which the Attorney-General refused to accept.

Lord Thanet, in his Address, admitted that he had unwarily said something, as to its being fair that O'Connor "should have a run for it."

One part of the specific punishment for *striking* in a Court of Justice, before

the King, is the *having the right hand cut off*; but the indictment was, in this case, only for a Riot and Assault in Court, before the Judges; but, as they are the King's representatives, and as blows actually took place, Lord Kenyon seemed to hesitate as to the discretion of the Court, and hinted, that if the punishment were specific, any relaxation of it must come from higher authority.

After the above business was over, Mr. Erskine moved the Court for an information against Mr. Wright, Bookseller, of Piccadilly, for a libel on Mr. John Horne Tooke!—This libel was under the title of "A Copy of the Report of the Committee of Secrecy of the House of Commons," which stated that Tooke and others were tried at the Old Bailey

in October 1794, and acquitted; “but that it appeared that the views of those persons and their confederates were completely hostile to all civil society.” Mr. Tooke made an affidavit of the falsity of this charge.—Some observations were made by Lord Kenyon and Mr. Erskine, on the privilege of Parliament in publishing their Votes, Reports, &c. But on the ground that the publication now complained of might not be actually a copy of the Report (but if it really was, Lord K. hinted to Mr. E. he would make nothing of this business)—but published merely for the purpose of slandering a virtuous man.—A rule to shew cause was granted, on the arguing of which it will be for Mr. Wright to shew that this is really a copy of the Report; and for the counsel of Mr. Tooke to dispute the right of the House of Commons to order the Report to be printed and circulated.

Same day, Mr. B. Flower, the printer of *The Cambridge Intelligencer*, was brought to the Bar of the House of Lords, for reflecting in a paragraph in his paper on the Bishop of Llandaff’s speech in the House of Lords, on the subject of an Union with Ireland; and Lord Grenville moved that he be fined 100*l.* and committed to Newgate for six months. Lord Holland complained of the practice of this summary proceeding respecting only a breach of privilege; but Lord Kenyon justified it, and Lord Grenville’s motion was carried.

15. This morning were executed, pursuant to their sentence, in the Old Bailey, the following malefactors, viz. James Turnbull, for robbing the Mint, and Hugh Campbell, William Harper, and Joseph Walker, for forgery. Their behaviour was strictly becoming their unhappy situation.

MARRIAGES.

SIR Henry Tempest Vane, bart. to the Right Hon. Anne, Countess of Antrim.

In Dublin, Leonard Mac Nally, esq. to Miss Louisa Edgeworth.

Captain Evelyn, of the royal artillery, to Miss Carter, eldest daughter of Sir John Carter, of Portsmouth.

The Hon. Joseph Bourke, Dean of Ossory, to Miss Gardiner, of Rutland-square, Dublin.

Charles George Beauclerk, esq. to Miss Ogilvie.

J. Sidney, esq. of Penrhurst Castle, Kent, to Miss Harriet Hunloke, of Wingerworth,

Derbyshire, youngest daughter of Sir Henry Hunloke, esq.

Mr. Ginger, bookseller, of Old Bond-street, to Miss Stanley.

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

The Earl of Chesterfield to Lady H. Thynne.

The Rev. Mr. Whitehouse to Mrs. Ewart, widow of Joseph Ewart, esq.

John Birch, esq. of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, to Miss Albinia Raikes, third daughter of Mr. Raikes, of Gloucester.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

APRIL 6.

AT Kirktown, Aberdeenshire, James Dyce, in the 107th year of his age; being born, as appears by the session register of the parish of Rayne, in Feb. 1693. He retained his senses till the last, and kept his bed only three days before his death. His mother, Isabel Walker, died some years ago, at the age of 112.

12. At West Clandon, in Suffex, Mr. George Broomfield, sen. in his 77th year.

14. Charles Darymple, esq. of North Berwick.

15. At Liverpool, James Worthington, M. D.

Uzariah Uzuld, esq. captain of his Majesty’s ship *Atzen*.

17. At Dedham, Essex, Joel Johnson, esq. aged 78 years, architect of the Church at Wapping, the Magdalen, the London Hospital, the Asylum, and many chapels and other edifices, public and private.

