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Containing the

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Arts, Manners & Amusements of the Age.

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European Magazine,
 For JANUARY 1800.

[Embellished with, 1. An Elegant Frontispiece, representing the Town of LONDONDERRY, in Ireland. And, 2. A PORTRAIT of Lord Chief Justice EYRE.]

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THE
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LONDON REVIEW,
FOR JANUARY 1800.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE EYRE.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

HAVING, in our Magazine for July last, given an account of this able and upright Judge, whose abilities and integrity contributed to support the Law, and to render the seats of Justice respected in times of great difficulty, we shall on the present occasion afford our readers an opportunity of perusing his manly and spirited defence, on the 27th September 1770, of his conduct in refusing, as Recorder, to attend the Lord Mayor (Beckford), Aldermen and Commons, with their famous "humble Address, Remonstrance, and Petition," to his Majesty, on 23d May 1770. The events of that period now become history, and most of the actors in the busy bustling scene no longer disturb the repose of mankind, by frivolous alarms or groundless apprehensions. Of those whom time has not swept away, that all powerful disposer of events has taught to cultivate moderation and quiet, to suspect the pretences of pseudo patriots, and no longer to suffer themselves to be the dupes of selfish clamour or interested opposition. The Speech was as follows:

MY LORD MAYOR,

I THOUGHT it a Duty I owed to myself, and to the rank which I have the honour to hold in this Assembly, not to submit to be called upon by any ONE or TWO individual Members of this Court, to answer to any thing, which they, in the Wantonness of their

imagination, shall think fit to throw out as a Charge upon the first LAW-OFFICER, and ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL MAGISTRATES of the CORPORATION.—If the Court is pleased to give so much countenance to what the Gentlemen call a Charge, as to think that I ought to enter into an Explanation of my Conduct, my Respect for the Court will lead me to give *them* an Answer, and I hope it will be a satisfactory one.

I am required to give my Reason for REFUSING to attend on the presenting of your ADDRESS, PETITION, and REMONSTRANCE to HIS MAJESTY.

My Reasons were these. I was of opinion that your Address, Petition, and Remonstrance, *in the manner in which it was penned*, was a LIBEL UPON HIS MAJESTY, to which it would have been contrary to the Duty of my Office to have given the least countenance: and I could not officially present a Libel to His Majesty without making myself a principal in the Guilt of that Act.

I cannot conceive that this Court can want to be informed of the Reasons of my Conduct on this occasion, as it cannot be forgot, that I openly declared my opinion of the Language of the Address, both in the COMMITTEE and in THIS COURT; for though I might be mistaken in that opinion (having no pretensions to infallibility), yet having that opinion, and having, as it was my
B 2 duty,

duty, declared it to you, it was impossible for me to take any part in the farther prosecution of the measure.

As a **LAWYER**, as a **MORAL MAN**, and a **MAN OF HONOUR**, could I, against my judgment, and against the conviction of my own mind, concur in an act which appeared to me to be **CRIMINAL**?

And can any man conceive, that it should be the **DUTY** of my **OFFICE** to join in such an act?—Corporate Capacities and Relations, and the Duties which arise out of them, respect **LAWFUL ACTS** only; and such lawful acts only as are of a **CORPORATE NATURE**, and are strictly within the powers vested in the Corporation. To these purposes you are a Court of Common-Council, and I am your Recorder: if you exceed your powers, the relation between us is dissolved; we become that instant mere individuals; we act as such, and must answer criminally for our conduct without any distinction of Character or Office. It would be extravagantly absurd to suppose, that you could impose a Duty upon me as an Officer; which you could not protect me in the discharge of. It will not be less absurd to suppose, that you could protect me as an Officer, for the *share I should take* in your offence, **BEING YOURSELVES OFFENDERS**.

It is with astonishment I find, that any man can wish to press **SUCH A DUTY** upon me.

What effects may not party rage produce, when it can reconcile a **LOVE OF LIBERTY**, and a generous Concern for the Rights of the Subject, which this Court has always expressed, and I am persuaded has always felt, with so **SLAVISH** and so **TYRANNICAL A PRINCIPLE**, as that which attempts to subdue a liberal mind? which endeavours to drive a man, by the exertion of authority, into an *active* submission to measures against his **JUDGMENT** and his **CONSCIENCE**, and would fain oblige him to **INSULT HIS PRINCE**, and to violate the **LAWS OF HIS COUNTRY**?

But I ought not, it seems, to set up my private opinion against the judgment and determination of the Court. When you judge of matters within your province, and of which you are competent judges, your determination shall conclude my private opinion.—Upon questions of prudence and discretion the decision of a majority ought to bind the whole;—there

is no other standard; **BUT CAN YOU PUT THE LAW OF THE LAND TO THE VOTE?** and will a **LIBEL** cease to be a libel because you vote it an **HUMBLE PETITION**? With the strongest disposition to defer, upon all occasions, to the better judgment of the Common Council, I cannot bring myself to think, that a majority, upon a question of mere **LEGAL CONSIDERATION** (of which, with submission, they are not quite so competent judges as I am, though they may be very honest and very wise men): I say, I cannot bring myself to think, that a majority ought to over-rule my judgment, much less determine my conduct against my opinion:—nor can I believe, that the Constitution of the City placed a Law Officer so near to this chair, and bound him by the **OBLIGATION OF AN OATH** to give you **GOOD AND WISE COUNSEL**, without intending, that you should pay some attention to his advice, instead of out-voting him. There was more colour for a complaint on my side, that you had hastily **COMMITTED THE HONOUR OF THE CITY OF LONDON**, in a rash measure, against the advice of a sworn Officer, whose opinion ought to have some weight, than for an Accusation, charging that I refused to act a **DOUBLE**, an **INCONSISTENT**, and an **UNWORTHY PART**, by concurring in such a measure against my declared opinion.

No man could have conducted himself, in a **NECESSARY** opposition to your wishes, with more moderation, or with more caution, to avoid giving offence.—I have always endeavoured to cultivate a good understanding with the Court of Common Council; I respect the character with which the members of it are invested; and I have great personal regard for many, to whom I have the honour to be known. I have always laboured to facilitate their business, and to make myself useful to them. I was heartily concerned, that I could not concur with the Court: but it always has been, and it **ALWAYS SHALL BE**, my first object, to do what I **THINK MY DUTY**. I contented myself, however, with declaring to you, as was my duty, my opinion of your Address; and with apprizing your late Mayor of the necessary consequence of that Opinion, that I could not attend him to the Foot of the Throne.

I submitted to all the abuse which I was loaded with upon these accounts:—I took no pains to justify my Opinion to the World, because, in *justifying myself*,
I must

I must have ACCUSED YOU; and that, without a necessary call, like the present, I wished not to do. It was of importance that you should have been right, both for the HONOUR OF THE CITY, which, as I have already observed, was committed, and for the Success of the Cause in which you were engaged, which, in my opinion, has suffered exceedingly from the late violent measures.

When the People set themselves to oppose IRREGULARITIES in Government, they ought to be strictly REGULAR THEMSELVES; otherwise they strengthen the hands of those whom they wish to oppose, and fix upon themselves the grievances which they wish to remove. You think differently upon this subject, but I believe I am right. Every moderate man, who wishes to preserve some Government among us, rather than throw every thing into confusion, has felt and acknowledged the necessity of detaching himself from a party who are capable of proceeding to such extremities.

The Policy of your Conduct, however, was not my concern: I was concerned for the HONOUR OF THE CITY OF LONDON, and of THIS COURT, which appeared to me to be precipitated, by the intemperate Zeal of its Leaders, into very rash and reprehensible measures.

I wish I could now (after having had time to think upon this subject) see reason to say that my Opinion was ill-founded: I would most cheerfully acknowledge it; I should rejoice in the opportunity it afforded me of vindicating the Honour of this Court—but upon the fullest consideration of the matter, and judging of it by those Rules of Law, which (from the Year 1696 down to the introduction of the modern Theory of Libels within these last twenty years) have established the measure of Obedience, Respect, and Reverence due to Government, and more especially to the PERSON OF THE KING, as the FIRST MAGISTRATE, I remain of opinion, that your ADDRESS, PETITION, and REMONSTRANCE, in the manner in which it was penned, was libellous, unconstitutional, and criminal.

It has been suggested, and I have no doubt but that, after I am in obedience to the Wishes of the honourable Aldermen withdrawn, it will be again imputed to me, that this Opinion of mine is political; that I have indirect views in maintaining it; and, in the part which I found myself obliged to take upon it. While I was speaking the word CHANCELLOR reached my ear*. I will take this opportunity to explain myself upon that head. Were I disposed to sacrifice my Opinions to views of Ambition or Interest, I have lived long enough in the world to know the nearest way to Honours and Preferment:—I would take the high road of Opposition;—I would have been one of the most *active Men* at the LONDON TAVERN; I would have bought Freeholds, to entitle me to SIGN PETITIONS; and, to crown all, I would PAY NO LAND-TAX: then, I have no doubt, I might have worn some of those Honours which other Gentlemen are graced with.—But I am not disposed to make such a sacrifice—I have been many years in this Office, and a very laborious one I have found it. Hitherto there are no appearances of any undue influence upon my mind: I am content to remain a private man: all I desire is to have LIBERTY to retain my OPINIONS, and not to be FORCED to THINK with the Court of Common Council, upon great and essential POINTS OF LAW and the CONSTITUTION.

To shew that it was my DUTY to have attended your Address, the Oath, which was administered to me when I entered upon my Office, has been read; though it should now fail of that end, it has, however, already answered the purpose intended to be effected, by an uncandid circulation of it two months after the transaction, at the eve of a recess, when nothing could be done upon it for six weeks or two months to come, during all which time the curious world were to busy themselves with conjectures touching the nature of the PERJURY, which the RECORDER had been guilty of.

According to the Oath, I am to be

* It is hardly worth while to take notice of the interruption the RECORDER met with in this part of his Speech: but as it has been misrepresented, the fact shall be stated. Mr. Alderman Townsend took notice, that the RECORDER had said he heard the word CHANCELLOR, and looked towards the Bench where he sat; that he had not heard the word used by any body; and he desired that the RECORDER would point out from whom it came. The RECORDER answered, that he was too much engaged, and in too much hurry at such a juncture, to mark from whom it came, or to point him out; but that the word reached his ear.—Here the interruption ended.

ready "to come at the WARNING OF THE MAYOR AND THE SHERIFFS, "to give *good and wise Counsel*, and to "ride and go with them upon all occasions, when need shall be, to maintain the STATE of the City."

The last branch of the sentence plainly refers to the processions upon solemn days, when the STATE of the City, that is, the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, the City Officers, and the Companies, are called out.

The Oath of the RECORDER is of a much older date than the present establishment of the Common Council. The Common Council was, I believe, established some hundred years before they began to present Addresses: their Addresses were, ORIGINALLY, sent by Deputations, or Committees, when, I presume, the Recorder was DESIRED, not COMMANDED, to give his assistance, as it is the practice at this day with regard to all other Committees.

I have no idea that there is any authority any where to exact the attendance of any Officer or Member of the Court upon voluntary Pilgrimages to St. James's, when the interest of the BODY CORPORATE is not immediately and directly concerned.

But suppose the attendance upon the Common Council to be within the Oath, what sort of casuistry must that be, which extends the obligation of the Oath (an obligation to give *good and wise Counsel*, and to *ride and go* when *need shall be* to maintain the STATE of the City) to a case, in which the GOOD and WISE COUNSEL which I have given was not *to ride and go*? That there was NO NEED—that it would not *maintain* the STATE of the City, but DISGRACE it.

But further: When I was of opinion that such RIDING AND GOING was not only *unadvised*, but UNLAWFUL and CRIMINAL, is the Oath to be extended to such a case? Is it not one of the first principles of ETHICS, that an OATH cannot impose an obligation to do an unlawful Act?

Suppose the Court were gravely to resolve to present their next Remonstrance AT THE HEAD of the SIX REGIMENTS: after I had humbly advised you not to RIDE AND GO upon that business, would my Oath oblige me to make one of such a party, and to GO AND BE HANGED with your Lordship and the rest of the Court?

I am sworn to be *faithful* to his MAJESTY, and to the CITY OF LONDON,

in the Office of RECORDER: if these duties should clash, the first is the superior, and must be obeyed.

Little as the Oath of Office has to do with the Question now before the Court, I am not sorry that I have been reminded of it, even in the *invidious way* which has been taken to refresh my memory: I hope I shall be the better for it: I hope a more general benefit will arise, and that it will put other Gentlemen upon looking back to THEIR Oaths;—Oaths of ALLEGIANCE, Oaths of OFFICE!—Aldermen, SHERIFFS—Common Council Men, are all sworn to attend their Duty, as well as the RECORDER.

If a much more trivial Excuse than that which I have urged for my Refusal to attend, ought not to be received,—what a load of Guilt will be thrown upon the Conscience of almost every Man who hears me. I have known Aldermen absent from all Duty for years together:—I have known a *Common Council Man* not come within these Walls, in *quiet Times*, from one St. Thomas's Day to another. I have known *Sheriffs* absent themselves from their Duty, when it was convenient to them to be in the Country.—If I am to be censured for a Breach of my Oath, I hope I may prevail that HE who is INNOCENT may cast the first Stone.

I shall trouble your Lordship and the Court with very little more,—I repeat that I am truly concerned, that a Case should have arisen in which it became my Duty to refuse to concur officially with the Court of Common Council: I wish to co-operate cordially with you in all your Measures: For seven Years and a half I have given you Proof of this Disposition; after which it ought not to be lightly suspected.—But I cannot submit to act against my Judgment and Conscience: I have no Conception, that you have a Right to exact so severe a service from YOUR RECORDER: If you have, all I can say further, is, that you never shall exact it from me: I will be the Servant of the City, but I will be the Slave of no Man, nor of any Set of Men; I came into this Office an independent Man, and so I will leave it. I should be glad to be upon good Terms with the COURT of COMMON COUNCIL:—but I will never purchase their Favour upon Conditions which, upon Reflection, I should be ashamed of.

ACCOUNT OF LONDONDERRY.

(WITH A VIEW. See *Frontispiece*.)

LONDONDERRY is one of the cleanest, best built, and most beautifully situated of any town in Ireland, and, excepting Cork, as conveniently as any for commerce. It is seated on a gentle eminence, of an oval form, and almost a peninsula at the bottom, and in a narrow part of Lough or Lake Foyle, which surrounds, for a quarter of a mile broad, two thirds or more of the eminence, and might easily be brought entirely round the city. Through this Lough it communicates with the sea on the very North of Ireland.

The city of Derry is far from being what some have called it, a place or even a city of modern erection, since it has been a Bishop's See near six hundred years. It was in the last low rebellion against Queen Elizabeth, that the Lord Deputy Mountjoy saw the importance of making settlements and garrisons on the side of Lough Foyle, which was often, though without success, attempted, till it was at length effected by Sir Henry Decker, at the very beginning of the seventeenth century, who built a fort at Culmore, and put an English garrison into Derry. Upon the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnel breaking out into rebellion, and retiring into Spain, some of their accomplices surprised Derry, A. D. 1606, of which Sir George Powlet was Governor, murdered him with all the garrison, and committed many other cruel and detestable actions. Upon the suppressing of this insurrection, upwards of half a million of acres, plantation measure, in six contiguous counties, were forfeited to the Crown; and several projects were formed to enable King James the First to settle them. Amongst others, near two hundred and ten thousand acres were granted to the city of London, and the great companies, in consequence of an agreement signed with the Crown, January 28, 1609, by which they undertook to plant these lands, and to build and fortify Colerain and Derry. These preparations so alarmed the Irish, that, to keep them in awe, and to put Ulster immediately into a safe condition, the hereditary order of Knighthood, called BARONETS, was devised, who purchased their respective patents by the payment of a large sum, to support troops, and to defray other expences incident to the

civilizing this part of Ireland. Hence these knights bear in their coats of arms, either in a canton or in an escutcheon, the armorial ensign of the province of ULSTER, viz, argent, a hand sinister, couped at the wrist, extended in pale gules,

The grant of this tract of country to the citizens of London, was quickly attended with some disputes, on pretence that they had not fulfilled their agreement; but these being pacified, and the place found exceedingly commodious in point of situation, being a peninsula, having a river or lake rather on three sides, and the fourth easily fortified, they began to build and strengthen it with much diligence; and a new charter being sent over to the Corporation, and a gilt sword to the Mayor, in 1613, this city assumed the name of LONDONDERRY. Dr. John Tanner was then Bishop, and the first buried in the new Cathedral. In succeeding times, as the value of their grant more clearly appeared, new complaints were raised against the Managers for the city of London, and the Companies, which produced several royal commissions of inquiry in it and the succeeding reign, particularly one to Sir Thomas Philips, whose report thereon is extant. (See Harris's *Hibernica*). At length, on a suit commenced in the Star Chamber, judgment was given, in 1636, against the Londoners, and their estates thereupon sequestered. In 1637, Sir Thomas Fotherley and Sir Ralph Whitfield were empowered by the Crown to let leases of these lands. In 1649, the Parliament by their resolutions declared all the proceedings illegal, null and void. The City, however, did not recover possession till 1655, and held it, as all property was then held, in a very precarious manner. But soon after the Restoration 1662, his Majesty King Charles the Second granted a new charter, under which this noble colony quickly began to raise its head again, and has ever since most prosperously proceeded.

This small city is neat and beautiful, built for the most part of free stone, with a large church, spacious market place, and a beautiful stone quay, to which come up vessels of considerable burthen. It is famous for having resisted the collected strength of the Irish in the

the year 1649, when the whole kingdom was in their hands, this city and Dublin only excepted, and both besieged; as well as for the noble defence it made at the Revolution, for one hundred and five days, under the severest famine, against a numerous army. It is in all respects wonderfully well seated in regard to the adjacent counties, for commanding an inland trade, which has increased amazingly since the establishment throughout the County, now one of the most flourishing and populous in Ireland, of the Linen Manufactory. It

also enjoys a most advantageous fishery, and stands exceedingly well for carrying on a very extensive foreign commerce with New England and the northern provinces of America, and, when it receives the advantages to be derived from an Union with Great Britain, will become wealthy, civilized, and happy, under the protection of a firm and benevolent Government, capable of assisting the wants and directing the industry and resources of the Country into their destined channels.

IN PRAISE OF GARRETS.

IN the first place, no Room can dispute with Garrets for healthfulness: here the air is clearer and fresher, more subject to winds, and of course less liable to any offensive vapours than below. As Health is the best friend to Study, let all hard Students hither ascend: here, free from noise and hurry, they may enjoy their souls, either making their court to the Muses, who love that their Admirers should approach them alone and in silence; or perusing the labours of the Learned, to which thought and retirement are absolutely necessary. When men began to grow numerous in cities, when trade thereby increased and noise of course, wise men always chose to get out of the way into Garrets. There have the greatest Authors lived, there resigned their breath. There lived the ingenious Galileo, when he first tried his philosophical Glasses. By being in Garrets much conversant, Boyle and Newton happily formed and successfully perfected the modern Philosophy. There, and there only, could they use their Telescopes to advantage.

The World can never make a sufficient acknowledgment to Garrets, for the many valuable Historians they have produced. Such was the instructing Robinson Crusoe, equally esteemed for his truth and morals. Such were the learned Authors of Tom Thumb, of Thomas Hickathrift, of Jack the Giant-killer, &c. There dwelt the famous Politicians, infallible Projectors, and sagacious Undertrappers of the State. Naturally do men look up thither to find the Authors of those vastly

witty pieces, some of which daily, some weekly amuse and divert the Curious and the Idle: and indeed where else should they look for them but in Garrets? which are the liveliest emblems of Parnassus, being high and difficult of access, and abounding with learned men. For since that comical devil, Fortune, resolved to make all Poets and Wits poor; to their great happiness they have been banished by the consent of all men into Garrets; for there they pay the least rent, and there they are delivered from their mortal enemy, the Dun, whose aspect, threatening justice, there they cease to fear.

The Roman Satyrist tells us, that Garrets were in great repute among his countrymen all the time of the Commonwealth. But when pride and luxury and the contempt of the Gods came in with the Emperors, then the Grandees left their Garrets, and let them out to the poor people; intimating hereby to us, that it was natural for them to leave their Garrets, when they became proud, luxurious, and irreligious.

As to our Society, I believe it is owing to our good affection to Garrets, that to many of us have shone in the world, some in the learned, some in the religious. Without a man raises his body above his fellow-creatures, it seldom happens that he can raise his mind. Lofty Garrets give us sublime thoughts; for this reason the Grubben Sages have exalted their Society in point of fame above all Societies, which will endure while we have the wisdom to live in Garrets, which will be as long as we are a Society.

THE CLOSE OF THE CENTURY.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

(Written in December 1799.)

Quod saturatur Annis.

AMONG the many ancient mythological fables that have descended to us, there is none that, at the present period, is calculated to take a stronger hold, or to stamp a more lasting impression upon the human mind: there is none that is more interesting to our feelings than that solemn idea, fraught with moral instruction, which their Sages meant to convey under the allegorical representation of Κρόνος —Chronos; or, as we term him, Time devouring his Children.

The Poet (for this idea is certainly poetical) intended, by this sublime fiction, ingeniously and elegantly to display the great Father of Ages feeding upon the elapsing centuries, which he considered as his offspring; and, although he swallowed them in succession, still he continued, with an appetite ungratified, voraciously to devour them as they arrived at maturity. The ancient sculptors have borrowed and embodied the same mental image, in order the more forcibly to convey to their unlettered countrymen a moral lesson in the statues which they formed upon it.

This idea was by the Grecians derived from the Egyptians, who, as will hereafter be shewn, had deified the subject; and who were, among the heathens, the first observers of the progress of time, which, although not very accurately, they deduced from the course of the Sun, the revolutions of the Planets, whose influence they considered as pervading while they environed the world, and dispensing light, heat, motion, and nutriment to all existence.

To solemnize, and stamp this useful impression upon the public mind, the Romans clothed the symbol of it with the form of Janus, whom they represented with two faces, the one retrospectively, and the other prospectively, viewing the past and future, glancing from year to year, from century to century, and with steady eyes pervading the events of ages and nations; the consequences that had resulted, or might be expected from them; the good and evil actions of mankind, their probable influence upon particular individuals or society in general.

To enter into a disquisition of the original nature and computation of time, the latter of which is known to have been different in every nation of antiquity, would here be equally abstruse and useless. In the Mosaic account of the Creation, its pristine formation is strongly and sufficiently marked. The day, the week, are there distinguished; from which ample sources, a steady current has flowed through months, years, ages, centuries, epochs, and millenniums, down to the present moment.

But although it is unnecessary to pursue the subject through the divisions, subdivisions, branches, and ramifications of time, it will, for the moral purpose of this work, be proper to state the opinion of the ancient sages and philosophers respecting its symbolical or real property, as, from their opinions, contrasted with those far more just and beautiful allusions which the holy scriptures supply, ideas may arise, and deductions will follow, useful at all seasons, but particularly so at this awful and eventful period.

Pythagoras, in his definition of time, is far more extensive than intelligible. He saith, "that it is the sphere of the utmost heavens;" Plato, "that it is the moveable image of eternity." Aristotle, less sublime, but not more clear in his idea, "that it hath no existence but in the understanding." The Romans always sacrificed to Saturn *barbe-headed*, because, they said that time was the father of truth; but in these definitions of, and allusions to, the nature and properties of time, the sacred writers have, as has been observed, soared as far beyond the heathen philosophers, as they have in every other disquisition and observation that has been brought into comparison with them; and, as the following beautiful passages exemplify, turned their enquiries into the subject, in a manner peculiar to themselves, to the purposes of religious and moral instruction:

"Man that is born of a woman is of few days, and full of trouble: he cometh forth like a flower, and is cut down: he fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not,

“Seeing his days are determined, the number of his months is with thee: thou hast appointed his bounds, which he cannot pass.”—Job, Ch. 14, V. 1, 2, and 5.

“Behold thou hast made my days as a hand’s breadth, and mine age as nothing before thee.”—Psalms 39, V. 5.

“A thousand years, in thy sight, are but as yesterday when it has passed.”—Psalms 90.

“All these things have passed away like a shadow, or as a post which passeth by.”

“And as a ship which passeth over the waves; when it has gone by, the trace thereof cannot be found, neither the pathway of the keel on the water.”

“Or like an arrow shot at a mark; it parteth the air, which immediately cometh together, so that a man cannot know where it went.”—Wisdom of Solomon, Chap. 5, V. 9, 10, and 12.

Cicero (*de Invent.*), speaking of time, saith, “It is difficult to give its definition;” and St. Austin, “I know what time is, if no man asks me; but when I would explain, I know not what it is.” St. Cyprian laments that the world decays and grows old: in fact, however different the opinion of the sages and inspired writers, whom I have quoted, may be with respect to their definition of time, in this point they all virtually agree, that it is an essence ductile to the imagination; inasmuch as that a space of years may be as easily conceived as a space of minutes, illusive to the grasp, slow to the ardency of hope or expectation, and swift to the mind in which dependency or dread predominates: that of all that have passed, and all that are to come, the present moment is the only period which we can, with any propriety, term our own.

The present moment is indeed an awful one; it standeth as a bridge betwixt two centuries, from which, like the bust of Janus, we, with a mental eye, look backward and forward upon the events that have passed, and those yet in embryo; upon the generations which have, even in the short period of our existence, appeared upon the great theatre of the world; and upon those that have receded from our sight. We consider how they have sustained their parts on this extensive scene; to what cause it was owing that myriads of them made their exit before they had half finished their course; and what effect their virtues or vices, their exertions or indolence, and those of their cotemporaries that still exist, may have

had upon the minds of the rising generation; what influence their example will have upon posterity?

The Close of the Century, to a thinking mind, seems strongly to exhibit a type of the Close of Life. We have, through the few or many years that we have existed, suffered our faculties to be occupied in the pursuit of pleasure; or with equal, perhaps still stronger avidity, suffered them to be absorbed in the pursuit of riches: dissipation and avarice have, perhaps, taken their turns, like day and night. To intemperance, ambition, or interest, we have, perhaps, devoted the choicest of our hours, and considered the one or the other of these predominant propensities or passions as the master-spring of our actions; the goal to which our exertions have impelled or directed us. What has been the consequence? Such as might have been expected: we have, perhaps, after a life of speculation and toil, hope and disappointment, arrived at this awful period—this burn which separates two ages—as we shall arrive at a period still more awful, without properly reflecting upon the past, yet still with dread and apprehension of the future: with all those passions and propensities, which have, through our erratic course, goaded us on, unrepressed even by the failure, the fading of those evanescent objects, those ignis fatuus’s of the mind, which have led our reason astray: and shall (except we attend to the observations with which I shall conclude), on the eve of this century, lie down to rest from our labour with all our offences upon our heads, and rise the morning of the next, if God permits us to rise, with recruited spirits, and an avidity as keen, to return to the chace of those delusive objects, which we have ever had in view, but shall never have in possession.

To recur to the beginning of this speculation, and endeavour, from ancient mythology and scriptural truth, more strongly to enforce those moral and pious deductions which it is my wish to inculcate. It is well known, that among the infinite variety of deities worshipped by the Egyptians, under the forms of different animals, or rather monsters, and which were perhaps venerated by them as types of some mystery, as hieroglyphical symbols containing a meaning, leading through their medium up to the first great Cause, to which meaning we have unfortunately lost the key, they had one termed Canopus, whose emblematical signification has survived the lapse of

ages, has been rescued from the ruins of time, and was instructive to them, to every intervening period, and may be equally so to us. This God was represented under the form of a figure highly dignified, whose head was encircled with a radiated crown; he rested upon a broken column, on which, and on its pedestal, in characters more intelligible than hieroglyphics in general, was marked, according to their ideas, the situation of the Sun, the orbits of the planets, the various constellations, the signs of the zodiac, with calculations, shewing by their motions the lapse of years, by their revolutions the revolutions of time: around the middle of this statue was entwined a serpent, the well-known emblem of eternity.

Glancing with a mental eye to this venerable figure, piercing the thick veil in which antiquity has shrouded his allegorical form, we shall find the impression which it makes sufficiently strong to enable us to judge that from the earliest periods, in a nation where the lamp of science which has since illuminated the world was first lighted, the mythologists thought it necessary to form an object of adoration, whose attributes combined the solar system, time and eternity. Perhaps when the first age, after its erection, had elapsed, the temple of Canouphis was opened, and the whole people crowded to pay their devotion to him who had already passed the gulf of time, and was embraced by eternity; perhaps the same ceremony was observed at every revolving period, which was, by the nation, considered as a call upon them to make up their accounts, by casting a retrospective eye over their former transactions, reflecting in what manner they had employed their time, and considering whether, like their deity, they were prepared for the embraces of eternity.

Although, under the Christian dispensation, many may be prepared to scoff at my bringing instances from heathen mythology to enforce the purer doctrines of that religion, it will not be contended but that from every system, however incongruous and erratic its tenets might have been, something moral and consequently profitable may be deduced; and perhaps from none more than from the religious symbols (in which certainly was displayed all the learning of the times) of a nation that was the parent of mythology, as well as the cradle of science. To be "skilled in all the wis-

dom of the Egyptians," was, among the chosen people of God, considered as the highest effort of human genius, and the highest compliment that could be paid their sages, who unquestionably, from their pristine connection with them, borrowed those sublime images and that figurative mode of expression which adorn and elucidate the scriptural books: therefore the ideas of those original possessors of learning or wisdom, for they are used as synonymous terms, are adduced to shew, that from the earliest ages, from the moment the taper of knowledge was first lighted, these important considerations operated upon the human mind more than I fear they do at present.

Yet at present, at this moment, the only one of which we are certain—the moment when a new era begins to dawn, a new scene to open before us—how much doth it behave us to reflect upon our real situation; to view the present apex upon which we stand, and from this eminence, like skilful surveyors, observing the country around, form a general though ideal plan or scheme of human life; in order that, while we contemplate on the fates of the myriads that appear and are swept away from the extensive space within our mental grasp, they may furnish us with proper reflections upon the nature of time, operating upon vitality, and forming a chain of causes and consequences leading from the first stage of infantile existence to eternity.

To do this with effect, we must, as has been observed, consider ourselves as standing on the top of a pyramid composed of flights of steps, every flight containing a decade: around the base of this ideal pile, we shall behold millions of infants, crawling, as it were, into life. On the first ten steps, children sporting in wanton gambols; the second will be filled by the youth of both sexes, ascending with vivacity, jocund from the impulse of health, and flourishing in all the bloom and animation of adolescence. On the third we shall still behold them ascending, but with graver steps, encumbered with burthens which seem to accumulate as they proceed to the fourth decade. Here, after anxiously casting their eyes around, as if to observe in what manner their offspring, whom they have left on the first and second flights, climb the steps of life, they begin a contrary course, descending on the other side with greater rapidity, though less

firmness, than they rose. In the fifth, their loads appear wonderfully to have increased, and their bodies seem less able to bear their pressure. With weakened limbs and unsteady footsteps they totter on, however, to another; some to another; and a few to another after that; which leads to the bottom, where we shall observe, in the very, very small number that remain alive, every mark of mental imbecility and corporeal decrepitude: but while we lament the sad condition of these survivors, we shall, perhaps, from it derive consolation for the fate of those who have been swept off from every step, as they attempted to gain the summit; or those whose heavy burdens and bodily infirmities caused them to slip as they were descending.

This picture of human life, drawn with a trembling hand, is a true though faint emblem of the operation of time upon existence in the last, in every century that has elapsed since the creation of the world; and may, if we view it in a proper light, lead us to consider how we have ascended or descended the mountain of years, over which we are now travelling: whether we have, in any of the stages, loitered upon the road; indulged ourselves in excursive rambles; pursued criminal or frivolous objects; been engaged in schemes inimical to our own, to the general happiness; and have failed to make advantage of that stock of knowledge derived from experience, which our ancestors had left us, but have squandered it away in desultory adventures and idle speculations, by which means we are in danger of becoming bankrupts of time, and consequently of eternity.

These reflections, forming an *ballo*, an imaginary circle, seem to round the Eighteenth Century; and, considered in a general view, extended to a scale which not only serves to measure Europe but Asia, Africa, and America, after enabling us to survey countries devastated, cities dilapidated, empires overthrown, to trace a circuitous course of ambition, war, and all their dreadful concomitants, rebellion, faction, sedition, speculation, fraud, and a voluminous catalogue of consequent crimes, brings us, jaded with our toil, debilitated with our share of the vices of the times, and suffering all the inconveniences without having attained any of the experience of age, exactly to the point whence we set out.

The curtain which fell at the close of the last (the Seventeenth) Century will, it is for a few minutes again drawn

up, discover a series of events wonderfully similar to those which have disgraced the present. The same tragedy hath again been acted, although, thank Heaven! the scene of the catastrophe has been laid in a different country. Another Monarch has bled; Princes and Nobles have again been driven into exile by the double edged sword of the malignant demon of Democracy: here candour obliges me to state, and proud I am to state it, that from the inherent humanity, which is our national characteristic, though almost frightened from the land in that turbulent period to which I have alluded, yet still the Goddess hovered in the air; therefore, foul as was the murder of the benignant and unfortunate Charles; atrocious as were the crimes of the English regicides; their treason and enormities were not attended with those dreadful, those sanguinary consequences which have followed, and do still continue to follow, the fates of the no less benignant and unfortunate Louis, and (who can think of them without pity combined with horror?) his innocent Queen and family.

These dreadful events, and the vengeance of the Almighty which hath overtaken, and still pursues their murderers, together with other circumstances nearly as terrific, the effects of their crimes, have marked the last decade of the Eighteenth Century upon the tablet of the historic Muse in characters written with blood, and extended the flames of the war, which it is to be hoped they have kindled, as an Indian lights his funeral pile, to perish in its vortex, to every surrounding nation. With respect to these kingdoms, though blessed in a supreme degree in our insulated situation; while from Pentland Firth to the Land's-End our brave domestic bands are armed for our defence; while our coasts are guarded by a navy victorious in every part of the globe; a navy that has exalted the glory of the British flag to a height on which it was never before displayed; we have had little opportunity to feel the pressure, and still less to fear the consequences, of Gallic arms or Gallic enormities; yet we have assumed a proud, a distinguished station: we have not only sympathized in the sufferings of suffering humanity, but have accompanied those sympathetic feelings with active exertions. We have endeavoured to stop the torrent, even at its source, which, issuing from that red land of regicides, had directed its streams to other countries, had tapped the mounds

of piety and morality, and consequently afforded a ready entrance to infidelity, to cruelty, and rapacity; whether assuming the lion port of open hostility, or, serpent like, crouching with insidious art to lick the feet of the pseudo goddess of liberty.

Be it our praise, be it recorded in the annals of time, that the Close of this Century, as the Close of the last, finds us again in the character of the Saviours of Europe; that we have again opposed, successfully opposed ourselves to an irruption, which, like the bursting of *Ætna*, was spreading destruction and desolation to every creature, and every thing which was so unfortunate as to be liable to its collision.

It has also been the peculiar happiness of this country, that during those years in which a rapid succession of sanguinary scenes have stained the immense canvases displayed upon the theatre of the world, our domestic representations, whether we consider them as delineated by the pencil of the arts, or the pen of literature, guided by the unerring hands of nature and truth: whether they have been rendered busy and interesting by unlimited commerce, doubly gilt and decorated by opulence, or illuminated by the lamps of science, have, with respect to ourselves, been calculated to leave a pleasing impression upon our minds. Vices we certainly have! but our domestic vices, if they have in the present Century increased, or are at this hour increasing, are perhaps the consequences and concomitants of our domestic prosperity, and not, in their effect upon society, so dreadful as those transmarine crimes which, had not the legislature interfered, were daily importing, and which, with respect to other nations, have counteracted the labours of divines and moralists, have driven back their advances toward civilization and refinement through nine tenths of the Century, and, as has been observed, at the Close of it brought them precisely to the point whence they set out.

To elucidate this by a short observation, it is well known that the first year of this æra, was the first of the reign of a man who seemed, by his leaving a part of his people in a state of poverty and distress, while he led another to certain destruction, to have been formed for a democratic leader, a consul, or dictator, rather than a monarch, but who has by his flatterers, with more truth than judgment, been styled the Alexander of the North.—The reader will anticipate that

I mean Charles the XIIth, who, in imitation of the "Macedonian Madman," extended his conquests from the shore of the Baltic to the banks of the Boristhenes. There the star of victory, which had so long lighted him on his erratic course, and in the fall of kingdoms and the fate of kings, discovered scenes similar to those so lately acted in Italy, sunk into the waves. That of the Russian Emperor and empire arose, and, as at the Close of this Century, we have seen its superior influence stopped that desolation which was upon the point of overwhelming Europe.

It would be an unpleasing task more fully to record, as it certainly is an unpleasing speculation to reflect, that in the circle of this Century, so many of the years which form integral parts of it, have been stained with rebellion, sacrificed to war, or that those of the preceding periods, taken from the Norman Conquest, nay, from an æra much more remote, do not seem to have been less turbulent: yet, when we consider "all those things as having passed away like a shadow," and that every object around us is in the same state of transition; we shall find consolation in the lapse of time operating upon the brevity of human existence. We shall find consolation even in the idea, that although a thousand years are in the sight of the Omnipotent but as yesterday, and our age as nothing before him; though we have suffered the past of this Century in which we have lived to recede from our sight without being able to retrace it by those marks those vestiges of wisdom and virtue which we ought to have erected, like columns and obelisks by the way side, as guides and directors for posterity; yet still, if we make a proper use of the few or many years that are allotted to us, if we take a warning instead of an example from the events that have passed, we may even arrest the small portion of this Century which is within the grasp of time, and when it sinks like the Phoenix into its own ashes, rise on the morning of the next with a renovation of mental strength sufficient to enable us to soar with the fabled bird, far, far beyond the atmospheric influence of those little passions and prejudices, of those paltry stimulations of ambition and interest which have distinguished our career on this sublunary spot, and flying on the wings of time, arrive at the blissful mansions of eternity.

DR. MARK HILDESLEY.

LETTER II. *

Bishop's Court, Dec. 21, 1756.

If distance of situation and delay of correspondence can possibly be consistent with undiminished affection and regard, then my dear friend and brother H—— will allow that such may be the case between him and me.

If, Sir, you should question, Whether I have not wrote oftener to other friends? You have for answer, Those on necessary business excepted, I scarce think I have. One great and real occasion of delay is the hindrances I meet with from sitting down to write a long letter; for I have no notion of short ones to particular friends, and especially from this foreign land;—where it is not like sending by the bakers or market folks from Hitchin: we must wait here for vessels, and wind, and opportunity of transmitting to our ports 14 or 15 miles.—And what will my good friend say, when I assure him, I have now no less than between 30 and 40 letters on my hands at this time unanswered: some of 'em indeed may perhaps not require immediate notice. Be that as 'twill, I would only desire you, dear Sir, to believe I have not wilfully or designedly neglected you: but if the appearance of it be too much even for your great candour to acquit me of; I am at your mercy, the penalty is ready, viz. as long a cessation of the direction of your pen toward Bishop's Court, which, if you think I deserve, you may depend on its being what I shall sensibly feel, for I have left nobody behind me, whose friendship I should more regret the loss of.

You was to enquire of our welfare, I hear, from our late servant upon her return to Hitchin; by whom doubtless you expected more than a verbal compliment from me: and from that time, I suppose, you began to give me up. Conveyance of letters by goods or travellers, to save postage, we by no means approve, having had some 6 weeks or 2 months passing that way.—We learn from her, that she was not able to convince you of our being in a place much different from the deserts of Arabia, or that we see the sun here much more than those under the poles. That we are some degrees North of our former situation is undeniable:

but no less true is it, that we have far less frost and snow than in the South of England, at least of any continuance. Though fuel is cheap, we had no fire in our parlour till after Michaelmas, which perhaps is more than you can say at L——: and Mrs. Hildesley, notwithstanding she is out every day, puts on neither hat, hood, nor cloak. Neither are the variations of heat and cold so great as in England: the extremes in the whole year here, don't differ above twenty degrees, at least they have not in the time we have been here; whereas I have know'd that of 30 at Hitchin in the space of three or four days: you know I am a great weather observer. Bateing a few fits of the cholick last Spring, which I attributed to my eating frequently of Ling fish, which I am fond of, I don't know for years, that I have had fewer complaints, than since I have been in this new climate. I never was an athletic strong hero: witness the trial in our northern tour, when I was some years younger, what more than enough you had to do, to get me on from stage to stage. Alert in a morning, and impatient to wait your Reverence's *solemn motions, and regular preparations*,—but when out, who was sure to be lag but *poor Mark*? I often think of that journey, and of the pretended superexcellencies of the North, witness the meat we saw in the market at Scarborough, and the cherries we had in the middle of July. Did I tell you that my chum Ingram died about the time I left London, and that I received a draught of ten pounds from his widow, being a legacy in his will?—But once more as to the boasts of the North of England: I assure you we poor Manks-islanders won't yield to them.—I call our brother Robinson countryman, for I think we have every thing full as good as in Lancashire: he is so modest or so just—only to except *potatoes*; but we are too near Ireland, even to admit that preference. Fish, wine, and poultry of all sorts, 'tis certain, we have very good and cheap here; in all other articles (perhaps too I may except coals and candles) we must submit to South-England.—My wife reckons she parted from England, when she turned

* See Vol. XXXVI. p. 311.

her back upon *Lichfield*: for after that, the inns began to be very poor and mean, not better I think than your Sugar Loaf at L—:—which we wondered at in so great a road as that to *Weslebeffer*. I can't say she in any respects likes this place so well as I do; notwithstanding the privilege of the women in this country, in having a legal claim to a moiety of their husbands estates real and personal, so as to be capable of disposing of it by will.—What think you of that, *Mrs. H—*? A rare law this to make good husbands, and do as their wives bid 'em!—But you have a good one you'll say without such a law, and therefore have no desire to come to Manks-land for the receipt.

How goes grain with my brother farmer? Wheat is here at 5s. and barley at 3s. per bushel: which we call dear. But perhaps we shall find it dearer from England;—if we could have it from thence; of which it seems we are debarred by the embargo. This, as we are part of his Majesty's dominions, we think a little hard.—You say, pray what taxes or excise do you pay to the king?—Sir, I've done. We must do as well as we can with our own provender. How you go on in England, we sometimes hear as the wind blows us a bit of news. But we don't much concern ourselves about political matters; as we have no places of great profit or preeminence to contend for. And our detached situation makes us the more indifferent about those that have.—We go to church and pray for our king, and wish well to the establishment of our mother church and country, —and eat our herrings and are quiet.

When you next see Sir Thomas Salusbury, pray present him with my best respects; and I should be much obliged to him, if attention to more material business, when he is next in town, will admit of it, that he will be so good as to procure for me, from Dr. Hay, or at the office where it is lodged, a copy of the paper I subscribed in the vestry-room, just before my confirmation, at *St. Martin's*; and whatever fee may be due to the clerk for the same, you'll be pleased to answer for me. For though I did not subscribe what I did not read, yet I should be glad to be gratified with the revival of it.

Speak us with particular regard to the family at the Temple when you see them; (if they have not by this time forgot their neighbour Mark and his wife Betty). I hope they all enjoy their

healths.—And pray acquaint us with the state of your own and Mrs. H—'s. How have you fared as to *rheumatic pains*? Do you ride, or take physick, or neither? Went you your usual tour after harvest, into Cambridgehire, &c. The Bishop of Durham wrote me of Sir Fran. St. John's death. If Mrs. H— had no relation to his large fortunes; she is, however, related to them that had. I have one less friend, then I had, to receive me, if I live to revisit my native country; for though he was rather a recluse and reserved man, and of few acquaintance, yet I believe I was as much in his favour as any one almost—that were not in his will. But as one of our acquaintance used facetiously to say, Don't tell me of respect and kindness, that is the time to know who loves us, when they are dead, and not when they are living. For my part, I had no sort of expectation of such posthumous testimony.—He was an ingenious gentleman like many one that had a just sense of religion, and in those capacities I thought, the friendly notices he always bestowed on so little a man as I, exclusive of relationship, an honour to me. He was one of the first that paid me the compliment of a visit at Covent Garden on account of my nomination to this see, and not finding me there came to me to Hanover Square: which showed, at least, he was well pleased at my advancement. For he was of that set, who thought it an advancement—though in a foreign land. I sometimes think what a melancholy place England will appear to me, if I should stay till there is nobody left there that will own me? What with some that are dead—and some that are offended that I did not first write to 'em, or in properer time or manner—and some that will have forgot me through long absence,—and some that may consider me as a foreigner, with whom they have now no connection;—and some that think I ought to have staid where I was, and took it ill that I should be so rude as to leave my old situation.—So that sometimes I think I may e'en as well set up my staff in this exile state, and not think of so long a journey to pay my respects to old friends, who may, if not dead themselves, look upon me as dead and gone. But if ever I should live to cross to the other side, I shall probably have the assurance to hazard a reception at the parsonage of L—, or wherever the present owner's merits and friends may by that time have otherwise disposed of him. Sometimes I think,

I think, our brethren of the Society, of which I was once an unworthy member, will be so kind as to pass me from one to another, and give me the run of their kitchen for a few days each. But if, instead thereof, they only compliment me with their wishes for my *translation*, &c. I think 'tis as much as if they said—Good bye, Mark! For if they have no hopes of seeing me till then—they may as well shake their *final adieu*. As to my wife, she seems to give up all thoughts of ever troubling or being troubled with the ocean again, till she is forced on it by my demise and my successor's ejection of her. She has not lost her spirits yet to that degree some may imagine by her transportation hither (to this jabbering country as she calls it), but can still shake her sides and tell a facetious story in her droll manner, which you know (if you have n't forgot her) she is pretty much mistress of. And now having said all I have at present to say of my self and better half, it is time to release you:—and which I cannot do better than by repeating my assurances that we are, with the most invariable affection and esteem,

[Signed for my Self and Comfort]

Dear Mr. and Mrs. H——'s

Sincere Friends and Servants,
MARK, SODOR & MANN.

My Sister desires your and Mrs. H——'s acceptance of her compliments. Thank God we are all in health.

Dec. 27, 1756.

You see, now I am got to you, I am both to part: and by the two dates what interruptions I am liable to, and what delays before opportunity offers for conveyance. And even now it is a great chance whether this will reach you time enough for the compliments of the season. I hope you had as fine a Christmas day as we had here. It was so bright and pleasant with us, that though my carriage was at the door, I chose to walk a mile to church, rather than get into it. What think you of 140 communicants at a village, and where the people look upon *Easter* as the chief time for receiving?—There is a custom in this isle, I should be glad to see dropped, viz. the Clergy's attending at each of their parish churches to read prayers, either late at night or by 4 in the morning of Christmas day; when the congregation young and old, as they happen to be furnished, stand up by turns to sing Manks carols, of long Scripture stories; which though for the

most part performed with great decency and decorum, yet as it breaks in upon the rest both of minister and people, must be no small obstruction to the due attendance on the more regular and appointed duty of the day. But as they are much attached to ancient customs, I fear I shall have enough to do to break through this. 'Tis also usual, after prayers in the holidays, for a fiddle to attend at the Cross, and great numbers to dance by couples, like the milk-maids in London, and which, if the weather permits, lasts an hour or two. They do the like, when they come out of church from a wedding. A man takes out a woman, and so alternately, like the French dances in England. And scarce any refuse: bashfulness being no growth of this country: for they are all pleased to shew their dexterity. As the country is very populous, surplice fees would be considerable to the clergy; marriages and christenings always going forward. But the celebration fee, I think, is but 6d. and a licence 3s. 6d. and consequently bans are very rarely if ever published. I believe I told you, that none can be married here till they have been confirmed and at the communion, or, at least, not without giving bond to the Lord of the Isle, that they will take the first opportunity to be instructed for the due compliance with those duties. I find the language very difficult to pronounce, or I should be able soon to be master of it to read prayers. But at present I am content with sufficient for the *absolution*, *confirmation*, the *blessing*, and delivering the elements at the *sacrament*. And in these, by repeating often, they compliment me with allowing I am quite a Manksman. It is not with them alike difficult to speak English. Those that do, are far more intelligible than the northern English: as having no broad and particular dialect. My English steward I brought over hither, has taken to him a Manks wife: and I have the late Bishop's in his room, who is a very good one, and has the advantage of having both languages; and knows better therefore to manage the demesne tenants who are my labourers, though very improperly called such, for they are much afraid of killing themselves with work; and require much looking to. But you will say, what can a man be supposed to do for 5d. per day, which is their pay, and is 1½d. more than the late Bishop gave. And what is remarkable, the women are as good hands at all sorts of husbandry

husbandry work as the men, especially at threshing and dressing the grain: but so sociably inclined, that neither one nor t'other will work alone: they are all very nimble footed, from wearing no shoes, unless it be on Sundays, when they never go to church without putting 'em on when they get near the church.—The English beggars, I tell 'em, move pity, when they ask charity, by showing their torn shoes or without a sole to 'em. But this motive, I believe, is confined to the South. For I fancy in most parts of the North, they are bare footed as much as here. But I believe you never hear a north countryman own or discover, that part of their nakedness: nay possibly would deny it if put to 'em. I

found some of the kind in Wales, even in a Borough town: however, perhaps it may not be quite so common, as in poor Mankland. But why do I call it poor, when in short we have no poor, at least not sufficient to require any parish rates for their maintenance.

These particulars, concerning the inhabitants of the land of Man (if you have not had them before from me or from a better hand *vivâ voce*), may serve to divert you and Mrs. H— some one of your winter evenings. Otherwise, I ought to apologize for the trouble of so long an epistle. Such as it is you will favourably accept it from,

Dear Sir, your faithful,

M. S. M.

ENTRY OF KING CHARLES II. INTO LONDON,

ON HIS RESTORATION, MAY 29, 1660.

AS an extract has been given, from a very scarce pamphlet, in a former number of this Magazine, relating the disguise in which Charles the Second eluded the pursuit of his enemies; it may perhaps gratify the reader to exhibit, from the same source of information, his triumphant entry into London, on his restoration to his throne.

“On Tuesday the 29th, that glorious day, ever to be thankfully remembered, he set out [from Rochester] for London, the number of nobility and gentry about him still increasing, and several regiments of the best horse making a guard for him, whilst the innumerable crowds of the common sort strew'd all the roads with herbs and flowers, and hung the trees and hedges with garlands. He made a short stay at Black-Heath, to view the army drawn up there, and about one of the clock came to St. George's Fields, where the Lord Mayor and Aldermen waited in a tent to receive him. *Allen*, then Lord Mayor, delivered his Majesty the city sword, and receiv'd it again, with the honour of knighthood. A splendid entertainment was there provided, of which the King took part, and then the solemn cavalcade was continued. From the bridge, to Temple-Bar, the streets were rail'd on the one side with distinct standings for the several Liveries, and on the other lin'd by the Train'd Bands and Gentlemen Volunteers, all in white

doublts, under Sir *John Starwell*. The manner of this triumphal procession, was as follows:

“First march'd a troop of Gentlemen, all in silver doublts, with drawn swords, being in number about 300, besides their servants, and led by Major-General *Brown*.

“Another troop of about 100, in velvet coats, their foot-men in purple liveries.

“A troop under Sir *John Robinson*, with buff coats, cloth of silver sleeves, and green scarfs.

“A troop of about 200, in blue coats, lac'd with silver, their standard red, fring'd with silver.

“Another troop with six trumpets, their standard pink, fring'd with silver, their foot men in liveries of sea-green, lac'd with silver.

“Another troop of about 220, their standard sky, fring'd with silver, with four trumpets and 30 foot-men, the troop under the Earl of *Northampton*.

“Another troop of 105, in grey coats, led by the Lord *Goring*, with six trumpets, and their standard sky, with silver fringes.

“Another troop of 70.

“Another troop of about 300 noble-men and gentlemen, under the Lord *Cleveland*.

“Another troop of about 100 their standard black.

“Another



" Another troop of 300 led by the Lord *Mordant*. All these troops finely mounted, and richly accouter'd.

" Next follow'd two trumpets, with his Majesty's arms.

" The Sheriffs men, 72 in number, in red cloaks, lac'd with silver, and carrying half-pikes.

" A troop of divers persons out of the several Companies of London, all in velvet coats, with gold chains, each parcel having their respective streamers and foot-men with different liveries.

" Next about 600 citizens, well-mounted, with a kettle drum and five trumpets before them.

" Twelve ministers on horseback.

" His Majesty's Life-Guard, led by Sir *Gilbert Gerrard*, and Major *Roscarrock*.

" The City-Marshall with eight foot-men, and the city-waits and officers.

" The two Sheriffs, with all the Aldermen of London, in their scarlet gowns and rich trappings, their foot-men in red coats, lac'd with silver, and waistcoats of cloth of gold.

" The maces and heralds in their rich coats.

" The Lord Mayor bare, carrying the sword.

The Duke of *Buckingham*, and General *Monk*, both bare.

" Then the King between his two brothers, the Dukes of *York* and *Gloucester*.

" Next a troop bare, with white colours.

" The General's Life-Guard.

" Another troop of gentry.

" Lastly, five regiments of horse, with back, breast, and head pieces.

" The cavalcade was clos'd by a vast number of gentry and others, on horseback, richly clad and accouter'd; the whole number of it amounting to above 20,000 horse. The streets all the way from Southwark to Whitehall, were hung with tapistry and rich silks.

" In this manner his Majesty was conducted to Whitehall, where both Houses of Parliament waited upon him in the Banqueting-House, where he was congratulated in their names, by the Earl of *Manchester* for the House of Lords, and Sir *Harbottle Grimstone* for the Commons. That night was entirely devoted to joy in all parts, the conduits in the city running wine, and the streets being made as light as day with the number of bonfires."

ACCOUNT

OF

DR. JOSIAH TUCKER AND HIS WRITINGS.

[*Concluded from Vol. XXXVI. Page 379.*]

IN the year 1760; he turned his attention to the state of the Poor Laws, and gave his thoughts on that subject to his friends in a pamphlet, which has not been publicly sold. In 1762, with his friend Mr. Nugent, afterwards Lord Clare, who then received academical honours, he was admitted by the University of Dublin to the degree of Doctor of Divinity *ad eundem*, and about the same time was named an honorary member of the Dublin Society.

The time was now approaching which called forth the exertion of his best talents, to support the Church and to save the State. To aid the former, he engaged in a controversy with the Dissenters, and repelled their attacks on the subscription imposed by the State on its members holding church preferments, and defended with great force the pecu-

liar doctrines objected to by the Non-conformists. His services to the State were not less important. An impolitic contention with the Colonies, inconsiderately begun and feebly carried on, he saw must be attended with fatal consequences to both countries. He therefore sagaciously proposed to separate totally from the Colonies, and to reject them from being fellow members and joint partakers with us in the privileges and advantages of the British Empire, because they refused to submit to the authority and jurisdiction of the British Legislature. Offering at the same time to enter into alliances of friendship and treaties of commerce with them, as with any other independent states. Experience has demonstrated the wisdom of Dr. Tucker's plan, though at first it was treated as visionary, and subjected the

author,

author both to ridicule and reproach. Mr. Burke stigmatized it with the epithet of childish.

In the controversy which ensued, in consequence of the American disputes, our Author took a decided part in favour of Government, and received something more than his share of the abuse which issued from the press at that time: As it had happened before, and has since, the defenders of Administration were charged with acting from interested motives, and from expectations of preferment. Mr. Burke, in his famous speech on American taxation, April 19, 1774, very illiberally introduced Dr. Tucker in the following manner: "This vermin of court reporters, when they are forced into day upon one point, are sure to burrow in another; but they shall have no refuge: I will make them bolt out of their holes. Conscious that they must be baffled when they attribute a precedent disturbance to a subsequent measure, they take other ground, almost as absurd, but very common in modern practice, and very wicked; which is to attribute the ill effect of ill-judged conduct to the arguments which had been used to dissuade us from it. They say, that the opposition made in parliament to the stamp-act at the time of its passing, encouraged the Americans to their resistance. This has even formally appeared in print in a regular volume, from an advocate of that faction, a Dr. Tucker. This Dr. Tucker is already a Dean, and his earnest labours in this vineyard will, I suppose, raise him to a bishoprick." (8vo Edit. p. 71.) This insinuation Dr. Tucker condescended to notice in the following terms: "As you have been pleased to bestow much abuse and scurrility on me in your public speech of the 19th April 1774;—and also many commendations in private both before and since that publication;—I shall take no other notice of either, than just to assure you, that I am neither elated by

your praises nor chagrined at your censures; and that I hold myself indifferent in respect to both *." Being however afterwards goaded by some adversaries with the same insinuations, he publicly asserted the independence and purity of his defence of Government, and at the same time declared his resolution never to accept of any preferment even though it should be pressed upon him.

In the course of this controversy he observed the opinion of Mr. Locke frequently appealed to, as an infallible authority. Finding, however, that the maxims of that author, in his treatise on Government, were such, that if they were executed according to the letter, and in the manner understood by the Americans, would necessarily unhinge and destroy every government upon earth, he determined to examine the principles of this celebrated treatise. Other employment suspended the immediate execution of this work until after the American war had ceased, when still conceiving the doctrines inculcated by Mr. Locke to be dangerous to the peace and happiness of all societies, and believing they had contributed to the dismemberment of the empire, he finished the work and published it in the year 1781. On the 17th of January, in that year, he married Mrs. Crow of Gloucester, now his widow.

A few years more terminated his labours, though he frequently, in short letters, gave his opinion on public affairs, under the signature of Cassandra. His last pamphlet was in 1785, on the dispute between Great Britain and Ireland, which shews no marks of imbecility. He met the infirmities of age with resignation, and lived several years after he thought himself incapable of literary exertion. He had engaged to the public for several works, which it is to be lamented he did not complete, as no one was better informed on the subjects he meant to treat, or better qualified to throw new lights on them. His decline was apparent, but

* Letter to Edmund Burke, Esq. in Answer to his printed Speech of 2d March, 1775. He afterwards again replied to Mr. Burke's insinuation in the following manner: "I thank God I have no cause to complain of any disappointment, having since my advancement to the Deacry of Gloucester, in the year 1758, neither directly nor indirectly made the least, or the most distant application for any other or higher station. This renunciation of aspiring views is a circumstance which, I am persuaded, Mr. Burke knew perfectly well, by various means and from different persons, especially from a noble Lord, formerly high in office, and a great favourite at Court, but now his coadjutor and a flaming patriot. And yet the Orator has been pleased to characterize me by name in his Speech of the 19th April, 1774, without any provocation, as one of those court vermin (such was his polite phrase) who would do any thing for the sake of a bishoprick." *Humble Address and Earnest Appeal on Separation from the Colonies*, 8vo. p. 7.

not rapid, and he left the world, which he had much benefited, on the 4th November 1799,—lamented by every one who knows how to appreciate talents uniformly exerted for the benefit of society.