19. Mr. Peter Hellendaal, aged 81, an excellent composer of music at Cambridge, teacher of the violin there, and organist of Peterhouse Chapel.

Lately,

Lately, at Dublin, Thomas Rumbold Lyf-ter, esq. barrister at law.

21. Thomas Huddleston, esq. of Milton in Cambridgeshire.

In St. Giles's workhouse, — Hooper, the tinman and celebrated pugilist.

At Rosehall, Scotland, George Ross, esq. of Stafford.

22. George Shakespear, esq. son of George Shakespear, of Walton upon Thames.

23. Mr. Robert Butcher, sen. of the East India Warehouses, aged 70 years.

At Kingsthorpe, near Northampton, in 96th year, James Fremcaux, esq.

At Stoke, near Guildford, Surry, in his 74th year, Mr. William Parson, who, with his brother the late Henry Parson, established in 1796, in the said parish, an hospital for a certain number of poor women.

At Kello, Mr. James Palmer, printer, and several years editor of The British Chronicle.

24. Mr. Thos. Goodwin, of Market Harborough.

At Millerstain House, near Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Baillie, relict of the late Hon. George Baillie, esq. of Jerisfwo d.

At Hall-place, Kent, Gideon Saint, esq. of Groombridge, Kent.

Mr. John Burford, parish clerk of St. Margaret's, Westminster.

25. Mr. David Jennings, of Kensington Gravel Pits.

Lately, at Andover, in his 84th year, the Rev. I Butler. He was a skilful botanist, and had a valuable collection of flowers, shrubs, &c.

26. At Islington, the Rev. Mr. Vilette, almost 30 years chaplain to Newgate.

The Rev. Mr. Gerison, of Uckfield, in his 83th year. His death was occasioned by a fall he received on his return on foot from Isfield.

Lately, at Eton, Mr. R. Horfa, in his 83d year.

Also, at the same place, Mr. Thos. Groom, a celebrated botanist.

27. Mrs. Lodge, widow of the Rev. Edmund Lodge, rector of Carshalton.

William Troughton, esq. lieutenant colonel commandant of the late 119th regiment of foot.

Mr. William Fanks, of Pidmore, near Stourbridge.

Mr. John Bradshaw White, surgeon, son of Mr. Charles White, of Manchester.

28. Mr. Samuel Hay, of Great Yarmouth, aged 64 years.

At Camphill, near Birmingham, Mr. Richards, brewer.

Christopher Rawdon, esq. of York, aged 70 years.

29. At Hemingford Abbots, Huntingdon-

shire, Thos. Ogilvie, esq. late major of the Essex fencible regiment of foot.

Cornelius Van Mildert, esq. of Newington-place, Surry, aged 76.

Lately, in Dublin, aged 65, Mr. Robert Mahon, formerly of Covent Garden theatre, a singer of some repute.

30. Charles Fielding Ward, esq. of Gray's Inn, barrister at law.

Mr. C. Wright, of the Navy Office.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Thomas Thompson, for seventeen years one of the teachers of Heriot's Hospital, and chaplain to the 79th regiment of foot.

At York, James Murray, esq. of Broughton.

Lately, in Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, Mr. Hugh Morris, many years a linen-draper in Orange-street.

MAY 1. Mr. Charles Williams, many years one of the door-keepers and messengers of the House of Commons.

Anthony Hodges, esq. of Bolney, in the county of Oxford.

At Chigwell, Essex, Mr. Augustus Boffe, of Mortimer-street, Cavendish square.

In Great Hampton row, Birmingham, the Rev. William Thompson, in the 63d year of his age. He was an itinerant preacher amongst the methodists five and forty years, having begun to travel at the age of seventeen.

2. In Surry place, Kent road, John Bryan, esq.

At Shawford House, Hants, Mrs. Mildmay, relict of Carew Mildmay, esq.

3. William Atkinson, esq. at Vauxhall.

In the 64th year of his age, the Rev. Gustavus Anthony Wachsel, D. D. minister of the German Lutheran congregation in Little Aaffe-street, Goodman's fields, which situation he had filled for 36 years.

The Rev. John Smith, rector of Overton Waterville, in Huntingdonshire, aged 81, formerly fellow of Pembroke Hall, where he preceeded B. A. 1740, and M. A. 1744.