The following is as complete and correct a list of his works as we are enabled at present to compile:

- (1) A Brief History of the Principles of Methodism.—wherein the Rise and Progress, together with the Causes of the several Variations, Divisions, and present Inconsistencies of this Sect are attempted to be traced out and accounted for, 8vo. 1742.
- (2) A calm Address to all Parties in Religion, on the Score of the present Rebellion, 8vo. 1745. [This was written by the advice and with the approbation of Judge Foster. It was printed and given away in great numbers, and afterwards circulated by Government, with the Archbishop of York (Herring's) Speech.] This is reprinted in an Appendix to the Reflections on Naturalization, 1752, Part II.
- (3) Sermon preached before the Trustees of the Bristol Infirmary, 4to. 1746.
- (4) A brief Essay on Trade, setting forth the Advantages and Disadvantages which respectively attend France and Great Britain with regard to Trade; with some Proposals for remedying the principal Disadvantage of Great Britain, 8vo. 1749. 3d Edit. 1753.
- (5) Two Dissertations on certain Passages of Holy Scripture, viz. the first on Luke, xiv. 12, 13, 14; and the second on Rom. xiii. 1, 2, 3, 4: wherein the Cavils and Objections of the late Mr. Chubb, in the first Volume of his Posthumous Works, viz. Remarks on the Scriptures, are particularly considered and refuted, 8vo. 1749.
- (6) An earnest and affectionate Address to the Common People of England, on their barbarous Custom of Cockthrowing on Shrove Tuesday, 12mo.
- (7) An impartial Inquiry into the Benefits and Damages arising to the Nation from the present very great Use of low-priced Spirituous Liquors: with proper Estimates thereupon, and some Considerations humbly offered for preventing the Introduction of Foreign Spirits not paying the Duty, 8vo. 1751.
- (8) Reflections on the Expediency of a Law for the Naturalization of Foreign Protestants. Part I. 8vo. 1751.
- (9) Reflections on the Expediency of a Law for the Naturalization of Foreign Protestants. Part II. 8vo. 1752.
- (10) Letter to a Friend concerning Naturalizations, 8vo. 1753.
- (11) A Second Letter to a Friend concerning Naturalizations, 8vo. 1753.
- (12) Reflections on the Expediency of opening the Trade to Turkey, 8vo. 1753.
- (13) Elements of Commerce, 4to.—Not published.
- (14) Directions for Travelling, 4to.—Not published.
- (15) The manifold Causes of the Increase of the Poor distinctly set forth; together with a Set of Proposals for removing and preventing some of the principal Evils, and for lessening others, 4to. dated May 26, 1760. Not published.
- (16) The Case of going to War, for the sake of procuring, enlarging, or securing of Trade, considered in a new Light: being a Fragment of a greater Work, 8vo. 1763.
- (17) Sermon preached before the Sons of the Clergy.
- (18) A Letter from a Merchant in London to his Nephew in North America, relative to the present Posture of Affairs in the Colonies, 8vo. 1766.
- (19) Sermon preached at Meeting of Charity Schools, 4to. 1766.
- (20) An Apology for the present Church of England as by Law established, occasioned by a Petition laid before Parliament for abolishing Subscriptions, in a Letter to one of the Petitioners, 8vo. 1772.
- (21) Sermons on important Occasions, principally relating to the Quinquarticular Controversy, 8vo. 1773.
- (22) Letters to the Rev. Dr. Kippis, occasioned by his Treatise, entitled, A Vindication of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers, with regard to their late Application to Parliament, 8vo. 1773.
- (23) Four Tracts, together with two Sermons, on Political and Commercial Subjects, 8vo. 1774.
- (24) Religious Intolerance no Part of the general Plan either of the Mosaic or Christian Dispensation, proved by Scriptural Inferences and Deductions, after a Method entirely new, 8vo. 1774.
- (25) A brief and dispassionate View of the Difficulties respectively attending the Trinitarian, Arian, and Socinian Systems. 8vo. 1774.
- (26) A Review of Lord Viscount Clare's Conduct as Representative of Bristol, 12mo. 1775.

(27) A Letter to Edmund Burke, Esq. Member of Parliament for the City of Bristol, and Agent for the Colony of New York, &c. in Answer to his printed Speech said to be spoken in the House of Commons 22-March, 1775, 8vo. 1775.

(28) Tract V. The respective Pleas and Arguments of the Mother Country and of the Colonies distinctly set forth; and the Impossibility of a Compromise of Differences, or a mutual Concession of Rights, plainly demonstrated. With a prefatory Epistle to the Plenipotentiaries of the late Congress at Philadelphia, 8vo. 1775.

(29) An humble Address and earnest Appeal to those respectable Personages in Great Britain and Ireland, who by their great and permanent Interest in landed Property, their liberal Education, elevated Rank, and enlarged Views, are the ablest to judge, and the fittest to decide, whether a Connection with or a Separation from the continental Colonies of America be most for the National Advantage, and the lasting Benefit of these Kingdoms, 8vo. 1775.

(30) Seventeen Sermons on some of the most important Points of Natural and Revealed Religion: to which is added, an Appendix, containing a brief and dispassionate View of the several Difficulties respectively attending the Orthodox, Arian, and Socinian Systems, in regard to the Holy Trinity, 8vo.

(31) A Series of Answers to certain popular Objections against separating from the rebellious Colonies, and discharging them entirely, being the concluding Tract of the Dean of Gloucester on the Subject of American Affairs, 8vo. 1776.

(32) A Treatise concerning Civil Government, in Three Parts, 8vo. 1785.

[In this publication a long preliminary discourse, containing an enumeration of Mr. Locke's errors, collected out of his writings, which had been circulated among the Dean's friends, was suppressed.]

(33) Reflections on the present low Price of coarse Wools; its immediate Causes, and its probable Remedies, 8vo. 1782.

(34) *Cui Bono?* or, an Inquiry what Benefits can arise either to the English or the Americans, the French, Spaniards, or Dutch, from the greatest Victories or Successes in the present War? Being a Series of Letters, addressed to Monsieur Necker, late Controller General of the Finances of France, 8vo. 1782.

(35) Four Letters on important Subjects, addressed to the Right Honourable the Earl of Shelburne, his Majesty's First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, 8vo. 1782.

(36) A Sequel to Sir William Jones's Pamphlet on the Principles of Government, in a Dialogue between a Freeholder in the County of Denbigh and the Dean of Gloucester, 8vo. 1784.

(37) Reflections on the present Matters in Dispute between Great Britain and Ireland, and on the Means of converting these Articles into mutual Benefits to both Kingdoms, 8vo. 1785.

In the year 1776 Dr. Tucker proposed to publish, if found necessary, during the then Sessions of Parliament,

A Tract concerning the Possessions and Residence of the Clergy of the Church of England: containing,

1. An apology for their temporal possessions, and a comparison between their present wealth and that of any other order of men in the state at present.

2. Animadversions on the late attempt to deprive the Clergy of some part of their possessions by means of a Nullum Tempus Bill.

3. Animadversions on an attempt now forming to deprive them of still more by means of a Bill lately presented to the Grand Juries throughout the kingdom for compelling the Clergy to accept of such compensations in lieu of tithes, as persons interested in the payment of tithes shall dictate to them: together with a parody on some parts of the said Bill respecting the case of landlords and tenants, according to the modern doctrine of the natural equality of mankind and of a free and equal republic.

4. A proposal for the gradual abolition of tithes to the mutual satisfaction of incumbent and parishioners, by a Bill to enable, but not to compel, the parties concerned to exchange tithes for lands.

5. Commendations bestowed on the truly pious and really patriotic design of a Bill now depending, to enable the poorer Clergy to rebuild and improve their parsonage-houses, out-houses, &c. wherein will be pointed out certain omissions and imperfections in the said Bill; and a method suggested for the more effectually answering the good intent of the framers of that Bill, without mortgaging the living, for the repairs or rebuilding of the parsonage-house, &c.

This Tract never appeared.

In 1783 he noticed a design, either to be carried on or discontinued, of giving his thoughts on the following subjects :

1st. A polity for rendering the English nation more beloved and less hated abroad than it is at present : or an attempt towards persuading us, that the gospel maxim of cultivating peace on earth and good will towards men, (instead of insisting that all nations shall bow down before us and do obeisance at sea,) is the best rule for national politics.

2d. A polity for turning some millions of the public funds into circulating notes ; together with a scheme for making a beginning towards paying the National Debt, and for advancing the credit of the Stocks without additional taxes.

3d. A polity for giving freedom and equality to Commerce, and for removing all monopolies and exclusions both internal and external.

4th. A polity for preventing the frequency of Robberies, and for approaching towards King Alfred's plan for that purpose, as nearly as the circumstances of a commercial nation will permit.

5th. A polity for building cottages on a part of our present waste lands, and for promoting the growth of timber, hemp, and flax, on other parts of the same.

6th. A polity for constituting a *Guard Marine* on different parts of our coasts, so as to enable the nation to carry on a *defensive* war a considerable time, without pressing sailors, or deranging the operations of commerce.

7th. A polity for encouraging industrious foreigners who have money in our funds, and can promote the sale of our manufactures in foreign countries, to come and settle among us.

These also never appeared. But the most important in his estimation was the following, to be published the last of all, if Divine Providence should vouchsafe life and health to the Author, viz.

A Revision of the Common Prayer agreeably to the Principles of Orthodoxy ; or an Essay towards improving our Forms of Public Worship, without injuring or undermining our public established National Religion.

MACKLINIANA ;

OR,

ANECDOTES OF THE LATE MR. CHARLES MACKLIN, COMEDIAN :

TOGETHER WITH

MANY OF HIS OBSERVATIONS ON THE DRAMA, AND THE GENERAL MANNERS OF HIS TIME.

(As principally related by Himself, and never before published.)

[Continued from Vol. XXXVI. Page 377.]

QUIN

[in continuation]

HAD many eccentricities of temper, as is well known, especially one which seems to have escaped all his biographers, and that was an annual excursion he used to make for about two months before the opening of the winter theatres. He called these his *autumnal excursions*, and his mode was as follows :

He selected some lady of easy virtue amongst his acquaintance, and agreed with her to accompany him on this tour, which was only to last as far as *one hundred pounds* would carry them. Quin reserved this sum for the occasion ; and on this they set out with little or no pre-

meditation but what accident suggested. At all the places they stopped at, Quin gave the lady his name, for the better convenience of travelling ; and when the money was nearly spent, they took a parting supper at the Piazzas, Covent Garden, where he paid her regularly the balance of the hundred pounds, and then dismissed her nearly in the following words : " Madam, for our mutual convenience I have given you the name of *Quin* for these some weeks past, to prevent the stare and impertinent inquiry of the world. There is no reason for carrying on this farce here : here then let it end : and now, Madam, give me leave to *unquin* you, and you pass by your own name for the future." Thus the ceremony

mony ended, and with as much *sang froid* as any of the modern French Divorces.

Quin had been at an auction of pictures some time before his death, when old General Guise came into the room. "There's General Guise," said somebody to Quin, "how very ill he looks."—"Guise! Sir," says Quin; "you're mistaken; he is dead these two years."—"Nay; but," says the other, "believe your eyes—there he is."—At this Quin put on his spectacles; and, after viewing him from head to foot for some time, exclaimed, "Why yes, Sir, I'm right enough; he has been dead these two years, it's very evident, and has now only gotten a day-rule to see the pictures."

Quin, through life, supported his *independence of character*, perhaps, far better than most eminent performers. He had not the vicious compliances of Cibber, to gain and preserve the company of the great world; nor the obsequiousness of Garrick. He knew the force of his own mind, which at least was on a par with those he lived with; and he preserved that power with respect and independence. The common run of the *Great* (or, as the late Kitty Clive used emphatically to call them, "the damaged Quality") were no objects of his choice; he therefore principally sought companions from the middle orders of life, remarkable for taste, learning, and understanding; or those possessed with the milder virtues of the heart. He reserved a fortune sufficient for the indulgence of this kind of life; and though he perhaps pursued the sensual pleasures too far for imitation, both by conversation and enjoyment, he appears on the whole to be a very eminent actor; an accurate observer upon life and manners; and, in point of integrity and benevolence of heart, a good and praise-worthy man.

MRS. OLDFIELD.

Her *forte* was in those parts of comedy which required *vivacity* and *high-bred manners*; and in these, Macklin has often said he never saw her equalled. He was present at her first representation of *Lady Townly* in 1728: and though the whole of that pleasant and sensible comedy was received with the most unbounded applause, Mrs. Oldfield formed the centre of admiration—from her looks, her dress, and her admirable performance. Most of the performers who have

played this part since her time, he complained had too much *tameness* in their manner, under an idea of its being more *easy* and *well bred*; but Mrs. Oldfield, who was trained in the part by the Author, gave it all the *rage* of fashion and *vivacity*—She *ruised* upon the stage with the full consciousness of youth, beauty, and attraction; and answered all her Lord's questions with such a lively indifference, as to mark the *contrast* as much in their manner of speaking as of thinking: but when she came to describe the superior privileges of a married above a single woman, she repeated the whole of that lively speech with a rapidity and *gaieté de cœur* that electrified the whole house. Their applause was so unbounded, that when Wilks, who played Lord Townly, answers "Prodigious!" the audience applied that word as a compliment to the actress, and again gave her the shouts of their approbation.

He confirmed what Cibber says of her in his preface to *The Provoked Husband*, "that her natural good sense and lively turn of conversation made her way to easy to ladies of the highest rank, that it is less a wonder if on the stage she sometimes was, what might have become the finest woman in real life to have supported." Macklin has often seen her at Windsor and at Richmond, of a summer's morning, walking arm in arm with Duchesses, Countesses, and women of the first situation, calling one another by their Christian names (as was the fashion of those times) in the most familiar manner. "The women then, Sir," said the Veteran, "talked louder, laughed louder, and shewed all their *natural passions* more than the fine ladies of the present day."

Though Mrs. Oldfield, as is well known, had her intrigues, they were those of *passion* more than *interest*. Previous to her connection with Mr. Mainwaring, she was much sought after and solicited by the then Duke of Bedford. Her affection, however, was so much in favour of the former, that she was on the point of surrendering, when the Duke called upon her one morning, and not finding her at home, left a paper on her dressing-table, including a settlement on her for life of *six hundred pounds a year*; when Mr. Mainwaring next called, and pressed a consummation of his happiness, she candidly confessed her regards for him, but told him, "he was an unlucky fellow, for that something had happened the day before,

before, which must postpone their intended happiness." He pressed her to know the cause, but she would not tell him till some days afterwards, when she had returned the settlement to the Duke, and acquitted herself in all points which renched on her independence.

MRS. PORTER.

He complained that Cibber, in his Apology for his Life, did not notice Mrs. Porter with that degree of praise which her merits justly entitled her to. Though plain in her person, with not much sweetness in her voice from nature; yet, from great assiduity in her profession, with an excellent understanding and a good ear, she acquired an elevated dignity in her mien, a full tone, and a spirited propriety in all characters of heroic age: in the pathetic parts of tragedy she was no less eminent, as she performed the parts of Hermione and Belvidera for many years with great applause.

The power of *mellowing the voice* from constant assiduity and attention, though it appears difficult, and to many at a first blush almost impossible, has often been attended with success, as appears from the study of the Grecian and Roman actors*, as well as from our own observation on some modern performers. When Macklin first saw Mrs. Dancer (afterwards the celebrated Mrs. Barry, and now Mrs. Crawford,) appear upon the York stage, her tones were so *brilliant and discordant*, that even to experienced a judge as he was, thought she would never make an actress; yet such was the progress of her improvement under the tuition of the *silver-tongued Barry*, that her Lady Randolph, Belvidera, Grecian Daughter, &c. &c. exhibited some of the finest notes of the tender and pathetic.

Of Mrs. Porter's Lady Macbeth, Macklin used to dwell with particular pleasure: he said it was better than Mrs. Pritchard's; "and when I say that," added the Veteran, "I say a bold word; but she had more consciousness of what she was about than Pritchard, and looked more like a Queen." And Davies informs us, that he had been told of an unsuccessful experiment once made to introduce Lady Macbeth's *surprise and*

fainting scene; which Garrick thought to favourite an actress as Mrs. Pritchard could not attempt. Macklin agreed about the inability of Pritchard; but was clearly of opinion that Mrs. Porter could have credit with an audience to induce them to endure the hypocrisy of such a scene.

TOM WALKER,

as he was constantly called (the so much celebrated original Mackheath in The Beggar's Opera), was well known to Macklin both on and off the stage. He was a young man, rather rising in the *mediocre* parts of comedy, when the following accident brought him out in Mackheath:—Quin was first designed for this part, who barely sung well enough to give a convivial song in company, which, at that time of day, was an almost indispensable claim on every performer; and on this account, perhaps, did not much relish the business: the high reputation of Gay, however, and the critical juncture who supported him, made him drudge through two rehearsals. On the close of the last, Walker was observed humming some of the songs behind the scenes in a tone and liveliness of manner which attracted all their notice; Quin laid hold of this circumstance to get rid of the part, and exclaimed, "Aye, there's a man who is much more qualified to do you justice than I am." Walker was called on to make the experiment, and Gay, who instantly saw the difference, accepted him as the hero of his piece.

Whilst on the subject of The Beggar's Opera, any little circumstance relative to this celebrated piece, we trust, cannot but be entertaining to the amateurs of the drama; and as such, we insert them in this place.

Macklin used often to say he was present at the first representation of The Beggar's Opera, and confirmed what has been often reported, that its success was doubtful till the opening of the second act, when after the chorus song of "Let us take the road," the applause was universal as unbounded. The orchestra at that time was in a box over where the King's box now stands, and only consisted of three or four fiddles, a hautboy,

* Cicero informs us, that the principal actors would never speak a word in the morning before they had explicated methodically their voice; letting it loose by degrees, that they might not hurt the organs by emitting it with too much precipitance and violence: and Pliny points out, in several parts of his Natural History, no less than 20 plants, which were reckoned specifics for that purpose.

and an occasional drum; the King's box stood in the front of the house: the lights on the stage were suspended from the top in four equal rows—two before the curtain, and two behind it. The lights consisted of candles set round in a hoop of tin sockets, and *candle-suffer* was an ordinary officer on the theatrical establishment. This last custom continued till Mr. Garrick's return from Italy in 1765; when, with other improvements, he introduced the side lights at present used, and which are found to be much more convenient.

To this Opera there was no music originally intended to accompany the songs, till Rich the Manager suggested it on the second last rehearsal. The Junco of wits, who regularly attended, one and all objected to it; and it was given up till the Duchess of Queensbury (Gay's staunch patroness), accidentally hearing of it, attended herself the next rehearsal, when it was tried, and universally approved of.

The first song, "The Modes of the Court," was written by Lord Chesterfield; "Virgins are like the fair flower in its lustre," by Sir Charles Hanbury Williams; "When you censure the age," by Swift; and "Gamblers and Lawyers are jugglers alike," supposed to be written by Mr. Fortescue, then Master of the Rolls*.

The reception this celebrated Opera met with in Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, is too well known to need recital. In London, nothing stopped its progress through the course of the season, but the benefit nights of the performers; and even on one of these nights, when a performer was suddenly taken sick, and they were obliged to give out another play or dismiss, the audience would not suffer any other play to be substituted but *The Beggars' Opera*, though it was then in the 36th night of its run; and the performers were obliged to play it, though contrary to all rule, or the audience would not have staid.—See Gay's Letter to Swift, March 20, 1728.

By the success of this Opera, we are likewise confirmed in the custom of Authors selling tickets on their benefit nights (a custom which *modern vanity* seems to have banished from the stage since the exhibition of *Philoclea*, written

by M^{rs} Namara Morgann, Esq. in 1753); as in a letter of Gay to Swift, dated Feb. 15, 1727-8, he says, "To-night is the 15th time of acting *The Beggars' Opera*, and it is thought it will run a fortnight longer. I made no interest either for approbation or money, nor *hath any body been pressed to take tickets for my benefit*, notwithstanding which, I shall make an addition to my fortune of between six and seven hundred pounds."

When Walker was performing *Mackheath* the *seventy-second* night, he happened to be a little imperfect in the part, which Rich observing, called out to him on his return from the stage, "Hollo! Mister—I think your memory ought to be pretty good by this time."—"And so it is," said Walker, "but, Z—ds, Sir, my memory is not to last for ever."

NAT. CLARKE

was the original Filch in this Opera, who lived above fifty years after its first representation. His cast was principally in the under parts of tragedy and comedy, and in most had reputation. His Filch was perhaps the best since his time; being much assisted by a meagre countenance, a shambling gait, and a thorough knowledge of the slang language.

His chief employment laterally was (on account of his near resemblance to Rich in size and figure) that of an Under Harlequin, to relieve his master in such situations of the pantomime as were least interesting. He was always happy when the audience, from similarity of form, were surprised into a clap by mistaking the man for the master; and the substitute was so very like the original, that Rich one night paid severely for the resemblance:

One of the actors having had some words with Clarke during the representation of a pantomime, waited till he should find an opportunity to shew his resentment. Unluckily, Rich threw himself in the way of the angry person as he came off the stage, and received such a blow on the breast, as for some time deprived him of the power of breathing. The man, perceiving his mistake, implored the Manager's pardon, protesting "that he thought he struck Nat. Clarke."—"And pray," said Rich, "what provocation could Clarke give you to merit such a blow?"

* The above information came through the medium of the late Dowager Lady T——d.

Some years before his death, Clarke retired to Hammer-smith, where he lived at ease, and treated his visitors with good ale and much theatrical anecdote.

Nor age, nor time, have been able to stale the character of this celebrated Opera! Every species of performers have attempted it, from the Theatres Royal to Barns and Puppet-shows. Not longer ago than the year 1790, it was played at Barnstaple in Devonshire, when Mackheath had but *one eye*—Polly but one arm—the songs supported in the orchestra by a man who whistled to the tunes—whilst the Manager could not read.

Mrs. Pritchard, in one of her summer rambles, went with a large party to see The Beggars' Opera at a remote country town, where it was so mangled as to render it almost impossible to resist laughing at some of the passages: Mrs. Pritchard, perhaps, might have indulged this too much, considering one of her profession; however she escaped unnoticed till after the end of the performance, it was necessary for her and company to cross the stage to go to their carriages—the only Musician who filled the orchestra happened likewise to be the Manager, and having no other way of shewing his revenge, he immediately struck up the opening tune—

“Through all the employments of life,
“Each neighbour abuses his brother”—
This had such an effect on Mrs. Pritchard, that she felt the rebuke, and threw *Crowdiero* a crown for his wit, as well as a tribute of her own humiliation.

Much as has been said of The Beggars' Opera, and it is one of those lucky hits which cannot be too much praised, we fear the representation of it has done infinitely more harm than good. It is difficult to make men of wit and a refined way of thinking agree to this, because they see the jut of it clearly, and therefore imagine, that as a satire, it has its effect upon the follies and corruptions of the times; but they will not at the same time ask themselves, how do the lower classes which compose an audience feel it? Why they see nothing but the

splendour and gallantry of Mackheath, and the vices of a prison, &c. which are all rendered so familiar as to wear away the real deformity: hence, the petty thief comes home from the Opera generally with having his ambition whetted to rise in a superior style—he longs for his Covent Garden ladies, and the diversions of the town, as well as the Captain; but then he must work up to that situation first, and hence his industry becomes his ruin.

But in questions of this sort, *facts* best speak for themselves: the late Sir John Fielding, whose judgment must be decisive in these matters, once told the late Hugh Kelly, on a successful run of The Beggars' Opera, “that he expected a fresh cargo of highwaymen in consequence at his office;” and, upon Kelly's being surprised at this, Sir John assured him, “that ever since the first representation of this piece, there has been, on every successful run, a proportionate number of highwaymen brought to the office, as he would shew him by the books any morning he took the trouble to look over them.” Kelly had the curiosity, and found the observation to be strictly true.

Perhaps the only *practical* good this Opera may have produced, is the *refinement of highwaymen*. Mackheath is not a man of blood, nor do we find his imitators have been so savage in their depredations as before this production. The above is partly an observation of the late Mr. Gibbon the Historian, and we believe well founded.

We shall conclude these articles with a very judicious remark made by Swift, who attributes “the unprecedented and almost incredible success of this Opera to a peculiar merit in the writing, wherein what we call the point of humour is exactly hit; a point (he observes) which, whoever can rightly touch, will never fail of pleating a great majority; and which, in its perfection, is allowed to be much preferable to wit, if it be not the most useful and agreeable species of it.”

(To be continued occasionally.)

THE SPLENETIC MAN.

It is said by such as have studied the changes of the weather, and are skilled in the constitution of different climates, that the air of Britain is impregnated with the spirit of melancholy above all others; and that the particles of matter are denser round our atmosphere than that of our neighbours. This remark has likely enough its foundation in truth; for, perhaps, no nation upon earth can produce such a *swarm of splenetics* as our own; inasmuch, that the vapours seem to affect our dispositions: it is hence, probably, that we are shamefully notorious for suicide, and not less remarkable for that gloomy turn of temper, so general among those who expect more than their desert can claim.

There are few Englishmen who do not sometimes consign themselves up to the gloomy Power, and even the gayest heart will sometimes sink with involuntary despondence: while the mind is under the influence of a spleenful disgust, every object will find its appetite of ill-nature, for every thing will be seen with a jaundiced eye. Though I have long acquired a due temperament of my passions, yet a few successive disappointments led me into the common error, and having just returned from a circle, whither I went, prepared to rail, I indulged my humour in writing the following verses, which I have presented to the reader in their original *déshabillé*. He will, however, picture to himself the idea of a man, corroded by the spleen, and disgusted with himself and the company he has left, locking himself up in his closet, and, in the moodyness of his disorder, exclaiming thus:

“ O for a swift-invading deafness now,
 “ Or interposing Power, to snatch me quick
 “ From the vain voice of yonder silken slave,
 “ Yon gaudy, giddy, glittering Bug of Courts,
 “ That lisps, and smirks, and simpers as he speaks;
 “ Yet oh vain prayer!
 “ Why should I fly the folly of the fop,
 “ When this mad world is peopled with intruders.
 “ Where shall I seek a refuge from the fool!
 “ Shield me, ye Earthquakes, in your ample womb!

“ See’st thou yon knee-loose, supple, crafty thing,
 “ With leer submissive, and inviting air,
 “ In form a spaniel, and in heart a fox,
 “ A lying, Judas-laugh upon his cheek?
 “ That is my Lord ————
 “ Behold! he whispers soft a simple swain,
 “ Squeezing his palm, ‘ Friend, you may trust my honour,’
 “ While the broad fib sits beaming in his forehead.
 “ Lo! the dore’d hind, as to his hut he jogs
 “ Hope-happy; suppers his stripling race
 “ With the camelion’s treat; while his brown bride,
 “ Depending on the promise of a knave,
 “ Piles up the hearth to an unusual blaze,
 “ And bids the bowl (scoop’d from the solid Elm),
 “ In circulation, flow from lip to lip;
 “ While prankful Tom already struts a squire,
 “ And Will his hunter springs beyond the fence:
 “ Wake from this trance ye swains,
 “ Safe in a poor but pure simplicity,
 “ Feed not on air, but happy in your toil,
 “ Resume the vacant whistle and the plow,
 “ Rise with the dawn, and turn the gen’rous glebe.
 “ ——— That Citling too! — behold his brow of care,
 “ Where Avarice ambush’d in a wrinkle lies
 “ In deep entrenchment; and with palfy’d hands
 “ Still busy in o’ercounting yellow heaps
 “ Of canker’d, cruel, soul-destroying gold.
 “ Aye, ———— !
 “ That’s a wretch would melt his soul to pelt,
 “ (Could he the gem to such vile purpose turn,)
 “ And, wanting weight to satisfy desire,
 “ Would of his entrails disembowel all,
 “ And throw his sordid liver to the lump.
 “ Nor is yon Fool of Frolick less my scorn,
 “ By dissipation drain’d of health and peace,

" Who, in the deep dead hour of solemn
 night,
 " (When only lust and sanguine slaughter
 wake,)
 " Rolls clamorous along, with fuddled
 reel,
 " With the big bludgeon, thund'ring,
 bursts the door,
 " And at my window roars the raving
 catch.
 " Spleen o'er my soul her shadowy
 mantle throws,
 " As yonder fluttering Lady I remark;
 " So tender, and so timid, that the breeze
 " Soft-breathing from the balmy-blowing
 South,
 " Seems the rude rush of Winter's
 with'ring blast;
 " Gods! what a swimming step, a luring
 leer,
 " An air all delicate, an eye all sweet,
 " How prettily the trisfer plays the fool!
 " Yet shall this painted thing of silk and
 down,
 " Adoring myriads to perdition draw!
 " Fresh fops and slaves shall spring from
 the embrace,
 " In all hereditary vices rich,
 " To scatter new-born nonsense o'er the
 globe.
 " O my sick senses, surfeited with fools!
 " Oft shatter'd by the rude discordant
 din,
 " The anarchy and madness of mankind;
 " How dost thou wish a respite from the
 roar!
 " Some small, still solitude, far, far re-
 mote
 " From noise and tumults, contests,
 courts, and cares!
 " Some lonely residence in depth of shades,
 " (Embosom'd in the valley's sweet re-
 cesses,)
 " A rustic spot in Nature's wilderness:
 " Where blithest music breaks upon the
 ear,
 " Or of the warble of the woodland birds,
 " Or the composing lull of falling floods,
 " Where verdure only strikes the roving
 eye,
 " Where fragrance only essences the gale;
 " Where the Imperial Oak (far branch-
 ing) spreads
 " A native bower beneath his sturdy
 arms,
 " While the blue violet, and the ruddy
 rose,
 " In mingling charms weave an em-
 broid'ry by,
 " Here would I live—

" Here would I rear myself an humble
 hut
 " Of Indian structure, rustic, and com-
 pact,
 " And thus (eluding the vain search of
 man)
 " Live on the flowers and fruits, an
 harmless thing,
 " Till dropping, gradual, on a vernal
 grave.
 " No florid tallacy to cheat the world,
 " No stone, to mark me to the prying
 eye,
 " I mingle with the dust from whence I
 rose."

Such is too often the language, or at
 least such are the sentiments, of him
 whom vexations have soured, or disap-
 pointments disgusted. It is very com-
 mon for men, in the fretfulness of impa-
 tience, to break forth into paroxysms like
 those I have written, while under the in-
 fluence of the same fantastical misery.
 A splenetic man will fall out with his
 own shadow, rather than seem to want
 occasion of offence; and in his vapourish
 fit, he looks at every thing with an eye
 of prejudice, and with a false mirror, in
 which the world, "and all which it in-
 herit," appears totally destitute; and di-
 vested of every natural and moral beauty,
 his petulance prevents him from enjoy-
 ing any thing rational, and his pride
 makes him unwilling to confess that
 there is any object upon earth that de-
 serves desire.

Thus peevish and mistaken, the hypo-
 chondriac withdraws from company to
 his closet, and resolves, in the first mo-
 ment of phrenzy, to quit society for ever;
 and, in the enthusiasm of hope, concludes
 that he shall leave all inquietude behind.
 He flies to solitude and to shades, as a
 natural resource, and there he fancies he
 shall find the roses of happiness growing
 without thorns, and health blossoming
 upon every bough: he wishes to bury
 himself from human commerce, and is
 only solicitous to enjoy the negative sa-
 tisfaction of the brutes around him. But
 alas! felicity is too fleet to be overtaken,
 and her visits must be voluntary, if we
 wish her smiles; for the enjoyments
 which are forced (like those fruits which
 are ripen'd in the hotbed without the
 influence of the Sun) are always insipid
 and tasteless. He who has not found
 happiness in society, will seldom meet
 her in a forest; nor can the bubble of a
 brook, or the warble of a bird, the blush
 of the morning, or the perfumes of a
 flower,

flower, afford much comfort to the man who disavows any desire to impart either joy or consolation to the rest of his species, and who is indeed disgusted with himself.

Such a being would carry into his retreat a mind industrious to deceive and distress him, and which would turn into substantial sorrow all the gaiety of his rural visions; till whatever the most luxuriant country could bestow, would soon be found insufficient to secure that tranquillity which a constant serenity and calm of soul only can afford. A man of a spleenful cast always carries a tormenting snake in his own bosom, and an endeavour to relieve his misery by changing his situation, is as ineffectual as the sick man's attempts to mitigate his malady, by tossing in his bed, or varying his posture.

It is the observation of a very virtuous and elegant pen, that * "Virtue is not rest but action:" nothing is more evident. He who, from motives of mere ill-humour and peevishness, allows his powers to rust in a sullen supineness and unuseful inaction, may be justly charged as a robber of the public, whose pleasure or profit he refuses either to perpetuate

or promote. He is one who basely deserts his post, while he ought to be upon duty.

There is no living creature of so little importance but that his well exerted endeavours may add something to the felicity, or abate something of the anguish of life: opportunities of attesting the goodness of our hearts are for ever happening: sickness may be soothed, or misery softened; joy increased, or oppression prevented; by him who mixes with mankind. Society abounds with occasions, by which our humanity may be kept in continual exercise; nor should any man refuse to display his faculties, because his powers are contracted, since he who to the uttermost promotes the cause of virtue, and of benevolence, is a character of equal dignity with him whom fortune has more greatly favoured, and from whom, therefore, greater things are expected. Let every man, therefore, be as liberal as his fate will let him; and let those, whose wishes exceed their capacities, remember, that a small assistance may often help the wretched; and that where but a "little is given, little can be required."

DYONISIUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following Proposals were published some years ago by that excellent citizen and acute politician Dean Tucker, the Cassandra of his country, whose Portrait is in your November Magazine. They are now become scarce, and well deserve a place in your widely-circulating Magazine. I cannot, however, help observing, that in the present crude and unprincipled notions of government that now are prevailing in this country, a republication of all Dean Tucker's Tracts upon Government would be of infinite service. The same truth of observation, the same appeal to experience, and the same detection of fallacy and of sophistry, pervade them which prevail in the Dean's writings upon commercial subjects.

I remain your humble servant,

CURIOSUS.

SUBJECTS for DISSERTATIONS and PREMIUMS, to be offered to the GRADUATE STUDENTS of the UNIVERSITIES of ENGLAND and SCOTLAND.

[Written in the year 1784.]

IT is a just complaint, and hath been of long standing, that the general tenor of academical studies hath very little tendency towards instructing the rising generation in the civil, political, and commercial interests of their own country, when they come abroad into the world, and are to act some part or other on the stage of life. On the contrary, it is observable, that a young gentleman may even excel in almost every one of those exercises which are either required

of him for his public degrees, or prescribed by his tutor for private instruction, and yet be very deficient in that kind of knowledge which is necessary to form the public-spirited citizen, the enlightened senator, and the real patriot: and what is still worse, the greater his zeal, without such knowledge, the more liable he will be to pursue wrong measures, injurious to his country and to mankind, though with the best intentions of doing what is right.

To remedy these inconveniences, at least in part, the following proposals are humbly submitted to the judgment of the public.—The author himself hath been long of the opinion, that the subjects here proposed, or some others of the same tendency, are proper for instructing young men of letters of every denomination in the real interests and true policy, not only of Great Britain, but of all the nations upon earth. But as he makes no pretensions to infallibility, he shall await the public decision with that deference and respect which duty enjoins and decency requires; happy in the consciousness of his own mind, of having meant the *best*.

FIRST SUBJECT.

Whether a strict attention to Agriculture and Manufactures, and to their inseparable concomitant, a free, extended, and national Commerce, can be made compatible with a spirit of Heroism, and great Military Glory? And in case there should be found an incongruity between them, Which ought to have the preference?—Conquest, colonies, and a widely extended empire? or, domestic industry and frugality, a free trade, and great internal population?

SECOND SUBJECT.

What *kind* and *quantity* of military force seem to be sufficient for guarding from foreign invasion, or domestic robbery, the agriculture and manufactures, the shipping and commerce of *that particular country*, whose sole aim is to excel in the arts of peace, without attempting to give laws to other nations, or to exult over them either by land or sea, and not pretending to regulate the balance of power between the contending nations of the world?

THIRD SUBJECT.

Whether an examination into the nature of the above subjects doth or doth not lead to conclusions favourable to the

interests of this country in particular, and to the good of mankind in general? And if it should be found to be favourable to the good of *all*, Whether a system of politics and commerce built on such a plan would promote or discourage the employing of *slaves*, instead of hiring *freemen* for the purposes of agriculture, manufacture, and national commerce?

FOURTH SUBJECT.

In case it should be found, on due examination, that slavery is repugnant not only to humanity, but also to the general interests of agriculture, manufactures, and national commerce—*Quere*, What methods ought to be devised for supplying Great Britain with sugars, and other productions of the West Indies, which are now raised by slaves only? and, How might such a benevolent scheme be carried into execution by gentle means, sure and progressive in their operations, but free from violence?

FIFTH SUBJECT.

Supposing such alterations in the commercial system as above suggested, and accompanied by the *revocation of all monopolies whatever*—would such a scheme, if put in practice, be attended with any additional expence to Government?—Would it obstruct the collection of the several duties and taxes at home? or, Would it be any impediment to the protection of our trade abroad? and, above all, Would it tend to the accumulation or diminution of the burden of the present enormous national debt?

PROPOSED.

That 200*l.* be raised by subscription for giving premiums to the *graduate* Students of the Universities of England and Scotland, for the best English dissertations (if deserving to appear in print) on *one* or more of the above mentioned subjects, namely,

	IN ENGLAND.	£.	£.
To the University of Oxford, for the best dissertation	-	30	
For the second best	-	20	
			— 50
To the University of Cambridge, for the best	-	30	
For the second best	-	20	
			— 50
			100

IN SCOTLAND.

To the University of Edinburgh,		
for the best	- - -	15
For the second best	- - -	10
	—	25
To the University of Glasgow,		
for the best	- . -	15
For the second best	- - -	10
	—	25
To the University of St. An-		
drew's, for the best	- - -	15
For the second best	- - -	10
	—	25

To the Universities of Old and		
New Aberdeen, for the best		15
For the second best	- - -	10
		— 25
		£.100

N. B. The Proposer of the above scheme will himself give twenty pounds towards it; and will engage for twenty more from his friends, if found necessary. Moreover, he will continue the same subscription for life, if the public voice should be favourable for the continuance of such a set of annual premiums.

TO THE REV. ABBE BARRUEL.

“He that has but ever so little examined the citations of writers, cannot doubt how little credit the quotations deserve, where the originals are wanting.” LOCKE.

SIR,

HAVING been informed that in your fourth Volume of “The History of Jacobinism,” p. 523 and following, you have taken notice of a book which I wrote in 1797, entitled “Elements of Critical Philology,” (London, Longman and Rees,) I have read, not without astonishment, the misrepresentation you have given of Kant’s principles, and the inferences you have drawn from fragments of a mutilated translation.

On Wednesday last, when I paid you a visit with my learned countryman Mr. Nitsch, we requested you to explain to us, how you could be so grossly misled, as to represent the system of the VENERABLE * KANT as dangerous to the moral, religious, and political Constitution of Europe. But as you have gone a step farther, and branded the disciples of Kant as *a species of Jacobins*, we had an additional motive to demand your proofs of so invidious an assertion. We have in plain and familiar terms explained to you the nature and tendency of Kant’s system; disclaimed its connection with WEISHAUP’T’S, or any other philosophical theory; and protested against the authenticity of your quotations from the “Spectateur du Nord:” it will therefore be an act of justice you owe to us and the public, to acknowledge that you have been misled by a false translation; and that, consequently, your

inferences are deduced from false premises. These are severe demands; but they are such as every honest man has a right to make in similar circumstances. It was not our wish to draw from you insincere concessions, or such as your conscience might not approve; but it will appear, from the proofs annexed to this letter,

1. That your quotations are taken piecemeal from a mutilated French translation.

2. That Kant is so far from opposing the belief in *Revelation, Immortality*, and the existence of a *Deity*, that he endeavours to prove the *subjective* conviction of these truths by the most cogent and conclusive arguments; while he strongly reprobates the prevailing method of reasoning, by which subjective proofs are confounded with *objective*, so that the ideas of pure, or what you may call abstract reasoning, are continually crossed and intermingled with the perceptions of sense.

Such are the grounds upon which I demand your unconditional disavowal of the mischievous tendency you have ascribed to the principles of Kant: for even admitting that the Critical System is liable to misrepresentation, in common with all other philosophic theories, nay, that it has actually been made instrumental in the propagation of false doctrines, while it has confused the heads of the weak, and especially the fanatic, does

* This title has been conferred on the aged Professor by the University of Koenigsberg, of which he is now the eldest member, after having several times filled the dignified office of *Rector Magnificus*.

it thence follow, that the System itself deserves the censure and condemnation of those who do not understand it? There would be an end to all reasoning, if man were not permitted to exercise that faculty, in order to distinguish one species of knowledge from another; and if this distinction were imputed to motives that had a tendency to subvert established governments and religions. Farther, as you have candidly admitted, before Mr. Nitsch and myself, that you have not taken your quotations from the original writings of Professor Kant, but from a French translation, and as you have confessed that you are unacquainted with the fundamental principles and spirit of Critical Philosophy, we trust you will not give us an evasive answer.

Another point I cannot pass over in silence; Why did you not make your quotations from my own work, or that of Mr. Nitsch? What apology can you offer for having quoted an anonymous periodical work, in preference to others which are sanctioned by the names of their authors, whom you point out as promoters of dangerous principles, and yet will not do them the justice to lay their own words and opinions before the public? Lastly, with respect to the imputation you have suggested, that I have perhaps purposely suppressed the account of Kant's "*Plan of a General History in a Cosmopolitical View*," I have already assured you, and am willing to prove, that I have never had an opportunity of reading that Essay, though the original was published as late as the year 1784; consequently, in this case also, your imagination or suspicion has led you farther than reason could warrant. For I hope, in the sequel, to give such convincing proofs of your mistake from this very Essay, as will perfectly satisfy the readers of your volumes, as well as the public mind, which is always open to conviction. At the same time I cannot omit to mention, that it was yesterday only when I had the good fortune to obtain the Essay alluded to, by the favour of Dr. Metz, a physician of Würzburg, now resident in London, who accommodated me with "*Immanuel Kant's Miscellaneous Writings*," where this paper is contained, in the 2d Volume, p. 661 and following.

I remain, Sir, with due esteem,

Your's, &c.

A. F. M. WILLICH.

London, Jan. 3, 1800.

PROCES.

1. That it was unjust to ascribe immoral motives to Professor Kant; to confound his System with others; and to impute a mischievous tendency to his writings.

The following declaration was given by Kant to the late King of Prussia, FREDERIC WILLIAM II. who had been informed by his depraved and fanatical minister, MR. WOELLNER, now dismissed, that the Philosopher of Koenigsberg had, in his work entitled "*Religion within the Boundaries of pure Reason*," 8vo. 1792, attempted to vilify the principal and fundamental doctrines of the Bible and Christianity. The King's letter was presented to Kant on the 12th of October, 1794; to which an immediate answer was returned.

"That this book cannot contain a depreciation of Christianity, as it does not enquire into its principles; being devoted only to the investigation of Natural Religion. This mistake could arise only in consequence of the quotation of several passages from the Bible, which have been made with a view to corroborate certain, purely rational, doctrines of Religion. But the late MICHAELIS, who adopted a similar method in his Moral Philosophy, has explained himself to this effect, 'that by such a process of reasoning it was neither intended to introduce any thing maintained in the Bible into Philosophy; nor to deduce any philosophical maxims from the Bible; but his intention was to judge, illustrate, and confirm rational principles by a true or supposed coincidence with other writers, whether they be poets or orators.' So far the authority of Michaelis.

"That I," continues Kant, "have evinced my veneration for the Christian doctrines of the Bible, will, besides what I have done on other occasions, be manifest from the opinion I have given in the work before mentioned; where I have praised the Bible as the best means of establishing and preserving in all future ages, (*unabsehbliche Zeiten*.) a religious system in a country, whose inhabitants aspire to the true improvement of the mind. Hence I have severely censured the mischievous and arrogant attempt to raise doubts and objections against those theoretical doctrines of Sacred Writ, which are involved in mystery; whether this be practised in schools, from the pulpit, or in popular writings: but
the

the *Learned* Faculties ought not to be deprived of that privilege. This censure, however, is not the greatest proof I have given of my veneration for Christianity. The uniform coincidence of this doctrine with the purest moral and rational belief which I have exhibited in that work, is the *best and most permanent panegyric* that could be bestowed upon it; because it was from this coincidence, and not by historical erudition, that Christianity, though it had frequently degenerated, has always been restored to its purity; and it is upon the same principle alone, that in similar revolutions, which doubtless will occur in future, Christianity will again be restored.

"That I have, on all occasions, recommended to the professors of religion a peculiar degree of *conscientious sincerity*, so that they should neither pretend to believe, nor intrude upon their pupils, any articles of faith but those of which they are themselves fully convinced. This internal judge I have always represented to myself as present (*zur seite stehend*) when I was engaged in my writings, not only with a view to guard me against every error which might tend to corrupt the mind, but also to prevent me from using any expression which might be considered as opprobrious. Supported by such motives, I can safely transmit to your Majesty the declaration respecting my philosophical doctrines demanded from me, and given with *perfect sincerity of conscience*: for in my seventy-first year of age (1794) the idea naturally arises, that in a *short time* I shall probably be obliged to give an account of all these transactions to the JUDGE of the world, whose omniscience beholds our hearts, and all the springs of action.

"IMMANUEL KANT."

No more, it is to be hoped, will be required on this subject.

2. *That the Abbé Barruel is a Casuist rather than a Logician, and consequently unqualified to write upon philosophic subjects.*

To prove this assertion, it will be necessary to shew that the Abbé did not understand the nature and tendency of the Critical Philosophy; that he has quoted passages, and made propositions which have no connection with each other; and that he has entirely omitted the opposite illustrations, while he has endeavoured to put a false construction upon Professor

Kant's principles, with an avowed design to shew an affinity between the Critical System and that of Weishaupt, or other Illuminati; an affinity which does not exist. On the other hand, it is well known to those who are at all acquainted with the state of philosophy in Germany, that there is an essential difference between their respective principles, and that the objections started by Weishaupt against the fundamental tenets of Kant, are such as will ever prevent an union between these Philosophers. It will, however, be more to the present purpose, to give a specimen of the Abbé Barruel's misrepresentation of Kant's opinions. As our antagonist has not thought proper to communicate his fragments even in the same order which the Professor observes in the Essay in question, we shall here recapitulate Kant's words, and refute the Abbé by opposing them to his absurd propositions contained in page 523 and following of the "History of Jacobinism," translated into English under the eyes of the author, and sold by the publisher of the original work.

"I. It is melancholy to be obliged to seek, in the hopes of another world, for the end and destiny of the human species."
—BARRUEL.

This passage is so entirely repugnant to Kant's principles, and involves a proposition so absurd in itself, that it must either have been warped from an antithesis (or one of the *antinomies* exposed by the Critical Philosophers) into a thesis, or altogether perverted in its meaning by the French Translator and Commentator in the "Spectateur du Nord," from which it has professedly been extracted. There is no such impious assertion to be found in the work of Kant before alluded to; nor is it probable that this acute writer would advance a principle inconsistent with his philosophic system.

"II. It is not of man conducted by reason as it is of brutes led by instinct. The former has each for his end the development of all his faculties, while in the latter, the end is accomplished in each individual brute. Among men, on the contrary, the end is for the species, and not for the individual; for the life of man is too short to attain the perfection and complete development of his faculties. In the class of man all the individuals pass and perish; the species alone survives, and is alone immortal."
—BARRUEL.

To shew the obvious misrepresentation in this passage, which is composed of fragments from several distinct propositions of the Essay, we shall give the reader a faithful translation of Kant's words, from the original, as literally as is consistent with the idiom of the English language :

"Man being the only rational creature on earth, those natural dispositions or talents, which incite him to the use of his reason, should be completely developed in the genus only, not in the individual."—KANT. Proposition Second, p. 66.—Nature has ordained that every gradation of improvement beyond the mechanical arrangement of his animal existence, shall be altogether effected by man himself (*i. e.* by his moral powers); and that he shall partake of no other happiness or perfection, than what he has procured himself, not instinctively, but by his own reason.—After having explained that man is a moral agent, neither led by instinct, nor endued with *innate* knowledge; that Nature appears to have been very parsimonious in her original dispensation of endowments; that we prepare a fabric of convenience and happiness for others, without enjoying the fruits of our progressive exertions; and that, though it appear enigmatical why generations should labour and live in misery, as it were, to fulfil the intentions of Nature, by advancing one step farther, and laying the foundation for the prosperity of their successors, yet this gradual progress is necessary, if we admit the following proposition:—
"A genus of animals is said to be endowed with reason; and, as a class of reasonable beings who all die *individually*, though the *genus* never dies, they should nevertheless attain the complete development of their talents (*anlagen*)." KANT. Propos. Third, pages 667—669.

It is evident, from the author's own words, that the question here is not of the mortality or immortality of the soul; and that the French commentators have entirely misunderstood the drift of the argument.

"III. With respect to man again, the end of the species cannot be accomplished, that is to say, his faculties can only be entirely developed, *in the most perfect state of society*."

"IV. That perfect state of society would be a *general confederacy* of the earth, so united together, that dissensions, jealousies, ambition, or wars, would never be heard of."—BARRUEL.

"The greatest problem for the human race, and to the solution of which man is compelled by Nature, relates to the institution of a civil society, which should administer universal justice. The highest intention of Nature, namely, the development of all her dispositions in mankind, can be accomplished only in that state of society, where the greatest degree of liberty prevails; and which, though it admits a thorough independence (*antagonism*) among its members, still appoints and maintains the most exact limits of this liberty, so that it may be consistent with that of others. As Nature farther wills, that man in society should realize this as well as all other purposes of his destiny, it follows that a society in which *liberty subjected to external laws* is established and combined with the greatest possible degree of an irresistible power, or a perfect and *just civil constitution*, is the greatest task Nature has imposed upon the human race; because she can attain her other purposes with our species only by the solution and practical application of that problem."—KANT, Propos. Fifth, pages 671 & 672.

"V. Thousands and thousands of years may elapse before this happy period of perpetual peace may come; but, whatever may be the idea conceived of the free exercise of our will, it is nevertheless certain, that the apparent result of that volition, the actions of man are, as well as the other facts of Nature, determined by general laws."—BARRUEL.

Whatever idea we may form of the *liberty of the will* in a metaphysical sense, yet the phenomena of it in actions of man, as well as every other *natural* event, are determined by general laws of *Nature*. History, which records these phenomena, however deeply their causes may be concealed, still affords us a prospect by which we may discover them in a regular series, if we take an enlarged view of the fanciful display of the human will. Thus, the actions which appear confused and controlled by no rule in the individual, we shall recognize in the whole species as a continual, though slow, evolution of their original talent or disposition. For instance, marriages, births, and deaths, being much influenced by the free will of man, appear to be subject to no rule, according to which their number could be previously determined by calculation; and yet the annual lists of them in populous countries evince that, as well as the inconstant weather, they take place according to fixed natural laws. The changes

changes of the atmosphere cannot be previously determined in single cases; but, upon the whole, they do not fail to preserve vegetation, the current of rivers, and other institutions of Nature, in an uniform, uninterrupted course. Individuals, and even whole nations, are little aware, that while they, each according to his own mind, and frequently in opposition to each other, pursue their peculiar aim, they imperceptibly co-operate with, and are, without their knowledge, guided by the intentions of Nature. And let us even suppose that mankind were made acquainted with her purposes, they would be little concerned in that enquiry.

“As men in their exertions do not act merely from instinct, like animals, and yet, upon the whole, do not proceed upon a settled plan concerted by rational citizens of the world, it appears to be impossible to form a systematic history of their transactions, such a one for instance, as might be composed of the bee, or the beaver. The observer cannot repress a certain degree of indignation, when he sees the actions and omissions of man represented upon the great theatre of the world; when he finds occasionally apparent wisdom in individual cases, but on taking a more general view of things, perceives that the whole is interwoven with folly, puerile vanity, nay even puerile malignity, and a desire of destruction. At length he is at a loss what idea he must form of that species which is so conceited of its prerogatives. There is no explanation left to the philosopher; and as he cannot presuppose in man, and his general actions, any rational and *peculiar design*, he endeavours to discover a *purpose of Nature* in the inconsistent course of human affairs; and thence, if possible, to frame a history according to a fixed natural plan, though the creatures who are the objects of this research, proceed without a determinate rule. Let us try whether we can discover a guide to such an historical picture; and trust that Nature will endow a man with talents adequate to the completion of the piece. Thus she produced a KEPLER, who, contrary to expectation, reduced the eccentric course of the planets to fixed laws; and a NEWTON, who explained these laws from a general and natural cause.”—Vide KANT's *Idea of an Universal History, in a Cosmopolitical View: Introduction*, pages 663—665.—(Extracted from the second Volume of his “Miscellaneous Works,” genuine edition: Halle, Renger, 1799.

CONCLUSION.

Without commenting upon the incongruity of the quotations made by the Abbé Barruel; an incongruity which the intelligent and unprejudiced reader will easily detect; I shall only add the following declaration:

It appears to me, as I have verbally stated to the Abbé, that he has acted on this occasion from conscientious motives rather than from rational conviction. Had he defended the great cause of Christianity and Social Order with arguments clearly deduced, and proved that the spirit and tendency of the Critical Philosophers eventually militates against established religions and governments, I should have silently borne his reproaches, nay even made with him a common cause. But convinced that he is mistaken, and finding that he has contributed to prejudice the world against my venerable teacher, for whom neither time nor distance can diminish my respect, I have ventured, nay I thought it my duty, to refute assertions equally virulent and undeserved. For my own part, I shall only add, that I have uniformly, during the present political and religious contest, observed a respectful silence; a conduct becoming the pupils of Kant, and the inhabitants of a country where we enjoy every degree of *rational liberty*. Nor would I have undertaken the publication of the Elements of Critical Philosophy, had I not been repeatedly urged by my literary friends in Edinburgh, to perform that arduous task. Among these I have the satisfaction to recal to my memory men of the first talents and respectability; men now employed in the instruction of youth at that learned College. And whatever my opinions were at the time when I composed this work, I solemnly disclaim every *personal* inference that might be drawn from a book, in which the *general* principles of another author are avowedly submitted to the examination of the *learned*—not with a view to disseminate them in political circles, or to propagate them in popular pamphlets, but to exhibit the truth or fallacy of those principles to competent judges. I trust I have said enough to conciliate the opinion of those who might have been prejudiced against the philosophic system of a man who, for more than half a century, has ranked high in the estimation of Europe; whose irreproachable manners are admired by all who have the happiness to know him; and whose whole life is one series of virtuous actions.

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AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR JANUARY 1800.

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

Annals of the French Revolution, or a Chronological Account of its principal Events; with a Variety of Anecdotes and Characters hitherto unpublished. By A. F. Bertrand de Moleville, Minister of State. Translated by R. C. Dallas, Esq. 4 Vols. 8vo. Cadell and Davies.

IT is but seldom that narratives of great events are published by those who are concerned in them, or in the lifetimes of those who were spectators of, or agents in them. Clarendon and the Duke de Sulli appeared long after every person was departed who took any share in the transactions they commemorate; but these historians have ever supported the reputation they had originally obtained for knowledge, information, and accuracy, and those who wish for satisfaction as to the events of those periods, still apply to those authors in their original state, rather than to the manufactured accounts of later compilers or writers.

The present Author was an actor in many of the scenes he describes, an attentive observer of the manoeuvres of party, well acquainted with the springs which moved both the Royalists and the factions, and very capable of fathoming the designs both of those who opposed, and those who supported the existing Government of unhappy France, during the period of the Revolution. Some bias in favour of his friends may be naturally expected, but, on the whole, we think the present contains facts as little distorted as can be expected from one who has suffered the loss of fortune and station in life, and who has been driven into exile for taking part in defence of his king, of religion, and of society at large.

The present Annals commence in August 1788, and end with the termination of what our Author calls "that guilty assembly (meaning the National Convention), whose vanity, ambition, cupidity, ingratitude, ignorance, and audacity, have overturned the most ancient and no-

blest monarchy of Europe, and rendered France the theatre of every crime, of every calamity, and of the most horrid catastrophes."

In the course of these volumes many important secrets are disclosed, and much private anecdote brought to light. The character and conduct of Mirabeau and some of the leaders of each side, exhibit very interesting matter for reflection.—The whole will serve to shew the dangers of innovation, and the atrocities which are likely to be committed by a people let loose from the obligations of religion, and freed from the restraints of law.