Lately, at Leicester, John Howard, esq. only son of the late celebrated philanthropist.

Lately, in Norfolk, the Rev. Maurice Suckling Nelson, a younger brother of Lord Nelson.

4. Mr. William Banks, of Pidmore, near Stourbridge.

At Inverness, Mr. Alexander Chisholme, merchant.

Lately, at Doncaster, Mrs. Ann Denton, relict of the Rev. Mr. Denton, rector of Athstead, in the county of Surry.

5. Lady Margaret Crichton, countess of Dumfries.

Mr. John Corry, of the King's Arms inn Sherborne, in his 34th year, of a wound

which he received 15 years since in a duel in Ireland. The bullet sometime ago worked out of his thigh, but he did not apply for surgical aid until too late.

Mr. John Dillon, of Edgar-street, Worcester, aged 79.

6. At Elstree, Mr. Thomas Brotherton, of Margaret street, Cavendish-square.

Stackhouse Thompson, esq. aged 80, formerly an eminent brewer, in King-street, Norwich.

At Bristol Hot Wells, Mr. Charles Homer, of Nottingham, son of the late Henry Homer, rector of Birdingbury.

Lately, at Cirencester, Mr. Whatley, organist of that place.

Lately, at Great Yeldham, Essex, aged 43, Gregory Lewis Way, esq. Author of a version of "Fabliaux; or, Tales abridged from French Manuscripts of the 12th and 13th Centuries. By M. Le Grand, selected and translated into English Verse," 8vo. 1796.

7. In Abingdon-street, Westminster, Mr. John Churchill, apothecary, brother of the celebrated Charles Churchill.

Mr. Joseph Jackson, of the Crescent, Jewin-street.

John Ross, esq. of the Navy Office.

8. Mrs. Gascoigne, relict of the late Bamber Gascoigne, esq.

Mrs. Steele, widow of Thomas Steele, esq. late of Hampnet, Suffex, and mother of the Right Hon. Thomas Steele.

The Rev. Parry Robertson, rector of Postwick in Norfolk.

9. Mr. Thomas Handley, of the Six Clerks' Office.

Andrew Joseph Lake, youngest son of Sir James Winter Lake, bart.

10. At Bath, in his 61st year, the Hon. H. Hobart, brother to the earl of Buckinghamshire, and member of parliament for Norwich.

In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, in his 60th year, Sir Robert Clayton, bart. member for Ilchester.

11. Mr. James Moore, of Cheapside.

In College-street, Bristol, Captain Mac Taggart, of the royal navy. To this officer Lord Duncan confided the arduous task of bringing in the Vreheid, Admiral De Winter's ship, after the victory at Camperdown; and to the great fatigue of this undertaking, with only a handful of men, is to be ascribed his illness and death.

12. At Yetminster, in Dorsetshire, Samuel Tiggall Reade, esq. one of the senior aldermen of Salisbury.

13. John Vidgar, esq. of the ordnance office.

14. At John Jackson's, esq. Waltham-

slow, Miss Slater, aged 15, eldest daughter of the late Gilbert Slater, esq. of Low Layton, Essex.

At Islington, Robert M'Clellan, aged 66, many years apothecary to the Foundling Hospital.

John Davidson, esq. Charles-street, Cavendish square.

17. In Blackfriars-road, William Hill, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of peace for the county of Surry.

Miss Jane Bland, daughter of Joseph Bland, esq.

Lately, at Lichfield, Mrs. Docksey, sister of the late David Garrick.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Hamburg, the celebrated portrait and historical painter HICKELL.

FEB. 5. At Bologna, in his 55th year, the celebrated Galvani, from whom Galvanism, which has made so much noise in the philosophical world, took its name.

18. At Leiniz, John Hedwig, professor of botany, in his 68th year.

Nov. 19, 1798. At Calcutta, Mr. Samuel Fairfax, eldest son of Sir W. G. Fairfax, of the royal navy.

In America, Mr. Charles Whitlock, many years joint manager of a company of comedians in the city of Chester, Newcastle upon Tyne, &c. He married Miss Elizabeth Kemble, sister of Mrs. Siddons.