The name of Abbé Sieyes having of late made much noise, and himself the object of much curiosity, we shall select the following account of a negotiation with that pretended republican, as decisive of the character of the man:

"It only depended on the possession of an Abbey of 12,000 livres (five hundred pounds sterling) a year, and a little more attention from the Archbishop of Sens, to have made the Abbé Sieyes one of the most zealous supporters of the old Government. I assert this fact on the testimony of several persons worthy of the highest credit, without any fear of its being contradicted by the Abbé Sieyes himself; and I cite him from among a thousand instances, that the world may justly appreciate the zeal, patriotism, and principles of those revolutionary demoniaes, who all, madmen and idiots excepted, had no other object in declaiming and writing so violently against the Government and the Ministers, than to make them purchase at a higher price their silence or their pen-
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The Abbé *Sieyes*, a man for systems, a subtle arguer, an obscurely profound metaphysician, pushed himself into notice in 1787, in the Provincial Assembly of Orleans, of which he was a member, by his continual and frequently embarrassing opposition to the old principles, and to all the views of the Government. The Archbishop of *Sens*, then Minister, being informed of it, asked *M. de L*—, one of the principal members of that department, who the Abbé *Sieyes* was, of whom he heard so much. ‘He is a man (replied *M. de L*—) extremely dangerous in times like these. You must absolutely secure him, to prevent his doing a great deal of mischief.’— ‘But by what means secure him?’ ‘There is but one; and that is, to chain him down with fetters—not of iron, but of gold.’— ‘What! do you think he is to be bought?’— ‘I have no doubt of it; he is not rich, he loves expensive living, and good cheer, and of course money.’— ‘How much must he have? Do you think an annuity of 6000 livres upon an Abbey would be enough?’— ‘No; his price is higher than that.’— ‘Say twelve, then.’— ‘That will do; but instead of giving him an annuity give him an Abbey of that value. He is of low extraction, and full of vanity; he would be highly flattered with an Abbey, and you will be sure of being better served for it.’— ‘Let it be so then. Will you undertake the negotiation?’— ‘No, I cannot; but the Abbé *de Cezargues*, who is known to be entirely devoted to you, is in our Provincial Assembly, and nobody is fitter to execute the commission.’— ‘Well, then, I will put it into his hands.

“The Archbishop of *Sens* in consequence sent the Abbé *Cezargues* private instructions, together with a letter which he was to shew as occasion required to the Abbé *Sieyes*, and in which the Minister spoke highly of the talents and great knowledge of the Abbé, saying, that he had mentioned him to the King, and that his Majesty thought of calling him into the Administration, of presenting him to an Abbey of 12,000 livres income, &c.

“With these credentials the Abbé *Cezargues* went and paid a friendly visit to the Abbé *Sieyes*. ‘How is it, my dear Abbé,’ said he to him, ‘that, with all the talents you possess, you have not the wit to turn them to account in improving your situation? The tide of opposition in our Assemblies will only serve to create you powerful ene-

mies, and to shut the door of favour against you; whereas, if instead of perpetually opposing and embarrassing the Government you were to be of service to it, you would certainly be well rewarded.’— ‘Of service to the Government! to the Ministers! Do not mention it to me; there is nothing to be done with those People, they are all either madmen or fools.’— ‘The Archbishop of *Sens*’— ‘The Archbishop of *Sens* is the greatest madman among them.’— ‘You will allow at least that he is not a fool, and I will convince you that he is not mad; you are much in the wrong to speak of him as you do: the proof of his not being mad is, that he thinks highly of you.’— ‘Of me! He does not even know my name.’— ‘You are mistaken; he has heard a great deal of you, and does not doubt that you could, if you would, be of very great service to the Administration: he has even proposed you to the King, and to give you an Abbey.’— ‘An Abbey!’— ‘Yes, an Abbey, and an Abbey too with a revenue of 12,000 livres; this deserves attention.’— ‘No doubt it would, if what you say were true.’— ‘I can shew you all I have said to you, written by the hand of the Minister himself: and I should not have mentioned it to you, had I not been expressly commissioned by him to do it.’— ‘Oh! that alters the case.’— ‘Well! what answer shall I give?’— ‘I cannot pretend to say that a good Abbey would not give me a very great pleasure.’— ‘That’s right, and you may depend upon having one; but may the Ministry also depend upon your services?’— ‘Of course; and if they will listen to me they will be guilty of fewer follies?’— ‘Then I may write to the Archbishop of *Sens* that you except the Abbey, and so forth.’— ‘Yes, certainly; but when is this to take place?’— ‘Immediately after the closing of our Provincial Assembly. You must go to Versailles, where you will see the Archbishop; converse with him upon the subject, and in the next arrangement of the list you will be appointed.’

“From that moment the Abbé *Sieyes* entirely changed his tone in the Assembly, to the great astonishment of those who were unacquainted with his secret. They continued sitting for about six weeks longer. Hardly were they broke up when the Abbé *Sieyes* repaired to Versailles, and presented himself at the Hotel of the Archbishop of *Sens*. During two hours he waited in vain in the anti-chamber for the moment when he should be introduced into the Minister’s closet.

closet. At length finding that he was not sent for, he desired a servant to go and announce him again; but by that he gained nothing, for all the answer brought back by the servant was, that his Lordship was very busy, and could not see any body. The Abbé, convinced that he had been made game of, went away exasperated at the Cardinal, and sadly vexed at having yielded so easily to corruption, especially as he had experienced all the shame without reaping any of the profit of it. He hastened to the Abbé de Cezarges, related his adventure, and reproached him very bitterly for having made himself the instrument of so abominable a piece of treachery. The Abbé de Cezarges did all he could to appease his anger, and to persuade him that the Archbishop's mind could not be changed: he promised him to go and see the Minister in the course of the day, and ascertain his intentions. It was not till he heard of the Abbé Sieyes's great rage that the Archbishop remembered the promises he had desired to be made to him more than six weeks before, or even his name, which he had almost forgotten. 'Let him know (said he to the Abbé de Cezarges) that I was ignorant of his being at Versailles, and that my servant having misunderstood, or not retaining his name, had pronounced it in such a bungling manner, that it had been impossible for me to guess it was he who was announced. Let him come again to see me, and I will make my peace with him.'

"This conversation with the particulars of which the Abbé Sieyes was next day informed, appeasing his wrath, and reviving his hopes a little, he agreed to pay a second visit to the Archbishop of Sens. Unfortunately he went the day on which the Minister gave a public audience, and when of course every body who wished to see or to speak to him, went, without being announced, into the Hall as soon as the doors of it were opened. The Archbishop having never seen this Abbé, and being as little apprised of his second visit as he had been of his first, paid him no attention, and perhaps took him for one of those busy-bodies who are often seen at the levees of Ministers, though they have nothing to say to them, and who attend chiefly to say that they had been there. The Abbé Sieyes being totally ignorant of the ceremony of Ministerial audiences, waited and waited in

vain for the Archbishop's coming up to him. The Minister concluded his levee according to custom, as soon as those who went to speak to him had said all they had to say, and retired to his closet, leaving the Abbé Sieyes in the Hall, confounded, transported with rage, and more convinced than ever that he had been made a dupe. He went off cursing the Archbishop of Sens, and swearing to be revenged for so atrocious a perfidy. The Abbé de Cezarges tried without effect to bring him to reason, and to justify the Minister; but he repeatedly answered, 'Say no more of that man to me! He is a villain! he shall know—he shall know whom he has to deal with.' He accordingly some time after published his first pamphlet entitled, '*Moyens d'Exécution*,' in which he inserted the most virulent declamation that had ever been made against the Archbishop of Sens.

"This anecdote was told by the Abbé Cezarges to many of his friends, who have repeated it to me with the same circumstances. It was also confirmed to me by M. de L—, the member of the Provincial Assembly of Orleans, whom I mentioned to have been the person who advised the Archbishop of Sens to gain the Abbé Sieyes."

The affair of the celebrated Necklace, attended with so many mysterious circumstances, is here developed, in a more satisfactory manner than in any former narrative.

"The Cardinal de Rohan being, as High Almoner of France, at the head of the Administration of the Hospital of *Quinze-Vingts**, had made such advantageous reforms and improvements in that establishment, that he had considerably increased the number of the persons admitted, who were the blind, those being the objects of the charity, which was founded by St. Louis. The King, who always took great interest in whatever could contribute to the good of humanity in general, and to the relief of the poor in particular, saw with great satisfaction the happy effects of the changes wrought by the High Almoner; and being desirous of securing them stability, by appointing to the superintendance persons of some respectability and knowledge, his Majesty for that purpose added a Counsellor of State and three Matters of Requests to the Council of Administration of the *Quinze-Vingts*; among the

* So called from the original number of the charitable objects received into the Hospital, which was 300:—before the Revolution it had increased to above 300,

members of which, previous to this addition, there were two Clerks-Counsellors, of the Parliament of Paris. A little while after, a wretched intrigue, the details of which would lead me too far, caused such a disagreement among the Directors, that the two Counsellors from the Parliament dropped their attendance at the Council, and gave in their resignation by a public deed; in which they declared, that they could not with honour keep their places in the Administration. They added some articles in support of their declaration respecting several pretended violations of the statutes, with some charges, more or less serious, against the principal persons employed by the Cardinal *de Roban*. Two of the Masters of Requests, who had been appointed members of the Council, apprehending that their delicacy might be called in question if they retained an office which two other Magistrates declared they could not undertake with honour, determined very wisely to consult the Court of Requests. There the meeting of the Masters referred the business to a Committee, of which I was appointed Reporter. I went the very day this took place to the Hotel of the Cardinal *de Roban*, with whom I was not at all acquainted. I told him the nature of my visit, and asked if he would allow me to look over the registers of the Administration of the *Quinze-Vingts*, and all the papers I might want, in order to investigate the facts stated by the articles in the resignation of the two Counsellors. Far from giving the slightest opposition to my request, he appeared to wish exceedingly that the affair should undergo a rigorous scrutiny. The next day he sent me the registers and papers I had asked for, with a message to say that he had directed the Abbé *Georgel*, his Grand Vicar, to give me every information I required. On the Monday following, the Keeper of the Seals, whom I saw at Versailles, spoke a great deal of this affair to me, and of the great interest which the King took in it; recommending it to me to examine it thoroughly, and enable him as soon as possible to give an account of it to his Majesty, who was very anxious to know whether the charges laid against the Administration of the *Quinze-Vingts* were or were not well founded.

This business redounded completely to the honour of the Cardinal *de Roban*; the Administration of the *Quinze-Vingts* was fully justified by their registers; and all the charges brought against it in the

resignation of the two Counsellors were found very insignificant, or completely refuted by the papers and resolutions, to which was annexed the signature of those very Magistrates, whose scruples were evidently frivolous.

After this affair, I continued from time to time to see the Cardinal *de Roban*, from whom I received very great civilities. He soon placed so much confidence in me as to speak to me with the utmost frankness upon all his concerns, and particularly about his situation at Court. I saw that he was sincerely attached to the King, and very grateful for the concern which his Majesty had deigned to show at the clamour that had been raised against him respecting the administration of the *Quinze-Vingts*: but the Queen was far from treating him with equal goodness; which gave him great uneasiness. I did not know, nor did he ever tell me, in what he had displeased her Majesty; but the Abbé *Georgel*, with whom I conversed about it, informed me, 'That the Cardinal during his embassy at Vienna had written to the *Duc d'Aiguillon*, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, a confidential letter, in which he had passed some jests upon the Empress (*Maria Theresa*); that that Minister had been so indiscreet as to give the letter to *Madame Dubarry*, who did not scruple to read it aloud at a supper she gave to a party, with whom she indecently made a laugh at it; that as she told nobody that the letter was written to the Minister, it was generally supposed to be written to herself; that it was so reported in the account which was given to the Queen of what passed at the supper: and that her Majesty, highly displeased that the Empress her mother should have been made the subject of laughter for *Madame Dubarry* and her guests, had never forgiven the Cardinal that letter.'

I saw but little hopes of an offence of this nature being either repaired or forgotten; and however concerned I felt for the Cardinal's uneasiness, of which he was constantly talking to me, I did not know how to advise him. One day I called upon him just as he returned from Versailles; this was about three months before his arrest: as he appeared unusually gay and satisfied, I asked if he had any good news to tell me? 'Yes, yes (replied he), excellent, and such as I hope will give you great pleasure: but first give me your word that you will keep what I am going to tell you a profound secret?'—'Certainly.'—'I think
(continued)

(continued he) that you have felt a real concern for the Queen's displeasure against me—let me tell you then, that a change is taking place.—‘I give you joy with all my heart; but do you not flatter yourself? Have you seen the Queen? or has she written to you?’—‘Yes, but I am to see her on Wednesday next. I shall return on Thursday evening, and if you will be here about nine o'clock you shall know all; I can tell you no more about it at present.’ I was very punctual, and was sorry to find that the Cardinal's appointment with the Queen, which he expected on Wednesday, had not been kept. He had been told that her Majesty had, on account of the noise that her reconciliation with him would make, and of the alterations that must take place, thought it proper to wait till the King of Sweden's departure, which was fixed for the beginning of the next week, and to postpone the appointment that had been made for Wednesday of the preceding week, till the Friday of the one following. This delay gave the Cardinal the less uneasiness, as at the time he was informed of it he was also assured, in the most positive manner, that the Queen's disposition towards him became every day more and more favourable. ‘And have these assurances (said I) been given to you by any one on whom you can perfectly rely?’—‘Yes, perfectly, and it I could but tell you who, you would not be less satisfied than I am: a woman, formed to possess the complete confidence of the Queen, who frequently spends whole hours alone with her, and, being much attached to me, has both with zeal and address seized every opportunity of weakening the prejudices her Majesty had conceived against me; and she has happily succeeded in conquering them. The affair of the *Quinze Frigats*, mentioned it before the Queen, had prepared the way, and convinced her that I was not a worthless fellow. Her friend, who knows her better than any one else, finding this favourable disposition in her, has very ably kept it up and increased it; sometimes by mingling in her conversation slight expressions which produce great effects; sometimes by speaking, though always with an air of indifference, of some unhappy families whom I have relieved. You do not know how much any thing of a beneficent nature affects the Queen: it is inconceivable what she gives away; it is immense, and yet not equal to what she would give, as she has a fixed sum for her monthly expenses,

and when that is expended, she is under the necessity of postponing her bounties till the month following. The lady I allude to has done me the service of pointing out to me very opportunely persons patronised by her Majesty, and who were experiencing great embarrassments while waiting her relief: you may believe that I was eager to supply them, and largely.’—‘But are you sure the Queen heard of it?’—‘Certainly; for my money went through her friend's hands. This is the cause of her Majesty's esteeming me gradually more and more, and to such a degree as to give me, in preference to all devoted to her, the greatest mark of confidence possible. You will be very much surprised when I can tell you what it is.’—‘And when will that be?’—‘On Saturday next about this time, as probably the affair will be then all over:—do not ask me any thing more about it now.’

On the Saturday the Cardinal returned from Versailles without having seen the Queen; having been told that she was suddenly taken ill with a violent headache and obliged to go to bed: but at the same time a paper was given to him from her, ‘which (said he) seals the confidence her Majesty has in me.’

A third appointment failed in like manner, under pretence of the Queen's being with the Dauphin, who was indisposed; but on putting him off for another week, he was told that her Majesty had the greatest plans in view for him, and was thinking of nothing less than having him made Prime Minister. So far was he from not believing it, that he was alarmed by anticipation at the burden and difficulties of so important an office. I too from this moment became uneasy, but from very different motives: I was afraid that this affair, still enveloped in so much mystery, might prove to be some court intrigue, some abominable snare laid for the Cardinal. I told him my fears, which he turned into ridicule. ‘What! (said he) do you take me for a child or an idiot?’—‘No, certainly; but without being either the one or the other, you may be too sanguine, too easily imposed upon.’—‘Well, well! Come, in spite of all your incredulity, I will convince you;—but give me your word not to speak to any soul alive of what I am going to tell you.’—‘You may depend upon me.’—‘Let us go into my closet. You know that the Queen is very fond of fine diamonds. Some time ago a magnificent necklace was shown to her, which she immediately longed to have; but the king thought it

too dear, and would not buy it. Still she longed to have it. As she could not pay for it but by instalments, and with frequent delays, of which the jewellers would not run the risk, it was necessary to find some person very secure in every respect, who would secretly make the purchase for her Majesty, and who was in a situation to answer to the tradesmen for the payments. The friend, of whom I have spoken to you, pointed me out, and undertook to make the proposal to me. I embraced it without hesitation, as you will readily imagine; and this is the state of things.—Well, Mr. Incredible! what say you now?—‘I say that I cannot comprehend it at all. How can the Queen, who has all the diamonds of the Crown at her command, have so great a desire for this necklace?’—‘How? Because, perhaps, in all the diamonds of the Crown so perfect an assortment could not be made: I tell you there cannot be finer seen.’—‘Be it so: but what can she do with the necklace? for, as the King thought it too dear, she certainly will not think of wearing it in his presence, and in his presence she is, or may be, every moment.’—‘I cannot tell you whether she will or will not wear it; perhaps she may wish to make a present of it, or to keep it locked up till she has a favourable moment of gaining the King’s approbation of the purchase. I cannot say, and it does not become me to question her on those topics.’—‘Certainly not; but I hope at least that you will not conclude this affair without having seen the Queen.’—‘Doubtless not: see her I must to deliver the Necklace to her.’—‘Is every thing already settled with the jewellers?’—‘Oh, yes! I will show you the agreement signed by her Majesty, and all the articles approved in the margin by her, for I see you do not believe a word of what I am telling you.’—‘Pardon me, but in affairs so nice as this I am fond of having things upon paper.’—‘Do you know the Queen’s writing?’ said he to me, as he showed me a slight paper book which he took out of his desk. ‘I do not (I replied), but your Eminence ought to know it well.’—‘Oh, perfectly: Read, read!’ I ran my eyes hastily over the conditions of this agreement, which was signed *Marie Antoinette de France*, and I certainly saw in the margin opposite each article, the word *approved*, written in a small regular hand like the signature. ‘Well, (said he with a satisfied air,) do you begin to see clear?’—‘I see, (said I,)

if this be the Queen’s writing, that she writes a pretty little hand; but I think you have undertaken here a very ticklish commission.’—‘You will change your opinion when you see the sequel; have patience till this day eight days, for I am positively to see the Queen next week.’

This certainly had no other foundation than the same promises with which the Cardinal had been kept in suspense for six weeks before. He went to Versailles and returned without seeing her Majesty; the reason given was, that the King had passed the whole evening with her; and the Cardinal admitted this account with an ease and confidence that astonished me. I expressed to him great uneasiness at his situation. ‘And has not the Queen even written to you?’ said I. ‘Have not you a single letter from her on this business?’—‘No; but she has made her friend write to me, and that’s the same thing. I will show you a letter that will satisfy you.’ He opened a small press, in an angle between the fire-place and the window, and, taking out a handful of letters, read me one of them, about a page and a half long. It was an inexplicable piece of ambiguity, which I had no sooner read than I said to the Cardinal with warmth—‘If it be not, my Lord, the most respectable woman in the kingdom who has written this letter, you are shamefully played upon. What does all this signify? There are expressions in it which may apply to some circumstances relative to the Necklace, when we know them, but they may as well and better be applied to a hundred other stories; in short, this letter is so inapplicable, that happen what will, you can make no use of it; and I am convinced that the person who wrote it had this in view.’—‘Fiel do not talk in that manner. You would speak very differently if you knew how much that person is in every respect above all suspicion: besides, have not you seen the agreement signed and approved by the Queen?’—‘Yes, but as I am unacquainted with her Majesty’s writing, which may very well have been forged, and also with the lady so estimable, and who may be much less so than you imagine, I am more apprehensive than ever that this affair may turn out very troublesome to you.’ There is but one thing that can remove my fears; and that is, as you have not yet delivered the Necklace, that you promise me, and I conjure you, not to part with it but to the Queen herself.’—‘I do pro-

mise you, and so you may be easy: indeed you would be perfectly so, if you knew the name of the person: all I can tell you is, that there is not a more distinguished one in the kingdom.

Two days after this I went into Bri-tanny, where I had not been six weeks before I learned, by the public papers, that the Cardinal was arrested, without any particulars of the cause of so extraordinary an event; but it was not difficult for me to guess it.

The circumstances given in evidence are all that have been certainly known. What I have here related could not be proved but by my testimony, which was not taken, or by *Madame La Moïbe's* correspondence, and that was burnt an hour after the Cardinal's arrest. He was so thoroughly convinced that that correspondence contained the Queen's secret, and that the severity with which her Majesty had treated him before the King was a proof of the implicit confidence she had in his discretion, that, instead of attempting to justify himself to the King, he only thought of not exposing the Queen. After confirming, sometimes by his silence, sometimes by the embarrassment of his replies to their Majesties' questions, a charge that could not but excite their indignation against him, his first care, the moment he was arrested, was to dispatch one of his people post to Paris, with an order to open the press in his closet which contained all *Madame La Moïbe's* letters, and to burn them. This order he delivered to his man in German, that he might not be understood by the Officer who went with him from the King's chamber to the apartments occupied by the High Almoner in the palace. An Adjutant of the *Gardes-du-Corps*, was charged to take him first to Paris to seize his papers, and then to the Bastille.

By destroying this correspondence the Cardinal lost the most important papers for his justification; for they would have shown the manœuvres, the profound and studied subtilty practised by the most intriguing of women, to convince him of the kindness, extreme confidence, and friendship which the Queen bestowed upon her; of the essential service it was in her power to render him with her Majesty, and the like. Had this point been cleared up, the obscurity in which the affair remained enveloped would have

been dispelled. It would have been evident to all, that the Cardinal, far from being seduced by the ambitious and criminal hopes of which he was accused, had no other object in view than to gain the Queen's good opinion, by lending her his credit for the purchase of a Necklace, which he could not but believe she wished very much to possess, as the fact was attested to him, not only by a person who he thought had received the commission expressly from her Majesty, but by a writing which he imagined to be signed and approved by the Queen.

It has been very inconsiderately supposed, that the Cardinal was too well acquainted with the Queen's writing, and particularly her signature, to be so grossly deceived in it. He had never received a letter from her Majesty, and could never have seen her writing, or rather her signature, but twice or thrice in a hurry on the registers of baptism; and does it therefore follow that he could have preferred to accurate a remembrance of it, as to know it long after, though written in a different manner, or with different pens? It was said, that at least he knew that the Queen's signature was *Marie Antoinette*, and not *Marie Antoinette de France*. It was doubtless possible for him to have observed this from the registers of baptism; but it was also possible for him not to have attended to it, or, if he did, to have imagined that the Queen might sign differently in public registers and private deeds. Nay, how could he suspect it, when he had in his hands a deed that he must as firmly have believed to have been signed by the Queen, as if he had seen her write her name to it, because a part of the first instalment to which the instrument bound her Majesty, was paid on her account into the Cardinal's own hands by *Madame La Moïbe*?

The most moderate censurer of the Cardinal's conduct must have blamed the excess of his credulity; but to judge in what degree he deserved this censure, it would have been necessary to know all the art practised by *Madame La Moïbe*, to make herself mistress of his confidence, which unfortunately for him it was but too easy both to gain and to keep. Being absent from Court and from Paris a great part of the year, he knew *Madame La Moïbe* only by her genealogy*, by the

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* The genealogy of the dame *Valois de la Moïbe*, according to the most authentic titles, and certified by the genealogist *D'Hosier de Serigny*, King of Arms in France, derives her descent

patronage she had received from the King and Queen, and by the favourable accounts given of her to him by all persons whose good offices she had managed to secure. Finding her sprightly and amiable, the Cardinal was naturally led to believe that those qualities, which the name of *Valois* must render still more interesting in the eyes of the Queen, had gained *Madame La Motte* her Majesty's affection, and implicit confidence. Most of those who have cast the greatest censure on the Cardinal would perhaps have fallen as blindly into the same fault, had the same snares been laid for them.

The severity, as unmerited as impolitic, with which this error was punished, would be a stain upon the memory of *Louis XVI.* had he not been entirely ignorant of all the facts I have been relating; had not the Minister* who was the informer, or reporter of the information against the Cardinal, no doubt more induced by his zeal than by his former enmity to the High Almoner, represented this affair to their Majesties in all the odious lights in which it could be placed; and had he not painted it as so serious an offence against the honour of the Queen, or at least so calculated to implicate her, that the slightest indulgence might cast a suspicion of connivance on her Majesty. The King considered the Cardinal, and could not do otherwise, as guilty of high

treason; for, according to the laws of France, the crime of which he was accused came under that description; and in being so pointedly harsh to him, his Majesty meant to make the most lawful use of his authority, and at the same time such as the Queen's honour imperiously prescribed.

This exertion of power was certainly unmerited, and its consequences have sufficiently proved that it was no less impolitic. It was humbling unnecessarily a powerful and numerous family, whose rank, alliances, respectability, and services, deserved consideration; it was alienating the first noblemen of the kingdom, and alarming every body; it was, in short, preparing and facilitating the Revolution, by awaking ideas of despotism which the reign of *Louis XVI.* had buried in oblivion, and by exciting a general desire of seeing the royal authority limited.—This desire, so unanimously expressed in the instructions of the Bailiwicks, would have been considered as an absurdity had it not been for this incident of the Cardinal *de Rohan*; and yet it was by striving to accomplish it, or at least under that pretence, that the Monarchy was overthrown. It may then be well said, that the unfortunate affair of the Cardinal *de Rohan* is not less connected with the History of the Revolution than with that of the Bastille.

The Porteous's Globe: an Enquiry into the Powers solicited from the Crown, under an Act of 39 Geo. III. intitled "An Act enabling his Majesty to grant a Charter of Incorporation to certain Persons, under the Style of the Globe Insurance Company:" containing Observations on the Tendencies of such Grant, and on the Effect of Charter on Commercial Undertakings; recommended to the Consideration of the Bankers of the Metropolis, and to the Country Bankers of Great Britain, &c. By George Griffin Stonefleet, Esq. 4to. J. Walter, 1800.

THOUGH this publication appears only in the form of a pamphlet, the subject investigated is of such magnitude as to render it incumbent on us to lay before the public a clear and impartial statement of a contest, which involves in its final issue great and extensive interests, and has already called forth the exertion of the distinguished talents of the princi-

pal law officers of the Crown on one side; and of some of the most eminent counsel at the bar, on the other. During the indecision of this very important cause, now brought before the public from the press by a Gentleman, who, to the knowledge acquired by twenty years experience, adds a further claim to particular notice and attention—that of having been for

descent from *Henry Valois de St. Remi*, the natural son of *Henry II.* and of *Nicola de Savigny*. The Duke *de Gersse Brancas* undertook to present a Memorial to the Queen and to *M. de Maupeas*, in favour of the *Demoiselle de Valois* and her brother, whom *Madame de Bougainwilliers* had found at Passy asking charity, and whom she had brought up at her own expence. The King granted them pensions. The young *Valois*, who was serving in the navy as a sailor, was immediately made an Officer, and took the title of Baron *de Valois*. He proved as worthless as his sister, but with less ability: he died before her.

* The Baron *de Breteuil*.

many years a Director and principal Manager of the *Phoenix Fire-Office*, and, so lately as the year 1797, the Founder of *The Pelican Company* for the Insurance of Lives and the Endowment of Children. As both these respectable institutions are proprietary companies, independent on, and unconnected with *charters*, it will be readily conceived that he is a most powerful opponent to the grant solicited by the *Globe Company*. Those who have the happiness to be acquainted with his excellent character, well known abilities, and independent fortune, whether associated with him or not, as proprietors or directors of long established institutions of public utility, will assuredly give him credit for the following declaration:—

“He deems it material to prevent any mistaken apprehensions that the mere impulse of private interest directs his pen; he disclaims fully and unreservedly any such imputation, should it be any where made; those with whom he has had the honour to act on many occasions, in which the dearest interests of the community have been at stake; in which, unbiassed by private considerations, and influenced only by those maxims which ought to call forth the exertions of every well-wisher to the safety and permanence of our happy constitution, in which he has been *prodigal** of his time and labour; those who have been his associates in many an ARDENT struggle, will have no difficulty to conceive that higher motives than private or separate interest have impelled him to this attack, fearless of the repentment of an angry host.” They will also, on the perusal of the whole, readily subscribe their assent to his having fulfilled a preliminary promise, “to be careful to advance nothing, either of fact or argument, of the truth of which he is not himself fully assured:” but the public, expecting to have laudable curiosity gratified, may wish that a few pages more had been added, containing *the whole truth*, as well as nothing but the *truth*, and this *deficit* in the first edition we hope to find supplied in a second, or in a supplement, and therefore shall be more explicit upon the subject in its proper place.

It is divided into Sections, of which there are *ten*, and throughout the whole

there is a vein of humour and vivacity which relieves the reader from the irksome task of examining the clauses of the extensive charter, attempted to be obtained by the *Globe Company*. The following is a striking instance of the playful manner of treating his antagonists. After having given a concise account of the application to Parliament for an act to enable his Majesty to grant a charter, and demonstrating that at the time when the petition was presented for that purpose to the House of Commons, the petitioners had not any plan ready to lay before Parliament; and giving a catalogue of the several branches of business, and species of transactions, which the petitioners desire to be empowered to undertake, our Author thus proceeds:—

“An enumeration of the companies and public bodies, whose functions the *Globe* projectors desire to assume, would lead to great length; yet some recital of them may be convenient: the *Sun Fire-Office*, almost coeval with, and as secure as the *Bank*; the *Royal Exchange* and *London Assurance Corporations*, chartered more than seventy years since; the *Phoenix Fire-Office*; the *Hand-in-Hand, Union*, and *Westminster Fire-Offices*: establishments built up with care and watchfulness, which, by practice and experience alone, are enabled to regulate the incessantly varying, and almost innumerable transactions of their several concerns: all that is effected by the *whole of these*, from laborious application, the *Globe Directors* offer to undertake at *one time*, and must achieve by intuition. Nay, all these make but a corner of their fabric; for they are ready at the same time to grapple with the very abstruse and elaborate processes of the *Equitable Society*, the *Amicable Society*, the *Laudable Society*, the *Pelican Life Insurance Company*, the *Endowment of Children*, the *Provisions of the Viduarean Societies*, the pursuits of the corporation called *The British Society*, in *Aldersgate Street*; those of the *Society for Female Relations*, besides those of many other existing Societies of various denominations.”—

“The investment of 300,000*l.* out of their own subscriptions, and of 700,000*l.* more out of the moiety of their profits—the moiety of their profits! *risum teneat*—

* This is rather an unlucky term, but as the writer, in his preliminary address, disclaims the honours of literary composition, and hopes to stand excused from the severities of criticism, we shall only remark that the composition is hastily, and in some parts inconsiderately put together, and that perhaps it would have been more prudent to have placed a confidence in some man of letters accustomed to literary composition.

his, (the bargain for the skin of the uncaught bear!) in the purchase of land-tax on houses, the labours of which alone might prove a task operose and onerous enough to exhaust all the attention of a Board of ordinary faculties—with theirs would be but a mere amusing relaxation from more ardent pursuits. But it is only for little minds, unaccustomed to the contemplation of great and magnificent schemes, to stand appalled with the difficulties of management, or to look into the *minutiæ* of details. The projectors of the GLOBE soar above all this. It is for secretaries and clerks, not for the *prime movers*, to consider by what means the *operations of business* are to be carried round. But as the curtain draws up, we obtain a glance at the more striking parts of the scenery, the plot of their drama begins to unfold itself, the characters and incidents continually rising in a climax, fill the breast with alarm, till at length we begin to guess at the *denouement*, and have a foretaste of the catastrophe." This keen irony is pursued through several pages, and the reader has a fair opportunity of judging in what degree it is merited by referring to Section 2, where he will find the *fourteen* clauses of the proposed Charter cited, and most assuredly the framers of it must have been ill advised; for it is difficult to say which would have been most injured, the enumerated old established societies, or the subscribers to the new institution.

With respect to the nature of Charter-grants in general, Mr. Stonestreet has followed the authorities of the best commercial writers, who have long since maintained that charters exclude, or narrow the common rights of the subject; and therefore he very properly draws the line of distinction between the great charters now subsisting, such, for instance, as the Bank, the India Company, &c. and the suspended Globe Charter; demonstrating in what cases they may be justifiable or expedient: "As when the grant of exclusive powers, and certain privileges stated, page 7, have a beneficial tendency to the public at large; or when it communicates some advantage which could not otherwise be obtained; or which could not be enjoyed by the public in equal extent *without* the annexation of such separate privileges and immunities to some particular individual or society. It will further be evident, that the justice of every such grant must be inseparable from the

question, Whether it can be made with due regard to the rights and faculties of other existing Corporations? and whether other individuals or bodies of men antecedently to such grant, may have devoted their time and embarked their fortunes in the like pursuits, and performed the like offices or services for the public?" The application of these incontrovertible principles to the grant now solicited by the petitioners for the Globe Charter, is the subject of investigation in the sequel; in which, Sect. 3, the danger to the *Country Bankers*, "of their desire to be incorporated as a *general deposit* Bank is candidly stated; but here another grand question arises out of the subject, Are the increased numbers of country bankers beneficial or detrimental to the community at large? This had been agitated, and had made a deep impression on the public mind, many years before the establishment of some of the existing societies for insurance on lives and from fire; and it appears by this publication, Sect. 7, that the advocate for the Globe "exultingly called for the extinction of the *Country Bankers*." We leave the decision of the question to the mercantile world, and shall only observe, that it exhibits another proof of the magnitude of the subjects treated of in this publication. The same learned counsel, we are informed, admitted that this charter ought only to be granted, if it can be done without *private injury or public danger*, and Mr. Stonestreet undertakes to prove that it cannot; on which account it will be advisable for the subscribers to consult Section 6, *on the danger to which the Shareholders stand exposed*.

We now pass on to the Postscript, and it is here that we lodge our complaint of deficiency. The writer says, "Since the *above* pages were written, the Attorney and Solicitor General have made their report to HIS MAJESTY, upon the matter of the Charter referred to their consideration. The Report contains a series of strong and pointed objections to each of the principal clauses of that instrument; detects its fallacies, and shews the danger to which the public would stand exposed from such an improvident grant, &c." And he adds, "Had the projectors, on receiving the report, kissed the rod with that humility which became their situation, they might have quietly descended to oblivion, &c."—"But the complexion of the proposals which their agents have since brought forward, deserves a severer notice, and would justify

a language of greater asperity than we can allow ourselves to apply."

We apprehend that a Report in which so many great bodies, corporate and proprietary, as have been already enumerated, are so deeply interested, as well as a great number of his Majesty's other subjects, cannot be a secret: why not then have given the whole Report? Suppose the Globe projectors should not make any reply; and that a great majority of our readers, and of *his own*, are totally ignorant of the fresh proposals he reprobates; will not the public have been alarmed,

and remain anxious and unsatisfied; and will not his friends and well-wishers make this reflection—though he disclaims the honours of literary composition, we should like to find him as correct, as considerate, as calm, and as patient, as when he is on the bench of Magistracy, where he never loses sight of that judicial admonition,

Audi alteram partem;

but fits "like Patience on a monument," on all occasions, to hear the other party.

M.

Columbus, or the Discovery of America: as related by a Father to his Children, and designed for the Instruction of Youth. Translated from the German of J. H. Campe, by Elizabeth Helme. 2 Vols. 12mo. Low. 1799. 3s. 6d.

Cortez, or the Discovery of Mexico: as related, &c. 2 Vols. 12mo. Low. 1799. 3s. 6d.

Pizarro, or the Conquest of Peru: as related, &c. 2 Vols. 12mo. Low. 1799. 3s. 6d.

THOUGH these are separate publications, we shall consider them as a connected chain of history at once interesting, pleasing, and instructive. The plan is that of a father reciting to his children the discoveries of the new world, with the circumstances and events attending those discoveries. The reflections which arise are such as a good parent would wish to inculcate to his children; they abound with piety and humanity, an abhorrence of the enormities practised by the Europeans, and a due sense of the value of religion and morality. The interruptions and questions of the children afford proper pauses to the narrative, and impress on the memory of young readers some question of science or some point of moral conduct. Mr. Campe, at the conclusion of his preface, says, "They who peruse it (this work) will readily discover that my object in composing it was the same as that I have always had much at heart, viz. not only furnishing the minds of my pupils with useful and agreeable knowledge, but inflaming them with an ardent zeal for their religion, and a love of the social virtues; arming them betimes with a courage that will render them proof against adversity, and inspiring them with a lively desire of signaling themselves by acts of humanity and public utility. Heaven grant

that I may not fail in my intentions! 'Tis the sweet, the grateful reward I expect for my feeble efforts: this attained, I willingly renounce every other."

Irish Pursuits of Literature in A. D. 1798 and 1799, consisting of I. Translations. II. Second Thoughts. III. Rival Translations. IV. The Monstrous Republic. V. Indexes. 8vo. Dublin printed. Wright, London.

The reputation of the Pursuits of Literature has not been confined to this country. It has extended to our sister-kingdom, and has received equal consideration there. The present author speaks of it with a degree of rapture which it has hardly experienced in England, and declares the author to be noble-minded, profoundly learned, and whom posterity will hail as the SEVENTH SATIRIST; with all the playfulness of wit, the severity of virtue, and the honesty of religion, unsparingly applying the rod to irreligion, superstition, anarchy, vice, and folly; and liberally bestowing the wreath on piety, patriotism, learning, knowledge, and taste,

In thoughts that breathe, and words that burn.

The various quotations contained in it having, at the time this work began to be printed, been untranslated, the present author undertook the task, and declares he offers his performance pro bono publico. Besides the translations of the quotations, the author has introduced strictures on the Jacobins of both kingdoms, and censures on their practices, with some curious anecdotes. The readers and admirers of the English Pursuits of Literature will find entertainment in this supplement from an Hibernian associate, who declares himself no hackney translator; no party writer; no venal orator;

but a citizen of the world, who will yield all loyal obedience (but no more) to any government or any master.

Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin. 12mo.
Wright.

This Collection is one of the few political performances which is certain of reaching posterity. Wit, humour, poetry, satire, ridicule, and good sense, unite in correcting false taste, and opposing atrocious principles and horrid practices. When the powers of the pen are so exerted, little danger is to be feared from the efforts of disloyalty or irreligion; nor will false taste ever gain much ground in a country which produces such able and willing opposers of specious reform or profligate innovation.

Zimao, the African. Translated by the Rev. Weeden Butler, M. A. 12mo.
Vernor and Hood. 1800.

An affecting tale; which cannot but impress sentiments of horror against the Slave Trade in every bosom of sensibility. But while we give way to the feelings of humanity, we must be careful not to open the door to greater enormities than we wish to prevent. In the late enquiry by the two Houses of Parliament, much misinformation on the subject was done away in the calm and dignified investigation which then took place, and many regulations were adopted which we ought to wait the effect of. We would not be thought advocates for horrid practices; but hasty alterations frequently lead to worse evils than those they are proposed to remedy.

A Treatise on Sugar, with Miscellaneous Medical Observations. Second Edition, with considerable Additions. By Benjamin Muscley, M. D. 8vo. Robinsons. 1800.

We are always glad to see our "old friend with a new face;" and are now happy to announce to the world, that the work before us abounds with new and important matter respecting the virtues of Sugar. Our author has besides enriched this publication with further remarks on the Cow-pox, Yaws, Obi, &c.; and has added entire dissertations on Hospitals, Prisons, the Bronchocæle, Plague, and Yellow Fever of America.

In respect to the Treatise on Sugar, we can only join in what has already been universally admitted, that it is a complete history of the Sugar Cane, and of Sugar, and its virtues; and demands the attention of the planter, the merchant, and the trader, as well as the consumer, of that article. On the subject of Hospitals, our author, from his

very extensive travelling, has collected an interesting but short description of almost every hospital in Europe. This cannot fail to be useful to medical men. His account of Obi is curious; and in that of the prisons in Venice, he has developed the horrors of that government in the most animated manner. In respect to the Alpine Bronchocæle, we have no doubt but that this dissertation will be gladly received by the learned in medicine as a desideratum on that subject. On the Plague, and American Yellow Fever, our author has displayed both knowledge and research. His observations on the Plague are well-timed, and this metropolis will not be insensible of his laudable exertions to serve his country, by removing useless apprehensions and unnecessary causes of alarms.

On the Imagination as a Cause and as a Cure of Disorders of the Body, exemplified by fictitious Tractors and epidemical Convulsions. By John Haygarth, M. D. 8vo. Cadell and Davies. 1800. 1s.

The tractors of Dr. Perkins having obtained a high reputation at Bath, it seemed to require the particular attention of the Physicians there. Accordingly, Dr. Haygarth, with Dr. Falconer and other Medical Gentlemen, made trial of wooden tractors, of nearly the same shape as the metallic, and painted to resemble them in colour, on various patients in the General Hospital at Bath; when, as was expected, the same appearances of cures from the false tractors were the consequences, as had been observed on the application of the genuine ones. Dr. Haygarth therefore considers the cures supposed to be worked by the metallic tractors as fallacious and ill founded, and only attributable to the force of the imagination acting in the patient. To this conclusion we are inclined to give our assent. Subjoined are instances of the influence of the passions upon the disorders of the body, and some important observations on epidemical Convulsions.

Advice to Editors of Newspapers. 8vo. Macpherson. 1s. 1799.

Swift's Directions to Servants is the performance of which the present is an imitation. The author, who appears to be well acquainted with the mysteries of Newspaper composition, has disclosed some secrets of the "prison house," which his brethren (for he declares himself one of the fraternity of Editors) will hardly hold themselves obliged to him for the discovery of. The performance may be read with advantage by mere persons than those to whom it is addressed.

Pocock's Everlasting Songster, containing a Selection of the most approved Songs. Also a Collection of Toasts and Sentiments upon a Plan perfectly new. To which is added, Rules for Behaviour. 12mo. Robinsons.

Of a collection of this kind it is sufficient commendation to say, that it is free from that ribaldry with which performances of this sort usually abound.

The Life of Rolla, a Peruvian Tale, with Moral Inculcations for Youth. To which are added, Six Peruvian Fables. 12mo. Newbery. 1800. 1s. 6d.

This small performance seems to have owed its origin to the popularity of Mr. Sheridan's Pizarro. It professes to disseminate true principles of morality, and therefore deserves the patronage of those who have the care of youth.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DECEMBER 23.

THE VOLCANO; OR, THE RIVAL HARLEQUINS; a Pantomime, invented by Mr. T. Dibdin, and produced under the direction of Mr. Farley, with Overture and Music by Mr. Moorehead, was performed the first time at Covent Garden. The story is simply as follows:

The opening view is a volcano with the burning lava pouring down its sides, and a group of demons dancing at its base. A severe contest takes place in the air between Floridel, Spirit of the Air, and Cratero, Demon of the Mountain. The former is victorious, but falling into a gulph near the Volcano, is extricated by a Shepherd. Floridel, from motives of gratitude, converts this Shepherd into a Harlequin, investing him with the magic sword. Another Harlequin, under the protection of an Infernal Spirit, is gifted with similar power. The first Harlequin is distinguished by a white sword, as typical of his virtuous designs; and the other by a black sword, as expressive of his dark machinations. They both pay their addresses to Columbine, and both display a proof of their power, to obtain the consent of her father. Harlequin Blacksword raises a Temple dedicated to Wealth; Harlequin Whitesword raises another devoted to Virtue; the former is of course the lover favoured by Columbine's father, but Columbine herself is attached to the moral Harlequin. Hence arise all the usual difficulties which Harlequin suffers in the progress of his amour, and all the changes and escapes which result from his perplexities and his powers. After various conflicts and achievements of rival potency, in which each Harlequin occasionally triumphs over his adversary, Floridel, the good genius, assists her votary, who ob-

tains the hand of his Columbine, and (the Infernal Harlequin being punished by the very demons who had instigated his evil deeds) Time, with the Seasons, Months, and Hours, attend the wedded pair in the Temple of Domestic Happiness.

The stage is frequently crowded with whimsical and interesting objects, all happily employed. We cannot pretend to enumerate the whole of the entertaining scenes and ingenious transformations with which the piece abounds. The following, however, will serve as a specimen: The admirable representation of the Volcano is soon succeeded by that of a Tea Garden, with skittle-grounds, where the pins return to their situation, after being knocked down by the players; a correct view of Covent Garden Market, the Church, and the Carts on a Market-day, very happily managed; a Sedan-Chair into a Lady's Toilet; and a Baggage Waggon into a Mail Coach; a fine view of a Corn Field, with a Windmill at work, in which Harlequin and Columbine take refuge, and which, on their being closely pursued, is converted into a Ship in full sail on the Ocean; a Tea-Caddy is changed into a Table with complete Tea Equipage; a Barrel Organ into a Knifegrinder's Apparatus; and these are followed by many others, no less ludicrous and diverting.

Though both care and cost had been bestowed on this piece, yet it was not found so attractive as was expected. It wanted some of the spirit usually found in pantomimes, and has not become a favourite with the public.

JANUARY 7, 1800. Miss Mills, sister-in-law to the lady of that name at the same theatre, appeared the first time at
Covent

Covent Garden in the character of Cherry, in *The Beaux Stratagem*. Her person is handsome, and her manner sprightly; and she acquitted herself to the satisfaction of the audience.

16. JOANNA, a Dramatic Romance, by Mr. Cumberland, taken from an unpublished one by Kotzebue, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The Characters as follow :

Albert, Lord of Thurn,	} Mr. POPE.
Lazarra, a knight,	Mr. HOLMAN.
Darbony, leader of a band of soldiers,	} Mr. INCLEDON.
Wensel, Castellan of Belmont,	} Mr. WADDY.
Philip, his son,	Mr. H. JOHNSTON.
Guntram,	Mr. EMERY.
Hermit,	Mr. MURRAY.
Wolf, a servant to Albert,	} Mr. MUNDEN.
Old Man,	Mr. DAVENPORT.
Mountaineer,	Mr. CLAREMONT.
Joanna, wife to Albert,	} Mrs. POPE.
Eloisa, supposed daughter to Guntram,	} Mrs. H. JOHNSTON.
Eugene, a page,	Miss WATERS,
Girl,	Miss COX.

FABLE.

Joanna, of Montfaucon, the heroine of the piece, who is married to Albert, Lord of Thurn, is beloved by Lazarra, an Italian knight, who had been defeated in a contest with her husband. Lazarra determines on revenge, and visits the neighbourhood in the disguise of a pilgrim, having entered into a confederacy with Darbony, a leader of banditti. The project formed between them is an attack upon Albert's mansion. Darbony is to have the chief part of the spoil, and Lazarra is to take the lady. The attack is made, and the assailants are successful: Albert is driven from his castle, and Joanna falls into the hands of Lazarra, who takes possession of the domain. All the attempts of Lazarra, by soothing and by threats, cannot alienate Joanna from her duty and affection. After Albert is obliged to fly from his castle, he falls into the hands of Wensel; a wretch who had attempted to injure Albert, and whose enmity is only increased by the generous forgiveness of the latter. Philip, the son of Wensel, is an amiable youth, strongly attached to Albert, and who is in love with

Eloisa, the supposed daughter of Guntram, a Swiss peasant. Guntram, allured by the riches of Darbony, the acquisitions of plunder, determines that Darbony shall have his daughter. Eloisa, equally devoted to Philip, rejects the suit of Darbony, but fears the severity of her father. A venerable Hermit, who has taken up his abode in a neighbouring mountain, interests himself in the cause of Eloisa, and visits the house of Wensel, to inform Philip of the situation of his mistress, and the design that she shall be given in the evening to Darbony. The Hermit arrives at Wensel's just as Philip has formed a plan to save the life of Albert, who, by command of Lazarra, is to be beheaded within two hours. A severe conflict ensues in the mind of Philip between his love for Eloisa and his friendship for Albert. At length friendship obtains the ascendancy, Philip dismisses the Hermit, and aids the escape of Albert through a secret passage.— During these events Lazarra remains lord of the castle with Joanna in his power. Having effected the release of Albert, the generous Philip forms a band of mountaineers, for the purpose of storming the castle and restoring him to his possessions. Albert, also, by the assistance of Wolf, a military veteran in his service, raises an armed body, and the castle is attacked with success. Lazarra, however, rallies his forces, and the tide of battle is turning in his favour. At this moment Philip and his hardy mountaineers join in the contest, and the troops of Lazarra are dispersed. Lazarra and Albert at length meet, and a contest ensues, in which Albert, being disarmed, is struck to the ground. Lazarra, resolved to dispatch his adversary, exults over him; but, just as he is raising his sword to destroy Albert, Joanna rushes in and stabs Lazarra before he can effect his purpose. The Hermit had acknowledged himself to be the rightful Lord of Thurn, who had been unjustly dispossessed of his property by the father of Albert; and it appears that Eloisa, the supposed daughter of Guntram, the vile peasant, is in reality the daughter of the Hermit, who readily allots her to the generous and heroic Philip, Albert having long before expressed his desire of restoring the lordship of Thurn to the rightful claimant. Thus the piece concludes, in conformity to the laws of poetical justice, in the punishment of the guilty and the happiness of the good.

To

To Kotzebue Mr. Cumberland is indebted only for the bare outline: the sentiments, the manners, the characters, and the incidents are exclusively his own. The piece seems to have been intended solely as a vehicle for the charms of music, and the fascinations of scenery, decoration, and stage effect. The extremes of theatrical composition were never, perhaps, more blended in so extraordinary a manner. Many of the passages are distinguished for the most exquisite feeling, and the most natural and elegant diction, while others are debased by extravagance, pedantry, and quaintness. In the characters there is more consistency: Lazarra is a savage tyrant, and a brutal lover, in every sense of the word, and talks as he fights and loves. Wolf is marked with some traits of originality; but his bluntness sometimes degenerates into indecency and inhumanity. But the character of Philip Wensel is more highly finished than any other, and possesses genuine claims to favour on the principles of benevolence, gratitude, and every manly virtue. In Joanna we witness the most inviolable fidelity, with a spirit of unshaken courage that soars above the timidity of her sex; and Eloisa is tender, affectionate, and endearing.

The Music is by Mr. Busby, already known by the composition of Ocean, an Ode; and the Oratorio of Prophecy. The overture is grand and masterly, and the airs judiciously adapted to the occasion; and the symphonies after the acts possess the rare merit of combining sound with sense. In the chorusses he has evinced the powers and extent of science, which are seldom heard in a theatre.

A Prologue was spoken by Mr. Murray, and all the performers acquitted themselves with applause.

EPILOGUE *

TO

MANAGEMENT.

Written by MR. COLMAN.

Spoken by MR. FAWCETT, as the Country Manager.

A LONDON Manager of high degree,
I, Peter Mist, now enter here O. P.
My country playhouse, ere I came to town,
Almost knock'd up, has been in lots knock'd
down,

A sturdy farmer bought the walls—why
then,
What was a barn, will be a barn again.

Corn on the stage, not mummers will be seen;
And oats be thresh'd where actors should
have been;

Wheat strew the boards where erst did heroes
tread,

To make—what heroes never made there—
bread.

Stage-struck, but hen-peck'd, honest
Justice Dunder

Has all my clouds—his lady has my thunder.
Dick Drench, the snug apothecary, means
To give a private play, so buys my scenes;
Drench, “smelling of the shop,” and *idem*
semper,

Could not resist scenes painted in distemper.

The Member for the town bought all my
coats;

There he was wise—for I command two
votes;

And playhouse coats (again he shew'd discerning)

Will suit a Member, for they're used to
turning.

My wigs the women quarrell'd for, sweet
souls!

My daggers stuck in felling; but my bowls
Mine host of the Red Lion clapp'd his eyes
on,

And bought 'em as I did, to serve up his
poison.

Thus all my country stock, as Shakspeare
says,

“My cloud-capt towers, my gorgeous pa-
laces,

“Yea, my great globe,” (the barn,) so much
involv'd,

And “all it did inherit, have dissolv'd.”
But if some future Manager should take
My “solemn temple,” which I now forsake;
My “fabrick of a vision,” he will find
That I have left a cursed “wreck behind.”

Here then I come, by rural schemes half
undone—

But country stumps appear new brooms in
London.

Egad I'll sweep all clean—look to't—ne'er
doubt me—

A London Manager, I'll lay about me:
And, as a sample, you shall hear my hints,
To be inserted in to-morrow's prints:

“A five act play last night was repre-
sented,

“By an amazing *Dramatist* invented!
“Author's and actors' merits were immense,
“And Fawcett e'en surpass'd his usual ex-
cellence!

“Great care, 'tis plain, was taken in re-
hearsal;

“And”—may I add with truth?—“ap-
plause was universal.”

* See Vol. XXXVI p. 328.

POETRY.

ODE

FOR THE NEW YEAR 1800.

Performed at St. James's on the Queen's
Birth-Day.Written by HENRY JAMES PYE, Esq.
POET-LAUREAT.

I.

INCESSANT down the stream of Time,
And days, and years, and ages, roll,
Speeding through Error's iron clime
To dark Oblivion's goal;
Loft in the gulf of night profound,
No eye to mark their shadowy bound,
Unless the deed of high renown,
The warlike Chief's illustrious crown,
Shed o'er the darkness void a dubious fame,
And gild the passing hour with some im-
mortal name.

II.

Yet, evanescent as the fleeting cloud,
Driv'n by the wild winds o'er the varying
skies,
Are all the glories of the great and proud,
On Rumour's idle breath that faintly rise.
A thousand garbs their forms assume,
Woven in vain Conjecture's loom;
Their dyes a thousand hues display,
Sporting in Fancy's fairy ray;
Changing with each uncertain blast,
Till, melting from the eyes at last,
The shadowy vapours fly before the wind,
Sink into viewless air, "nor leave a rack
behind."

III.

But, if the raptur'd train, whom Heav'n
inspires
Of glory to record each deathless meed,
Tune to heroic worth their golden lyres,
And give to memory each godlike deed,
Then shall the eternal guerdon wait
The actions of the wise and great;—
While, as from black Oblivion's sway
They bear the mighty name away,
And wait it, borne on pinion high,
With joyful carol to the sky,
Sage History, with eye severe,
Tracing aloft their bold career,
Clears the rich tale from Fiction's specious
grace,
And builds her sacred lore on Truth's eternal
base*.

* The above Ode for the Year 1800 is the first part of the CARMEN SECULARE of Mr. Pye, which is shortly to be published in a perfect state.

† Mrs. Piozzi (Anecdotes of Johnson, p. 196,) quotes one of the stanzas making a part of the above poem, which, she adds, "my regard for the youth, on whose birth-day they were written, obliges me to suppress, lest they should give him pain." She subjoins, they "shew a mind of surprising activity and warmth; the more so, as he (Dr. Johnson) was past seventy years of age when he composed them."

VERSES ON SIR I—— L——'S
COMING OF AGE †.

BY DR. JOHNSON.

LONG expected one and twenty,
Ling'ring year, at length is flown;
Pride and pleasure, pomp and plenty,
Great Sir I——, are now your own.

Loosen'd from the minor's tether,
Free to mortgage or to sell,
Wild as wind, and light as feather,
Bid the sons of thrift farewell.

Call the Betseys, Kates, and Jennies,
All the names that banish care,
Lavish of your grandfire's guineas,
Shew the spirit of an heir.

All that prey on vice or folly,
Joy to see their quarry fly;
Here the gamester light and jolly,
There the lender grave and fly.

Wealth, my lad, was made to wander,
Let it wander as it will;
Call the jockey, call the pander,
Bid them come and take their fill.

When the bonny blade carouses,
Pockets full, and spirits high—
What are acres? what are houses?
Only dirt, or wet or dry.

Should the guardian, friend, or mother,
Tell the woes of wifful waste;
Scorn their counsel, scorn their pother—
You can hang or drown at last.

ODE

TO THE RIVER CAM.

From the Annual Anthology for 1799.

BY G. DYER.

I.

WHILE yon sky-lark warbles high,
While yon rustic whistles gay,
On thy banks, oh Cam! I lie;
Mufcful pour the pensive lay.
Willow Cam! thy lingering stream
Suits too well the thoughtful breast,
Languor here might love to dream,
Sorrow here might figh to rest.

II.

Near yon sloop's tapering height *
 Beauteous Julia †, thou art laid !
 I could linger thro' the night,
 Still to mourn thee, lovely maid !
 In yon garden Fancy reads,
 " Sophron ‡ strays no longer here ;"
 Then again my bosom bleeds,
 Then I drop the silent tear.

III.

Hoary Cam ! steal slow along !
 Near yon desolated grove
 Sleep the partners of my song ;
 There with them I wont to rove.
 He, the youth § of fairest fame,
 Hasten'd to an early tomb ;
 Friendship shall record his name,
 Pity mourn his hapless doom.

IV.

Hark ! I hear the death-bell sound !
 There another spirit fled !
 Still mine ears the tidings wound ;
 Philo || stumbers with the dead.
 Well he knew the Critic's part ;
 Shakespear's name to him was dear ;
 Kind and gentle was his heart ;
 — Now again I drop the tear.

V.

Bending sad beside thy stream,
 While I heave the frequent sigh,
 Do thy rippling waters gleam,
 Sympathetic murmuring by ?
 Then, oh Cam ! will I return,
 Hail thy soothing stream again,
 And as viewing *Julia's* urn,
 Grateful bless thee in my strain.

VI.

Still there are who raptur'd view
 Scenes which youthful hopes endear,
 Where they Science still can woo ;
 Still they love to wander here.
 Peace they meet in ev'ry grove ;
 Lives again the rapt'rous song ;
 Sweetly sportive still they rove,
 Cam ! thy sedgey banks along.

VII.

Stately streams, and glens, and lakes,
 They can leave to Scotia's plains ;
 Mountains hoar, and vales, and brakes,
 They resign to Cambrian swains.

* Chesterton Church, near Cambridge.

† The young woman, on occasion of whose death was written *Elegy the Second*, in the Author's Poems, published in 1792.

‡ Robert Robinson, author of various ingenious and learned publications, whose Memoirs were written by the author, resided in this village.

§ William Taylor, formerly fellow of Emanuel College, the most intimate and highly esteemed of the author's friends when at College ; and, if extensive learning, a sound judgment, a modest demeanor, and unblemished morals, have a claim to respectful remembrance, William Taylor will not soon be forgotten by him.

|| Dr. Farmer, the Commentator.

But these placid scenes full well
 Suit the quiet, musing breast ;
 Here if Fancy may not dwell,
 Science shall delight to rest.

THE WATCHMAN.

BY W. HOLLOWAY.

These stanzas were occasioned by the melancholy fate of a poor Watchman, who perished with cold a few weeks since in the neighbourhood of Clare Market.

WHILE bright your ruddy flames ascend,
 And genial wines profusely flow,
 Ye—Bacchanalian train—attend,
 Nor mock the simple tale of woe !

Amidst the deathful damps of night,
 Unknown, unfriended, tho' resign'd,
 Your WATCHMAN marks the twinkling
 bright

Of polar stars, by frost refin'd.

And as he hears your orgies loud,
 The toast obscene, the madd'ning song,
 He waits to guard your mansions proud,
 While slow his moments lag along.

While he the silent hour records,
 Full many a care his bosom wrings ;
 A scanty boon his toil rewards,
 Nor morn, approaching, comfort brings.