At Paris, C Wadsworth, the once distinguished advocate of negro emancipation. He was the author of "An Essay on Colonization, particularly applied to the Western Coast of Africa, with some free Thoughts on Cultivation and Commerce; also, brief Descriptions of the Colonies already formed or attempted in Africa, including those of Sierra Leona and Balama," 2 parts, 4to. 1794 and 1795.

At Aleppo, Robert Abbott, esq. agent to the East India Company.

At Copenhagen, William Barton, esq.

JULY 27. At Amboor, in the East Indies, Colonel Alexander M'Pherson, of the 1st battalion of the 6th regiment of native infantry, and commandant of Amboor.

MARCH. At Demerara, Sir C. Lindsay, bart. commander of the *Daphne* frigate. He had dined on shore; and, though the night was dark and windy, could not be dissuaded from going off to his vessel in a very small boat he had ashore, and the *Daphne* at least ten miles out. The consequence was, the boat filled, and the service lost a valuable officer. Two men were washed on shore alive, one of whom died soon after. The body of Sir Charles was also washed ashore.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR MAY 1799.

Days	Bank Stock	3per Ct. Redus.	3 per Ct. Consols	3per Ct. Scrip.	4per Ct. 1777.	5per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, S. Sea 1778.	Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3per Ct. 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Ditto.
27	136 $\frac{1}{4}$	54 $\frac{1}{4}$	54 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$		69	85 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 11-16	6					169						
28	Sunday																		
29		54 $\frac{3}{4}$	54 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 55		69	85 $\frac{7}{8}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	6											
30	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{3}{8}$	55 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$		69 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{5}{8}$	6 1-16					170						
1																			
2																			
3	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{7}{8}$	56 a $\frac{1}{2}$		70 $\frac{1}{8}$	87 $\frac{3}{8}$	16	6 1-16											
4		55 $\frac{5}{8}$	55 $\frac{5}{8}$ a 56 $\frac{1}{8}$		69 $\frac{3}{4}$	87 $\frac{3}{8}$	16	6 1-16											
5	Sunday																		
6		55 $\frac{5}{8}$	55 $\frac{5}{8}$ a 56 $\frac{1}{8}$		69 $\frac{7}{8}$	87 $\frac{1}{8}$	16	6 1-16											
7		55 $\frac{5}{8}$	55 $\frac{5}{8}$ a 56 $\frac{1}{8}$		70	87	15 11-16												
8	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{3}{4}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$		69 $\frac{3}{4}$	86 $\frac{3}{8}$	15 $\frac{2}{8}$	6 1-16					171						
9	138 $\frac{1}{4}$	54 $\frac{3}{4}$	55 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$		69 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{8}$	15 13-16	6 1-16					169 $\frac{1}{2}$						
10		54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 55		68 $\frac{3}{4}$	86	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	6											
11		54 $\frac{1}{4}$	54 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$		68 $\frac{1}{4}$	85 $\frac{5}{8}$	15 $\frac{5}{8}$	6					169						
12	Sunday																		
13																			
14																			
15	137	54 $\frac{3}{8}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 55		68 $\frac{7}{8}$	86 $\frac{1}{8}$	15 $\frac{5}{8}$	6 1-16											
16		54 $\frac{1}{4}$	55 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$		69	86 $\frac{1}{8}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 1-16											
17																			
18		54 $\frac{3}{8}$	55 $\frac{1}{4}$		69 $\frac{1}{4}$	86	15 $\frac{1}{4}$						169						
19	Sunday																		
20		54 $\frac{5}{8}$	55 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$		69 $\frac{1}{4}$	86 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 13-16	6 1-16											
21	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	55 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		69 $\frac{3}{8}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 13-16						169 $\frac{1}{2}$						
22	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 56		70	87	16	6 1-16											
23		55 $\frac{5}{8}$	55 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 56		70	87	15 $\frac{7}{8}$	6 1-16											
24	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{5}{8}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 56		70 $\frac{1}{8}$	87 $\frac{7}{8}$	15 15-16	6 1-16											
25		55 $\frac{5}{8}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 56		70	86 $\frac{3}{8}$	15 15-16						171						
26	Sunday																		
27		55	55 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 56		69 $\frac{7}{8}$	86 $\frac{7}{8}$	15 13-16	6 1-16					170 $\frac{1}{2}$						

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