Now see him, where the bleak keen blast
 Congeals the blood, arrests the breath—
 On earth's cold lap insensate cast,
 And stiff'ning in the arms of death !

O ! think how bounteous Heav'n has been
 To you, who share repose and ease ;
 And quit awhile the festive scene,
 To sympathize o'er woes like these !

Here Pity lends too late her aid ;
 Yet, shall her bosom heave in vain ?—
 No !—stretch thy hand, celestial maid !
 To all Misfortune's living train !

E. India House, Jan. 1, 1800.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EURO-
PEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

A Lady of my acquaintance has favoured me with the enclosed lines, which she informs me she copied from an original manuscript in Chatterton's hand-writing, that was lent her some years ago by a female friend of Bristol. The spelling was in the antique fashion, which she altered at the time for the convenience of reading with more facility. They appear to me, to bear intrinsic marks of having been the genuine effusions of that unfortunate young man, while his mind was engaged in the conflict, under which it ultimately sunk; and consequently deserve a place in your valuable miscellany, if they have never before been made public. If they ever have been published, I presume they cannot have escaped your notice, though I have no recollection of having seen them before.

Yours, &c.

S. N.

Dec. 12, 1799.

THE RESIGNATION.

BY THOS. CHATTERTON.

O GOD! whose thunders shake the sky,
Whose eye this atom globe surveys,
To thee, my only rock, I fly;
Thy mercy in thy justice praise.

The mystic mazes of thy will,
The shadows of celestial night,
Are past the pow'rs of human skill;
But what the Eternal acts is right.

O teach me, in this trying hour,
When anguish swells the dewy tear,
To still my sorrows, own thy pow'r,
Thy goodness love, thy justice fear.

If in this bosom aught but thee,
Incroaching, sought a boundless sway,
Omniscience could the danger see,
And mercy took the cause away.

Then why, my soul, dost thou complain?
Why drooping seek the dark recess?
Shake off the melancholy chain,
For God created all to bless.

But, ah! my breast is human still,
The rising sigh, the falling tear,
My languid vitals feeble rill,
The sickness of my soul declare.

But yet, with fortitude resign'd,
I'll thank the inflictor of the blow;
Forbid the sigh, compose my mind,
Nor let the gush of misery flow.

The gloomy-mantle of the night,
Which on my sinking spirit steals,
Will vanish at the morning light,
Which God, my East, my Sun reveals.

THE WINTRY DAY.

BY MRS. ROBINSON.

IS it in mansions, rich and gay,
On downy beds or couches warm,
That NATURE owns the WINTRY DAY,
And shrinks to hear the howling storm?

Ah! no!

'Tis on the bleak and barren heath,
Where MRS. X feels the shaft of death,
As to the dark and freezing grave
Her children, not a friend to save—
Unheeded go!

Is it in chambers, silken dress'd,
At tables, with profusion's heap;
Is it on pillow's soft to rest
In dreams of long and balmy sleep?

Ah! no!

'Tis in the rushy HUT obscure,
Where POVERTY's low sons endure,
And, scarcely daring to repine,
On a straw pallet mute recline,
O'erwhelm'd with woe!

Is it to flaunt in warm attire,
To laugh and feast, and dance and sing,
To crowd around the blazing fire,
And make the roof with revels ring?

Ah! no!

'Tis on the prison's flinty floor—
'Tis where the deaf'ning whirlwinds roar,
'Tis when the sea-boy, on the mast,
Hears the waves bounding to the blast,
And looks below!

Is it in chariots gay to ride,
To crowd the splendid midnight ball,
To revel in luxurious pride,
While pamper'd vassals wait your call?

Ah! no!

'Tis in a cheerless, naked room,
Where MISERY's victims wait their doom!
Where a fond MOTHER famish'd dies,
While forth a frantic FATHER flies,
MAN's desp'rate fee!

Is it where, prodigal and weak,
The silly spendthrift scatters gold,
Where eager folly hastes to seek
The fordid wanton, false and bold?

Ah! no!

'Tis in the silent spot obscure,
Where forc'd all sorrows to endure,
Pale GENIUS learns, *Ob lesson sad!*
To court the *vain*, and on the *bad*
False praise besow!

Is it where **GAMESTERS** thronging round,
 Their shining heaps of wealth display?
 Where **FASHION**'s giddy tribes are found
 Sporting their senseless hours away?
 Ah! no!
 'Tis where neglected **GENIUS** sighs,
 Where **HOPE**, exhausted, silent dies,
 Where **MERIT** starves, by **PRIDE** oppress'd,
 'Till every stream that warms the breast
FORBEARS TO FLOW.
Jan. 1800.

ELEGIAC STANZAS

TO THE MEMORY OF

DOUGLAS, late DUKE OF HAMILTON.

BY MRS. MAJOR HENRY BAYLEY.

WHAT is that honour which the wise
 esteem,
 For which e'en virtue weeps and valour
 sighs?
Lo! all they ask, or great or glorious deem,
 In youthful Hamilton extended lies!
Yet, one who read full well his fervid breast,
 Snatches a wild-wood wreath to strew his
 bier,
On which, perchance, affection's eye may
 rest,
 While wrapt attention stills the fruitless
 tear.
Infatiate Death!—amid thy wide domain,
 Where myriads wait thy final dread de-
 cree;
Where palfied age, and penury, and pain,
 Sigh for their opiate draught to set them
 free:
Ah! why invade that sweet, that blissful
 bow'r
 Which lib'ral art delighted to adorn,
 Where Nature, smiling in a lavish hour,
 Exclaim'd in rapture, *Hamilton is born!*
Say, 'mid that bow'r, where fancy lov'd to
 dwell,
 Did want or misery unheard complain?
Ah! no; an age to come shall sighing tell,
 'Twas then they ask'd, and never ask'd in
 vain.
Ah! Douglas! Douglas! round thy tangled
 dells,
 When time has swept this wild wood
 wreath away,
The Peasant group to thee shall strike their
 shells,
 And greet thy spirit 'mid the Realms of
 Day.

December 20, 1799.

SOPHIA.

WRITTEN ABOUT THE YEAR 1760.

(Now first printed.)

The following Lines were intended as an
 Answer to a Copy of Verses wrote by a
 young Lady, calling herself **SOPHIA**: the
 plan of which was as follows. Apollo,
 surpriz'd at being so long uninvolv'd, sends
 a Courier to enquire the state of Poetry
 on Earth. He comes, and examines
 every different degree of people. He
 goes into the Park, but there finds no-
 thing but **Beaux**; at Court, all anxious
 for interest; in the City, all bent on in-
 dustry. Tired with a fruitless search, he
 is returning to Parnassus, but seeing a
 young Lady writing by herself he steals
 the paper from her, and carries it to Apollo.
 The God approves it, and she concludes
 her Poem with this Line:

SOPHIA'S mine, so sign'd—APOLLO.

THE tuneful Sisters in a ring
 Were seated round their radiant King,
 When, with a sigh, the God declar'd
 How ill on Earth his Courier far'd:
 Indignant cry'd an angry Muse,
 Your Courier knew not where to chuse;
 Bid him return, and for instruction
 With **MALLET** make one sweet excursion.
 I'm much mistaken, or he'll find
 In him the Wit and Critic join'd:
 Thence let him haste to Twit'nam bow'rs,
 Where polish'd **CAMBRIDGE** spends his
 hours;
 Where oft he courts the tuneful Maid,
 Who ne'er to him declines her aid;
 And let him own, with proper praise,
 That **WHITEHEAD** justly wears the bays;
 Correctly easy, sweetly strong,
 Is this our favourite's moral song:
 Full well he knows the pleasing art
 At once to charm and mend the heart.
 Then shall he say, that dear to Fame
 Is matchless **MASON**'s honor'd name:
 And next he hails Oxonia's * pride
 In genius, as in blood ally'd;
 Health, Nature, Fancy, are their themes
 They've deeply drank the learned streams;
 Avoiding all the glare of Folly,
 They woo the vestal, Melancholy.
SHENSTONE in every thought of thine,
 What pure, what sterling beauties shine;
 Sure to thy sweetly plaintive Muse
 Envy can scarce her love refuse.
 Then bid him all due homage pay
 To that exalted genius **GRAY**.
 As modest merit recommends
DODSLEY, 'mongst us ne'er wants for
 friends:

Such chearful Wit adorns his song,
 He well deserves to join the throng.
 But One there is, whose glorious flame
 To deathless honours lays a claim;
 And since I dare not name the man
 I'll draw his picture—if I can.
 A pleasing aspect, soul sincere,
 For worth difrest a gen'rous tear;
 For diffidence, a smile benign
 (The likeness grows at ev'ry line);
 Tho' Clio call him all her own,
 To us his talent's not unknown;
 His spirit breathes thro' ev'ry page
 The just Historian, and the Sage.—
 I'll stop—or you'll too plainly see
 That none but CAMPBELL can be He.
 Thus having spoke, with modest grace
 The candid Muse resum'd her place.
 Phoebus approv'd of her report,
 And for that day—adjourn'd the Court.

LINES

BY JOHN O'KEEFFE.

THE sun shone forth in radiance bright,
 An invitation kind;
 Tho' dazzling to my feeble sight,
 A walk might cheer my mind:
 'Neath white-wash'd roof, or azure canopy,
 Most welcome contemplation is to me.
 A green-sward patch, I call it mine,
 Where daisies list the head,
 Upon our common none so fine,
 Or safe for me to tread;
 Whilst here, by turns, my thoughts dismay
 and charm,
 A friend accosts, and kindly takes my arm.
 Now much I ask, and more am told,
 Of what the world's about;
 Some news is new, and some is old,
 Some true, and some I doubt:
 He tells me, and I hear without surprize,
 Our Naval Glories soon will reach the skies.
 Yet of his tale I wish my friend
 Would give the full extent;
 Says he, 'tis certain they intend
 To raise a Monument,
 Our Naval Triumphs to commemorate,
 For worlds unborn those acts to celebrate.
 Before the gate of Neptune's hall
 The subject Tritons bend;
 Fame swells the blast, 'tis Honour's call,
 The Orders Five attend;
 Aonian meatures tune the Doric reed,
 In simple grace the Doric takes the lead.

The solid base is free from flaw,
 Where skill and faith combine;
 No cursed mole with tooth or claw
 That pile can undermine;
 Thy loss by fraud or force we must deplore,
 Palladium sacred!—guard of Albion's shore!

Against corruption or decay,
 Against the thunder's stroke,
 Beneath our honour'd fabric lay
 A wedge of Irish oak;
 To over-weening zeal of patriot love,
 This amulet a counter charm shall prove.

On each right-noble generous deed
 I turn enraptur'd thought;
 In pure defence when warriors bleed,
 Full well that battle's fought:
 This cause sings laurels on the British Tar,
 Whilst we lament the sad effects of war.

My friend and I, like flint and steel,
 Produce the sparkling thought,
 And now his glowing hint I feel,
 And then my flame he caught;
 The structure rises in ideas bold,
 With fancy's eye the column we behold.

When half inclining to adore,
 Reflection takes her share,
 The imag'd pillar is no more,
 It fades in viewless air:
 The work of man thus leaves an empty
 space,
 And God's best work now occupies the
 place.

The sculptur'd dye, the high relief,
 Why, say, when all is done,
 The trophies, flags, the conquer'ing chief,
 What's all?—A lifeless stone.
 Think, Britons, if the waves you'd still com-
 mand,
Clarence the pillar is that props your land.

His lib'ral mind, this structure fair
 Of dignity and grace,
 In ornament both rich and rare,
 A candid view may trace;
 Intent by study nature to improve,
 And England's good inspires his noblest love.

Tho' powerful as he's benign,
 Yet affable as great;
 So, whilst his private virtues shine,
 His talents serve the state:
 Our Column in its patron shall be prais'd,
 These words inscrib'd—By *CLARENCE* this
 was rais'd.

STATE PAPERS.

SECOND LETTER* from the MINISTER for FOREIGN AFFAIRS, at Paris, with its accompanying Inclosure;

AND THE

ANSWER returned by the Right Hon. LORD GRENVILLE, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

[TRANSLATION.]

Paris, 24 Nivose, 8th Year MY LORD, (Jan. 14, 1800).

I LOST no time in laying before the First Consul of the Republic the official Note, under date of the 14th Nivose, which you transmitted to me; and I am charged to forward the Answer, equally official, which you will find annexed. Receive, my Lord, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed)

CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

To the Minister for Foreign Affairs, at London.

TRANSLATION OF THE NOTE REFERRED TO IN NO. I.

The official Note, under the date of the 14th Nivose, the 8th year, addressed by the Minister of his Britannic Majesty, having been laid before the First Consul of the French Republic, he observed with surprise, that it rested upon an opinion, which is not exact, respecting the origin and consequences of the present War. Very far from its being France which provoked it, she had, it must be remembered, from the commencement of her Revolution, solemnly proclaimed her love of Peace, and her disinclination to Conquests, her respect for the independence of all Governments: and it is not to be doubted that, occupied at that time entirely with her own internal affairs, she would have avoided taking part in those of Europe, and would have remained faithful to her declarations.

But from an opposite disposition, as soon as the French Revolution had broken out, almost all Europe entered into a league for its destruction. The aggression was real long time before it was public; internal resistance was excited; its opponents were favourably received; their extravagant declamations were supported; the French Nation was injured in the person of its

Agents; and England set particularly this example by the dismissal of the Minister accredited to her. Finally, France was, in fact, attacked in her independence, in her honour, and in her safety, long time before the War was declared.

Thus it is to the projects of subjection, dissolution, and dismemberment, which were prepared against her, and the execution of which was several times attempted and pursued, that France has a right to impute the evils which she has suffered, and those which have afflicted Europe. Such projects, for a long time without example, with respect to so powerful a nation, could not fail to bring on the most fatal consequences.

Assailed on all sides, the Republic could not but extend universally the efforts of her defence; and it is only for the maintenance of her own independence, that she has made use of those means which she possessed, in her own strength, and the courage of her Citizens. As long as she saw that her enemies obstinately refused to recognize her rights, she counted only upon the energy of her resistance; but as soon as they were obliged to abandon the hope of invasion, she sought for means of conciliation, and manifested pacific intentions; and if these have not always been efficacious; if, in the midst of the critical circumstances of her internal situation, which the Revolution and the War have successively brought on, the former Depositories of the Executive Authority in France have not always shewn as much moderation as the Nation itself has shewn courage, it must, above all, be imputed to the fatal and persevering animosity with which the resources of England have been lavished to accomplish the ruin of France.

But if the wishes of his Britannic Majesty (in conformity with his assurances) are in unison with those of the French Republic, for the re-establishment of Peace, why, instead of attempting the apology of the war, should not attention be rather paid to the means of terminating it? And what obstacle can prevent a mutual understanding, of which the utility is reci-

* For the First Letter, see p. 79.

procal and is felt, especially when the First Consul of the French Republic has personally given so many proofs of his eagerness to put an end to the calamities of war, and of his disposition to maintain the rigid observance of all Treaties concluded?

The First Consul of the French Republic could not doubt that his Britannic Majesty recognised the right of Nations to choose the form of their Government, since it is from the exercise of this right that he holds his Crown; but he has been unable to comprehend how to this fundamental principle, upon which rests the existence of Political Societies, the Minister of his Majesty could annex insinuations which tend to an interference in the internal affairs of the Republic, and which are no less injurious to the French Nation, and to its Government, than it would be to England, and to his Majesty, if a sort of invitation were held out in favor of that Republican Government of which England adopted the forms in the middle of the last century; or an exhortation to recal to the throne that Family whom their birth had placed there, and whom a Revolution compelled to descend from it.

If at periods not far distant, when the Constitutional System of the Republic presented neither the strength nor the solidity which it contains at present, his Britannic Majesty thought himself enabled to invite a negotiation and pacific conferences, how is it possible that he should not be eager to renew negotiations to which the present and reciprocal situation of affairs promises a rapid progress? On every side the voice of Nations and of Humanity implores the conclusion of a war, marked already by such great calamities, and the prolongation of which threatens Europe with an universal convulsion and irremediable evils. It is, therefore, to put a stop to the course of these calamities, or in order that their terrible consequences may be reproached to those only who shall have provoked them, that the First Consul of the French Republic proposes to put an immediate end to hostilities, by agreeing to a suspension of arms, and naming Plenipotentiaries on each side, who should repair to Dunkirk, or any other town as advantageously situated for the quickness of the respective communications, and who should apply themselves without any

delay to effect the re-establishment of Peace and good understanding between the French Republic and England.

The First Consul offers to give the passports which may be necessary for this purpose.

(Signed)

CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

Paris, 24th Nivose (14th Jan. 1800),
8th Year of the French Republic.

LETTER from LORD GRENVILLE
to the MINISTER for FOREIGN
AFFAIRS at Paris.

Downing-street, Jan. 20, 1800.

SIR,

I have the honour to inclose to you the answer which his Majesty has directed me to return to the official Note which you transmitted to me, I have the honour to be, with high consideration, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

To the Minister for Foreign Affairs,
&c. &c. at Paris.

NOTE REFERRED TO IN THE PRE-
CEDING.

The official Note transmitted by the Minister for Foreign Affairs in France, and received by the undersigned on the 18th instant, has been laid before the King.

His Majesty cannot forbear expressing the concern with which he observes in that note, that the unprovoked aggressions of France, the sole cause and origin of the War, are systematically defended by her present Rulers, under the same injurious pretences by which they were originally attempted to be disguised. His Majesty will not enter into the refutation of allegations now universally exploded, and (in so far as they respect his Majesty's conduct) not only in themselves utterly groundless, but contradicted both by the internal evidence of the transactions to which they relate, and also by the express testimony (given at the time) of the Government of France itself.

With respect to the object of the Note, his Majesty can only refer to the answer which he has already given.

He has explained, without reserve, the obstacles which, in his judgment, preclude at the present moment all hope of advantage from negotiation. All the inducements to treat, which are relied upon in the French official
Note;

Note; the personal dispositions which are said to prevail for the conclusion of Peace, and for the future observance of Treaties; the power of insuring the effect of those dispositions, supposing them to exist; and the solidity of the system newly established, after so rapid a succession of Revolutions—all these are points which can be known only from that test to which his Majesty has already referred them—the result of experience and the evidence of facts.

With that sincerity and plainness which his anxiety for the re-establishment of Peace indispensably required, his Majesty has pointed out to France the surest and speediest means for the attainment of that great object. But he has declared in terms equally explicit, and with the same sincerity, that he entertains no desire to prescribe to a foreign nation the form of its government; that he looks only to the security of his own dominions and of Europe; and that whenever that essential object can in his judgment be, in any manner whatever, sufficiently provided for, he will eagerly concert with his Allies the means of immediate and joint negotiation for the re-establishment of general tranquillity.

To these declarations his Majesty steadily adheres; and it is only on the grounds thus stated, that his regard to the safety of his subjects will suffer him to renounce that system of vigorous defence, to which, under the favour of Providence, his kingdoms owe the security of those blessings which they now enjoy.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

Downing-street, Jan. 20, 1800.

ADDRESS OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE ARCHDUKE CHARLES TO THE
ANTERIOR CIRCLES OF THE EM-
PIRE, DATED DONAUESCHINGEN,
THE 4TH OF DEC. 1799.

IT is from a sentiment of the most urgent necessity that I feel myself compelled to speak to you on a subject, and certain dispositions, from which may result very great injury to the common cause of the German Empire. I see with regret, that upon the late events in France, by which the supreme power has passed into other hands, has been founded almost every where the hope that has so often proved deceitful of an approaching pacification; and that in the confidence of this premature suppo-

sition has been assumed the power of deferring the putting of the contingents in activity, and the accomplishment of its other constitutional obligations. A heart truly German and patriotic, and a mind enlightened by such sad experience, cannot absolutely commit such imprudence; such conduct would deprive us of the only means of concluding a speedy Peace upon terms just and proper, and which may prove solid and permanent. We ought not entirely to forget the maxim, that we should prepare vigorously for War, when we wished for Peace, and we shall obtain the latter much the more soon, and on terms the more advantageous, when the enemy shall see us in a state to continue the War, should he be disposed to continue his imperious tone, and to prescribe once more a Peace that would bring with it shame and slavery, or infallibly lead to them.—Too often has the hope, indulged with so much precipitation, respecting France, proved deceitful, to suffer these new events to seduce and lull the State into a false security. It has been seen uniformly to the present hour, that every new faction in France has spoken a great deal about Peace, not for the purpose of concluding one upon equitable terms, but to gain popularity: that they have often the word Peace in their mouths, and are continually commencing new Wars; or that by the word Peace, they have meant nothing but the extermination of their enemies. The event which has taken place in France, on the 9th of November, considered in a near point of view, is not of a nature to be able to afford us, all at once, a full confidence. Some of those who have possessed themselves of the supreme power are the same men, who so often, by their principles, and the whole course of their public life, have sworn mortal hatred and eternal enmity to all other States not constituted like their own, who have overturned some, and perfidiously subjugated others in full peace. The spirit even which manifests itself in the public writings of France is not so pacific; it is there frequently declared, that this new Revolution has no other object but to raise the Republic to the rank which it ought to hold in Europe. The late Directory is blamed there not for having commenced War, but for having carried it on unsuccessfully; for not having conquered new provinces; for having lost several. In their Proclamations they

they begin always with speaking of victories, and they afterwards talk of Peace; a clear indication that circumstances do not appear yet sufficiently favourable for the latter, and that they would wish still to try the fate of arms before they would think of concluding it.—The Minister of War openly announces, that he is employed in reinforcing the army, and procuring it every thing necessary. He adds, that he will take a part himself in its dangers, as soon as the season permits the opening of the campaign; and that he is preparing for it new triumphs. There has not been yet on the part of France any relaxation in the preparations for War to justify the Germans to relax theirs; but, on the contrary, a new corps is to be formed in the four non-united departments. But even though we might have no grounds to conceive any distrust respecting the views and objects of the new Rulers of France, the new Revolution is not sufficiently confirmed in its seat to inspire a full confidence that it may not be overturned like the rest.—Finally, the question is not here of such a Peace as every convention of armistice might be called. The question is safety; the conditions for which we essentially contend; conditions which the honour, dignity, liberty, the integrity of the Germanic Empire, and inviolability of our dearest Treaties de-

mand.—The question is a just, fit, and durable Peace in the sense of the decision of the Diet, which may secure Religion, Property, civil Order, and the Constitution of the Empire.—I invite you to weigh maturely these considerations with the patriotic sentiments with which you are inspired, and then you will certainly agree with me, that prudence imperiously requires that you should not be seduced into inactivity by the reports of an approaching Peace and principles more moderate, or to lay down your arms until Peace shall be signed.—You will feel with me the necessity of not delaying the measures of defence; but, on the contrary, of redoubling our efforts, augmenting our forces, and accomplishing with the greatest activity, and in the most serious manner, the decision, renewed and confirmed by the Resolutions of the Diet, for the common defence, that we may be able to oppose an energetic mass of efforts to the views of the enemy, whatever they may be. It is only by an imposing military force that we shall be able to prevent the enemy from making new devastating attacks, abridge or terminate the evils of War, ameliorate the conditions of Pacification, and finally accelerate a Peace that may deserve the name of one, and recompence the multiplied sacrifices by which we have for a long time since sought to procure it.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FOURTH SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN;

[Continued from Vol. XXXVI. Page 340.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 21.

THE House met pursuant to adjournment; and the new Bishop of Oxford having taken the oaths and his seat,

Lord Grenville said, that although it was not usual to give notice of a Message, yet, as he saw many of their Lordships present, it might not be improper to inform them, that probably to-morrow he should bring one down, and lay certain important papers upon their table, when he should move to take them into consideration on a future day, perhaps Monday,

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22.

Lord Grenville brought down the following Message from his Majesty, together with the papers therein alluded to, the former of which he moved to have read:

“GEORGE R.

“The Supplies granted in the commencement of the present Session having been calculated to provide only for the first months of the year, his Majesty now recommends it to the House to make such further provision as they

may judge necessary under the present circumstances for the several branches of the public service, and for the vigorous prosecution of the War; and his Majesty has given directions that the proper Estimates for this purpose should be laid before the House.

“His Majesty has thought proper on this occasion to direct that there should be laid before the House copies of communications recently received from the enemy, and of the answers which have been returned thereto by his Majesty’s command. [See pages 56 and 79.]

“His Majesty entertains the fullest confidence that those answers will appear to this House to have been conformable to that line of conduct which was required from his Majesty on this occasion, by his regard to all the most important interests of his Dominions: and his Majesty, having no object more at heart than that of contributing, as soon as the situation of affairs shall render it practicable, to the establishment of the general tranquillity of Europe, on a sure and solid foundation; and of providing effectually for the security and permanent prosperity of his faithful People, places a firm reliance on the continued support of his Parliament, and on the zeal and perseverance of his Subjects in such measures as may best

tend to confirm the signal advantages which have been obtained to the common cause in the course of the last campaign, and to conduct the great contest in which his Majesty is engaged to a safe and honourable conclusion.

“G. R.”

This Message having been read, his Lordship said he had another Message from his Majesty, which was also read.—The purport of this was, that a number of Russian troops, which had acted as auxiliaries in the expedition to Holland, at the conclusion of the campaign, had been brought to this country;—the lateness of the season, and other causes, having rendered it impossible for them to be conveyed to the Imperial dominions, his Majesty had therefore given orders for accommodations to be prepared for them in the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey; and which he thought proper to communicate to their Lordships.

Lord Grenville then observed, that he had yesterday entertained thoughts of moving to have these Messages taken into consideration on Monday next; but as he understood that Tuesday would be more convenient to some of their Lordships, he should now move for that day; which motion being put, was ordered accordingly.—Adjourned to Tuesday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 21.

THE Speaker read from the Chair three letters received by him from the Commanders in the late expedition to Holland, acknowledging the receipt of his letters conveying the thanks of the House to those Officers, and to Sir Ralph Abercromby and the Army, viz. from his Royal Highness Field Marshal the Duke of York, Commander in Chief, and from Admirals Lord Duncan and Sir Andrew Mitchell. The letter of the latter attributes the failure of the expedition to the weather and other physical causes; and adds, that, on the part of the Executive Government, the whole was planned and conducted with profound wisdom and policy. The other letters are formal and complimentary.

Colonel Stanley presented a petition from the Debtors confined in the gaol of Lancaster, praying for relief.—Ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Sheridan rose to give notice of a motion which it was his intention to

make relative to the late Expedition to Holland. He understood that an Hon. Member near him meant to move for a Call of the House on Monday the 3d of February next; and, as such a motion must bring a full attendance, he would be regulated by it, and would therefore name the 3d of February also for bringing forward his motion.

Mr. Tierney said, that certainly he had thought of moving for a Call of the House; but, considering the importance of the interests expected to come into discussion, he did hope the Minister, or some friend near him, would move for it. At any rate he trusted he should receive the support of Gentlemen on the other side to such a motion.

Mr. Pitt had no objection to a Call of the House, but was of opinion that, as had taken place heretofore, Gentlemen would attend from a mere sense of duty, if the importance of the business should suggest a necessity for their doing so. On every motion he was extremely desirous

of a full attendance of the Members of that House; and here he would take an opportunity to observe, that he expected to have it in command from the Throne to bring down a Message to-morrow, relative to the "Overture of the Enemy," accompanied by several papers connected with the business of that Overture, and which he should at the same time move to be taken into consideration on Monday next.

Mr. Tierney then gave notice, that he should make the said motion to-morrow.

Mr. Long presented several public accounts relative to the Finances, which were laid on the table.

Mr. Abbot moved for several Accounts of the Produce, Expenditure, &c. of the Public Revenue; which were ordered.

Mr. Tierney moved for the following Accounts, viz.

No. 1. An Account shewing how the Monies raised by Exchequer Bills, on the Votes of this Session, have been applied.

No. 2. Shewing how the Money given for the Service of 1799 was employed, distinguishing the application, &c. and what surplus, if any, remains.

No. 3. Amount of the Debt outstanding on Exchequer Bills, to the 5th of January, 1800, distinguishing, under different heads, the Funds chargeable with the Payment of them, and the Funds remaining to satisfy the same.

No. 4. Amount of the actual Produce of the Tax on Income, to the 5th of April, 1800, distinguishing the Amount assessed by the Commercial Commissioners, as far as the same can be made out.

No. 5. Income of the Consolidated Fund, and Charges on the same, for the 5th April, 5th June, and 10th October, 1799, and 5th January, 1800.

No. 6. Amount of the Contribution raised in Aid of the War, and of the Duties on Exports and Imports.

No. 7. Of the Distribution of the Sum of 2,500,000*l.* voted for the Extraordinary Services of the Army in 1799.

After a few words across the table between Mr. Pitt and Mr. Tierney, these several Accounts were ordered.

Mr. Tierney next moved—

"For an Account of the Advances made by the Bank of England to Government, on Account of the Duties on Malt, Sugar, &c. and also the Amount of the Advance to Government by the Bank on Government Securities, for 21st Sept. 21st Oct. 21st Nov. 21st Dec. 1799, and 21st Jan. 1800."

Mr. Pitt objected to the general nature of this Account. After some conversation between him and Mr. Tierney, an amendment, leaving out the words "relative to the Sum of Government Security," was moved and carried; and the Account, in its amended state, was ordered.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22.

Mr. Pitt presented his Majesty's Message (see page 53), which was read, and ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday next.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Tierney rose to make his promised motion on this subject. It was not his wish, he said, to harass the distant Members by calling for an enforced attendance; but he would ask, whether there was, in the recollection of the House, a Session of more importance than the present. An Hon. Friend of his (Mr. Sheridan) had given notice of a motion for an enquiry into the conduct of the Expedition to Holland. It would, in his opinion, have been a sufficient motive for a Call of the House, to ascertain where the blame of that disastrous expedition should be made to rest. This was of itself a very important question, but there were others of equal magnitude. There was that of the Union with Ireland. He concluded by moving, that a Call of the House should be ordered for the 5th of February, to which day he was authorized to say, that Mr. Sheridan had agreed to postpone his motion.

Mr. Jones said, he should certainly support the present motion, though he should be left in a minority of two, as he was on a similar motion in the early part of the Session, when it was asked that the Militia should be broken up to strengthen the forces in Holland. He was then told by the Minister, that the Expedition was bottomed on principles founded "in human nature!" That Expedition, however, had failed, and the proposed enquiry certainly demanded the collective attendance of the House. The war and its calamities called for the attention of the National Assembly (*a laugh*)—he meant the National Representation: he had not the same command of words as some Gentlemen had on the opposite side.—He thought a coercive Call was necessary, as he had never seen what might be called a full attendance of that House but once on a *Partridge Bill*.

The Master of the Rolls was against the motion. Mr. Tierney replied: after which the House divided—ayes 32—noes 115.—Adjourned to Monday.

SPEECH

S P E E C H

OF

THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND,

ON OPENING THE SESSION, JAN. 15, 1800.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE received his Majesty's commands to assemble you in Parliament. Upon a review of the important and glorious events that have distinguished the period which has elapsed since I last addressed you, the most gratifying and encouraging reflections present themselves to our consideration.

By the brilliant course of victories achieved by the combined Imperial Armies, the various kingdoms and states of Italy have been delivered from the ravages and the tyranny of the French.

The Throne of Naples, and our friendly connection with that kingdom have been restored.

The French Expedition to Egypt has been checked in its career by the exertions of the Turkish arms, assisted by a small detachment of his Majesty's forces, and the gallantry of their heroic Commander.

The hostile plans of the common enemy in India have terminated in the total destruction of the Power which had been misled by their artifices, and through the timely, vigorous, and decisive counsels of the Marquis Wellesley, and the consummate skill and valour of his Majesty's Generals, Officers, and Troops; the British possessions in that quarter of the globe have been beneficially extended and effectually secured.

By the descent of his Majesty's forces and of his Russian Allies on the Coast of Holland, the Dutch Fleet has been happily rescued from the power of the enemy; and although the season, peculiarly unfavourable to military operations, produced the necessity of relinquishing an enterprize so fortunately began, and prevented the complete accomplishment of his Majesty's views, yet the result of that expedition has been peculiarly beneficial to this kingdom, in removing all fear of attack on our coasts from a quarter whence it had been so often planned, and in enabling his Majesty's fleets to direct their vigilance exclusively to the single port from whence the enemy can attack this country with any hope even of a temporary success.

My utmost care has been exerted to carry into execution the extraordinary powers which you have committed to my discretion, with vigour, and at the same time with moderation. All tendency to insurrection has been effectually repressed; but it gives me true concern to acquaint you, that the painful necessity of acting with severity has been too frequently imposed upon me; and although public tranquillity has been in a great measure restored, yet I have to lament that a disposition to outrage and conspiracy, still continues in several districts; that much industry is used to keep alive the spirit of disaffection, and to encourage among the lower classes the hopes of French assistance.

I trust that the recent Revolution in France cannot fail to open the eyes of such of his Majesty's subjects as have been deluded by the artifices which have been unremittingly employed to withdraw them from their allegiance; and that it will restore and increase the love of constitutional order and of regulated freedom, by demonstrating that the principles of false liberty tend ultimately to despotism, and that the criminal struggles of democratic factions naturally close in military usurpation.

So long as the French Government, under whatever form it exerts its influence, shall persevere in the schemes of destruction and projects of ambition, subversive at once of the liberties of Europe and the security of his Majesty's dominions, there can be no wise alternative but to prosecute the war with increasing energy. It is by great exertions alone that either their views of aggrandizement can be frustrated, or a solid peace procured. His Majesty has therefore availed himself with peculiar satisfaction of the cordial and great assistance which has been afforded him by his faithful Ally, the Emperor of Russia, and has thought right to make every exertion for augmenting the disposable military force of his own dominions; his Majesty therefore has been highly gratified in accepting the services so generally offered by his English Mil-
litia;

litia; and I am to express to you the entire confidence which his Majesty feels, that the zeal and loyalty of his Militia of this kingdom, in forwarding at this important crisis the active operations of the Empire, will not be less prompt and conspicuous.

The apprehension of general scarcity which some time since took place, called for my early attention to that most important subject; and I was induced, with the advice of the Council, to offer premiums for the early importation of grain. This measure will, I flatter myself, meet your approbation; and I have full confidence in your wisdom, if it shall be necessary, to resort to any further extraordinary means for procuring a supply.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

The evident necessity of securing this kingdom from every danger, whether foreign or domestic, and of rendering the success of invasion, if attempted, impracticable, will demonstrate to you the wisdom of continuing that enlarged system of defence you have so wisely adopted.

I have therefore ordered the Public Accounts and Estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you, and have the fullest confidence that in the supply which such a situation shall appear to you to require, you will equally consult the safety of the kingdom, and the honour of his Majesty's Government.

I am induced to hope that the great increase of the Revenue which has

taken place in the present year, may enable you to raise the sums which may be wanted for the current service without any distressing addition to the burthens of the people.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I recommend to your usual attention the Agriculture, the Manufactures, and particularly the Linen Manufacture of Ireland; and I doubt not that the Protestant Charter Schools, and those Public Institutions, whether of Charity or Education, which have been protected by your liberality, will still receive a judicious encouragement.

It will be for your wisdom to consider how far it will be necessary to continue any of those extraordinary powers with which you have strengthened the authority of his Majesty's Government, for the more effectual suppression and punishment of rebellious conspiracy and outrage.

His Majesty places the most entire reliance upon your firmness and wisdom, and he has no doubt that you will anxiously pursue such measures as shall be best calculated for bringing the present war to an honourable termination, and for restoring the country to permanent tranquillity.

It will be my constant object to attend to your suggestions and advice, that I may, by this means most beneficially accomplish the commands I have received from his Majesty, and most effectually forward the interests and happiness of this kingdom.

SIR SYDNEY SMITH.

The following interesting Account of the ESCAPE of this OFFICER is extracted from a late Publication, entitled "Secret Anecdotes of the 18th Fructidor, (Sept. 4, 1797,) and New Memoirs of the Persons deported to Guiana, written by themselves."

"WHEN I was taken at sea," said the gallant Commodore, "I was accompanied by my Secretary and M. de Tr——, a French Gentleman, who had emigrated from his country, and who, it had been agreed was to pass for my servant, in the hope of saving his life by that disguise. Nor were our expectations frustrated; for John (as I called him) was lucky enough to escape all suspicion.

"On my arrival in France, I was treated at first with unexampled rigour,

and was told that I ought to be tried under a Military Commission, and shot as a spy. The Government, however, gave orders for my removal to Paris, where I was sent to the Abbaye, and, together with my two companions in misfortune, was kept a close prisoner.

"Meanwhile, the means of escape were the constant object on which we employed our minds. The window of our prison was toward the street; and from this circumstance we derived a hope sooner or later to effect our object. We
already

already contrived to carry on a tacit and regular correspondence, by means of signs, with some women, who could see us from their apartments, and who seemed to take the most lively interest in our fate. They proposed themselves to assist in facilitating my liberation; an offer which I accepted with great pleasure: and it is my duty to confess, that notwithstanding the enormous expenses occasioned by their fruitless attempts, they have not less claim to my gratitude. Till the time of my departure, in which, however, they had no share, their whole employment was endeavouring to save me; and they had the address at all times to deceive the vigilance of my keepers. On both sides we used borrowed names under which we corresponded, theirs being taken from the ancient mythology; so that I had now a direct communication with Thalia, Melpomene, and Clio.

“At length I was removed to the Temple, where my three Muses soon contrived means of intelligence, and every day offered me new schemes for effecting my escape. At first I eagerly accepted them all, though reflection soon destroyed the hopes to which the love of liberty had given birth. I was also resolved not to leave my Secretary in prison, and still less poor John, whose safety was more dear to me than my own emancipation.

“In the Temple John was allowed to enjoy a considerable degree of liberty. He was lightly dressed like an English jockey, and knew how to assume the manners that corresponded with that character. Every one was fond of John, who drank and fraternised with the turnkeys, and made love to the keeper's daughter, who was persuaded that he would marry her; and as the little English jockey was not supposed to have received a very brilliant education, he had learnt, by means of study, sufficiently to mutilate his native tongue.

“John appeared very attentive and eager in my service, and always spoke to his master in a very respectful manner. I scolded him from time to time *with much gravity*; and he played his part so well, that I frequently surprised myself forgetting the friend, and seriously giving him orders to the valet. At length John's wife, Madame de Tr——, a very interesting lady, arrived at Paris, and made the most uncommon exertions to liberate us from our capti-

vity. She dared not come, however, to the Temple through fear of discovery; but from a neighbouring house she daily beheld her husband, who, as he walked to and fro, enjoyed alike in secret the pleasure of contemplating the friend of his bosom. Madame de Tr—— now communicated a plan for delivering us from prison to a sensible and courageous young man of her acquaintance, who immediately acceded to it without hesitation. This Frenchman, who was sincerely attached to his country, said to Madame Tr——, ‘I will serve Sydney Smith with pleasure, because I believe the English Government intend to restore Louis XVIII. to the throne; but if the Commodore is to fight against France, and not for the King of France, Heaven forbid I should assist him!’

“Ch. L'Oiseau (for that was the name our young friend assumed) was connected with the agents of the King, then confined in the Temple, and for whom he was also contriving the means of escape. It was intended we should all get off together. M. La Vilhurnois being condemned only to a year's imprisonment, was resolved not to quit his present situation; but Brothier and Duverne de Presse were to follow our example. Had our scheme succeeded, this Daverne would not perhaps have ceased to be an honest man; for till then he had conducted himself as such. His condition must now be truly deplorable; for I do not think him formed by nature for the commission of crimes.

“Every thing was now prepared for the execution of our project. The means proposed by Ch. L'Oiseau appeared practicable, and we resolved to adopt them. A hole twelve feet long was to be made in a cellar adjoining to the prison, and the apartments to which the cellar belonged were at our disposal. Mademoiselle D——, rejecting every prudential consideration, generously came to reside there for a week, and being young, the other lodgers attributed to her alone the frequent visits of Ch. L'Oiseau. Thus every thing seemed to favour our wishes. No one in the house in question had any suspicions; and the amiable little child Mademoiselle D—— had with her, and who was only seven years old, was so far from betraying our secret, that she always beat a little drum, and made a noise, while the work was going on in the cellar.

“Meanwhile L’Oiseau had continued his labours a considerable time without any appearance of day-light, and he was apprehensive he had attempted the opening considerably too low. It was necessary, therefore, that the wall should be founded, and for this purpose a mason was required. Madame de Tr—— recommended one, and Ch. L’Oiseau undertook to bring him, and to detain him in the cellar till we had escaped, which was to take place that very day. The worthy mason perceived the object was to save some of the victims of misfortune, and came without hesitation. He only said, ‘If I am arrested, take care of my poor children.’

“But what a misfortune now frustrated all our hopes! Though the wall was founded with the greatest precaution, the last stone fell out, and rolled into the garden of the Temple. The sentinel perceived it; the alarm was given; the guard arrived; and all was discovered. Fortunately, however, our friends had time to make their escape, and none of them were taken.

“They had, indeed taken their measures with the greatest care; and when the Commissaries of the Bureau Central came to examine the cellar and apartment, they found only a few pieces of furniture, trunks filled with logs of wood and hay, and the hats with tricoloured cockades provided for our flight, as those we wore were black.

“This first attempt, though extremely well conducted, having failed, I wrote,” continued Sir Sidney, “to Madame de Tr——, both to console her and our young friend, who was miserable at having foundered just as he was going into port. We were so far, however, from suffering ourselves to be discouraged, that we still continued to form new schemes for our deliverance. The Keeper perceived it, and I was frequently so open as to acknowledge the fact. ‘Commodore,’ said he, ‘your friends are desirous of liberating you, and they only discharge their duty. I am also doing mine in watching you still more narrowly.’ Though this Keeper was a man of unparalleled severity, yet he never departed from the rules of civility and politeness. He treated all the prisoners with kindness, and even piqued himself on his generosity. Various proposals were made to him, but he rejected them all, watched us the more closely, and preserved the pro-

foundest silence. One day when I dined with him, he perceived that I fixed my attention on a window then partly open, and which looked upon the street. I saw his uneasiness, and it amused me; however, to put an end to it, I said to him, laughing, ‘I know what you are thinking of; but fear not. It is now three o’clock, I will make a truce with you till midnight; and I give you my word of honour, that till that time even, were the doors open, I would not escape. When that hour is passed, my promise is at end, and we are enemies again.’ ‘Sir,’ replied he, ‘your word is a safer bond than my bars and bolts: till midnight therefore I am perfectly easy.’

“When we rose from the table, the keeper took me aside, and speaking with warmth, said, ‘Commodore, the Boulevard is not far. If you are inclined to take the air there, I will conduct you.’ My astonishment was extreme; nor could I conceive how this man, who appeared so severe, and so uneasy, should thus suddenly persuade himself to make me such a proposal. I accepted it, however, and in the evening we went out. From that time forward this confidence always continued. Whenever I was desirous to enjoy perfect liberty, I offered him a suspension of arms till a certain hour. This my generous enemy never refused; but when the armistice was at an end his vigilance was unbounded. Every post was examined; and if the Government ordered that I should be kept close, the order was enforced with the greatest care. Thus I was again free to contrive and prepare for my escape, and he to treat me with the utmost rigour.

“This man had a very accurate idea of the obligations of honour. He often said to me, ‘Were you even under sentence of death, I would permit you to go out on your parole, because I should be certain of your return. Many very honest Prisoners, and I myself among the rest, would not return in the like case; but an Officer, and especially an Officer of distinction, holds his honour dearer than his life. I know it to be a fact, Commodore; and therefore I should be less uneasy, if you desired the gates to be always open.’

“My keeper was right. While I enjoyed my liberty, I endeavoured even to lose sight of the idea of my escape; and I should have been averse to employ for that object, means that had occurred

curred to my imagination during my hours of liberty. One day I received a letter containing matter of great importance, which I had the strongest desire immediately to read; but as its contents related to my intended deliverance, I asked to return to my room and break off the truce. The keeper, however, refused, saying, with a laugh, that he wanted to take some sleep. Accordingly he lay down, and I postponed the perusal of my letter till the evening.

“Meanwhile no opportunity of flight offered; but, on the contrary, the Directory ordered me to be treated with rigour. The Keeper punctually obeyed all the orders he received; and he who the preceding evening had granted me the greatest liberty now doubled my guard, in order to exercise a more perfect vigilance.

“Among the prisoners was a man condemned for certain political offences to ten years confinement, and whom all the other prisoners suspected of acting in the detestable capacity of a spy upon his companions. Their suspicions indeed appeared to have some foundation, and I felt the greatest anxiety on account of my friend John. I was, however, fortunate enough soon after to obtain his liberty. An exchange of prisoners being about to take place, I applied to have my servant included in the cartel; and though this request might have easily been refused, fortunately no difficulty arose, and it was granted.

“When the day of his departure arrived, my kind and affectionate friend could scarcely be prevailed on to leave me; till at length he yielded to my most earnest entreaties. We parted with tears in our eyes, which to me were the tears of pleasure, because my friend was leaving a situation of the greatest danger. The amiable jockey was regretted by every one: our turnkeys drank a good journey to him, nor could the girl he had courted help weeping for his departure; while her mother, who thought John a very good youth, hoped the would one day call him her son-in-law.

“I was soon informed of his arrival in London; and this circumstance rendered my own captivity less painful. I should have been happy to have also exchanged my Secretary; but as he had no other dangers to encounter than those which were common to us both,

he always rejected the idea, considering it as a violation of that friendship, of which he has given me so many proofs.

“On the 4th Sept. (18th Fructidor) the rigour of my confinement was still further increased.—The Keeper, whose name was Lafne, was displaced; I was again kept close prisoner; and together with my liberty, lost the hopes of a peace, which I had thought approaching, and which this event must contribute to postpone.

“At this time a proposal was made to me for my escape, which I adopted as my last resource. The plan was, to have forged orders drawn up for my removal to another prison, and thus to carry me off. A French Gentleman, M. de Phelipeaux, a man of equal intrepidity and generosity, offered to execute this enterprise. The order then being accurately imitated, and, by means of a bribe, the real stamp of the Minister’s signature procured, nothing remained but to find men sufficiently bold to put the plan into execution. Phelipeaux and Ch. L’Oiteau would have eagerly undertaken it; but both being known, and even notorious at the Temple, it was absolutely necessary to employ others. Messrs. B— and L— therefore, both men of tried courage, accepted the office with pleasure and alacrity.

“With this order then they came to the Temple; M. B.— in the dress of an Adjutant, and M. L.— as an Officer. The Keeper having perused the order, and attentively examined the Minister’s signature, went into another room, leaving my two deliverers for some time in the cruellest uncertainty and suspense. At length he returned, accompanied by the Register (or Grefsier) of the prison, and ordered me to be called.—When the Register informed me of the orders of the Directory, I pretended to be very much concerned at it; but the Adjutant assured me, in the most serious manner, ‘that the Government were very far from intending to aggravate my misfortunes, and that I should be very comfortable at the place whither he was ordered to conduct me.’ I expressed my gratitude to all the servants employed about the prison, and, as you may imagine, was not very long in packing up my clothes.

“At my return, the Register observed, that at least six men from the guard must accompany me; and the Adjutant,

Adjutant, without being in the least confounded, acquiesced in the justice of the remark, and gave orders for them to be called out. But on reflection, and remembering, as it were, the laws of chivalry and honour, he addressed me, saying, 'Commodore, you are an Officer. I am an Officer also. Your parole will be enough. Give me that and I have no need of an escort.'— 'Sir,' replied I, 'if that is sufficient, I swear upon the faith of an Officer, to accompany you wherever you chuse to conduct me.' Every one applauded this noble action, while, I confess, I had myself great difficulty to avoid smiling.

"The Keeper now asked for a discharge, and the Register gave the book to Mr. B——, who boldly signed it, with a proper flourish, 'L. Ozer, Adjutant General' Meanwhile I employed the attention of the turnkeys, and loaded them with favours, to prevent them from having time to reflect; nor indeed did they seem to have any other thought than their own advantage. The Register and Keeper accompanied us as far as the second court; and at length the last gate was opened, and we left them after a long interchange of ceremony and politeness.

"We instantly entered a hackney-coach, and the Adjutant ordered the coachman to drive to the suburb of St. Germain. But the stupid fellow had not gone a hundred paces before he broke his wheel against a post, and hurt an unfortunate passenger; and this unlucky incident brought a crowd a-

round us, who were very angry at the injury the poor fellow had sustained. We quitted the coach, took our portmanteaus in our hands, and went off in an instant. Though the people observed as much, they did not say a word to us, only abusing the coachman; and when our driver demanded his fare, M. L——, through an inadvertency that might have caused us to be arrested, gave him a double louis d'or.

"Having separated, when we quitted the carriage, I arrived at the appointed rendezvous with only my Secretary and M. de Phelipeaux, who had joined us near the prison; and though I was very desirous of waiting for my two friends, to thank and take my leave of them, M. de Phelipeaux observed, there was not a moment to be lost. I therefore postponed till another opportunity my expression of gratitude to my deliverers; and we immediately set off for Rouen, where M. R—— had made every preparation for our reception.

"At Rouen we were obliged to stay several days; and as our passports were perfectly regular, we did not take much care to conceal ourselves, but in the evening we walked about the town, or took the air on the banks of the Seine.

"At length, every thing being ready for us to cross the Channel, we quitted Rouen, and without encountering any further dangers, I arrived in London together with my Secretary and my friend M. de Phelipeaux, who could not prevail upon himself to leave us."

NEW CONSTITUTION OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

CHAPTER I.

ART. I. **T**HE French Republic is One and Indivisible. Its European Territory is distributed into Departments and Communal Districts.

2. Every man born and resident in France, who is of the age of twenty-one years complete, who has caused his name to be inscribed on the Civic Register of his Communal District, and who has afterwards remained for a year on the French Territory, is a French Citizen.

3. A Foreigner may become a French Citizen, when, after having attained the age of twenty-one years complete, and after having declared his intention to fix his residence in France, he has resided in it for ten subsequent years.

4. The privilege of a French Citizen is lost by Naturalization in Foreign Countries. By accepting offices or pensions offered by Foreign Governments. By Affiliation to every foreign co-operation, which would suppose distinctions of birth, By condemnation to painful or infamous punishments.

5. The exercise of the Rights of a French Citizen is suspended in the case of those who are Bankrupt Debtors, or in the case of immediate Heirs of the partial or total succession of a Bankrupt, who detain unlawfully his estate. In the case of a domestic who receives wages, whether employed in the service of the household, or of the person. In the case

of judicial prohibition, of accusation, or of contumacy.

6. To enjoy the Rights of a Citizen in a Communal District, it is necessary to have resided in it for a year, and not to have lost these Rights by a year's absence.

7. The Citizens of each Communal District shall point out, by their votes, those among them whom they think most qualified to take a part in the management of the Affairs of State. From this there will result a Confidential List containing a number of names, equal to a tenth of the number of Citizens who have a right to co-operate in making out this List. It is from this first Communal List that must be taken the Public Functionaries of the District.

8. The Citizens comprehended in the Communal List of a Department, shall, without distinction, select a tenth from among themselves. From this there will result a Second List, called the Departmental, from which must be taken the Public Functionaries of the Department.

9. The Citizens enrolled in the Departmental List, shall, in the same manner, select a tenth from among themselves. From this there will result a Third List, which comprehends the Citizens of that Department eligible to the Public National Functions.

10. The Citizens having the right of co-operating in the formation of any of the Lists mentioned in the three preceding Articles, are all called to provide for three succeeding years for replacing the deceased Members, or those absent from any other cause than the exercise of a Public Function.

11. They can at the same time withdraw from the List of Members those whom they do not approve of preserving upon it, and replace them by other Citizens, in whom they repose greater confidence.

12. No one can be erased from a List, but by the Votes of the absolute majority of the Citizens, who have a right to take a part in its formation.

13. No one can be withdrawn from a List of eligible persons, only because he is not maintained on a List of a superior or inferior degree.

14. The inscription is only necessary upon the Lists of those eligible to Public Functions, for which this Condition is expressly required by the Constitution, or by the Law. All the Lists of those eligible shall be formed in the course of the ninth year.

CHAP. II.

OF THE SENATE CONSERVATEUR.

15. The Senate *Conservateur* shall consist of Eighty Members, irremovable, and for life, whose age must at least be forty years.

For the formation of the Senate, Sixty Members shall at first be named. This number shall be advanced to Sixty-two in the course of the 8th year, to Sixty-four in the course of the 9th year, and shall thus rise gradually to Eighty, by the addition of two Members for the first ten years.

16. The nomination to the office of Senator is vested in the Senate, who shall choose from among three Candidates presented to them; the first by the Legislative Body, the second by the Tribunal, and the third by the First Consul. The Senate shall only choose from two Candidates, if one of them is proposed by two of the three Authorities who have the power of presenting them. It shall be bound to admit him who shall be proposed at the same time by the three Authorities.

17. The first Consul relinquishing his office, whether by the expiration of his term of office or by resignation, shall necessarily, and of his own right, become a Senator.—The two other Consuls, during the month which follows the expiration of their functions, may take a place in the Senate, but are not obliged to exercise this right. They do not enjoy it when they quit their functions by resignation.

18. A Senator is for ever ineligible to any other public function.

19. All the Lists made in the Departments in virtue of Article 9, must be addressed to the Senate. They shall compose the National List.

20. It shall elect from this List the Legislators, the Tribunes, the Consuls, the Judges of Appeal, and the Commissioners of Responsibility.

21. It shall maintain or annul all the Acts which are referred to it by the Tribunal or by the Government. The Lists of the eligible to public functions are comprehended among these Acts.

22. The Revenues of the fixed National Domains are devoted to the expences of the Senate. The annual Salary of each of its Members is to be taken from these Revenues; and it shall be equal to the twentieth of that of the first Consul.

23. The sittings of the Senate shall not be public.

24. The Citizens Sieyes and Roger Ducos, Consuls going out of office, are appointed Members of the Senate *Conse-vateur*. They shall be united to the second and third Consuls, appointed by the regulations now adopted. These four Citizens shall name the majority of the Senate, which will then complete itself, and proceed to the Elections confided to it.

CHAP. III.

OF THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

25. No new Laws shall be promulgated till the Plan of them shall have been proposed by the Government, communicated to the Tribunal, and decreed by the Legislative Body.

26. The Plans which the Government shall propose must be reduced to Articles. In every stage of the discussion of those Plans the Government shall have a power to withdraw them. It can re-produce them in a modified state.

27. The Tribunal shall be composed of One Hundred Members, at least 25 years of age. Every year a fifth of this body shall go out of office, and they shall be indefinitely re-eligible so long as they continue on the National List.

28. The Tribunal shall discuss every Law, and shall vote its adoption or rejection. It shall send three Orators, taken from among its Members, by whom the motives of the vote which it has given upon each of these Laws shall be explained and defended before the Legislative Body. It shall leave to the Senate, merely for the sake of adhering to the Constitution, the examination of, and determination upon, the Lists of the Eligible, the Acts of the Legislative Body, and those of the Government.

29. It shall express its wish respecting the Laws made, and to be made, respecting the Abuses to be corrected, the Ameliorations to be attempted, in every part of the Public Administration; but never upon Civil or Criminal Affairs brought before the Tribunals. The wishes which it may express in virtue of the present Article shall not have any necessary consequence, and shall not oblige any Constituted Authority to extraordinary deliberation.

30. When the Tribunal adjourns, it can name a Committee of ten or fifteen Members, entrusted to convene it, if they shall find it expedient.

31. The Legislative Body shall be composed of Three Hundred Members, at least thirty years of age. A fifth shall

go out of office every year. It must always have, at least, one Citizen from every Department, of the Republic.

32. A Member going out of the Legislative Body cannot re enter it till after the interval of a year: but he can immediately be elected to any other public function, comprehending that of Tribune if he be in other respects eligible.

33. The sitting of the Legislative Body shall commence every year on the 1st of Frimaire, and shall not continue more than four months. It may be convoked by Government in extraordinary circumstances during the other eight months.

34. The Legislative Body shall enact Laws by private Scrutiny, and without any discussion on the part of its Members respecting the Plans of the Law debated before it by the Orators of the Tribunal and of the Government.

35. The sittings of the Tribunal and those of the Legislative Body shall be public. The number of Assistants to either Assembly shall not exceed 200.

36. The annual Salary of a Tribune is 15,000 livres; that of a Legislator 10,000 livres.

37. Every decree of the Legislative Body, the tenth day after its being past, shall be promulgated by the First Consul, unless during this interval it has been sent to the Senate, on the plea of unconstitutionality. This appeal shall not be allowed in the case of laws which have been promulgated.

38. The first removal of the Legislative Body, and of the Tribunal, shall not be effectuated till the end of ten years.

CHAP. IV.

OF THE GOVERNMENT.

39. The Government shall be entrusted to three Consuls, appointed for ten years, and indefinitely re-eligible.

Each of these shall be elected individually, with the distinct quality either of First, of Second, or of Third Consul. The first time the Third Consul shall only continue in office for five years. For this time General Buonaparte is appointed First Consul; Citizen Cambaceres, present Minister of Justice, Second; and Citizen Lebrun, Member of the Committee of the Council of Elders, Third Consul.

40. The First Consul shall have his particular functions and offices, in which his part may be momentarily supplied by one of his Colleagues.

41. The First Consul shall promulgate the laws. He shall appoint and recall, at the will of the Ministers of State, the Ministers, Ambassadors, and other external Agents, the Officers of the Army, by sea and land, the Members of the Local Administrations, and the Commissaries of Government, to the Tribunals: he shall appoint all the Criminal and Civil Judges, besides the Justices of the Peace and the Judges of Appeal, without the power of displacing them.

42. In the other Acts of Government, the Second and the Third Consuls shall have a voice in concert. They shall sign the Register of these Acts, in order to give evidence of their being present; and if they choose, they may inscribe their opinions upon them; after which the decision of the First Consul is sufficient.

43. The salary of the First Consul shall be 500,000 livres on the 8th year. The salary of the two other Consuls shall be equal to three-tenths of that of the First.

44. The Government shall propose the laws, and make the necessary regulations to secure their execution.

45. The Government shall superintend the receipts and the expenditure of the State, conformably to the annual law which determines the amount of each. It shall also superintend the coining of money, of which the law alone appoints the emission, fixes the standard, the weight, and the stamp.

46. If the Government is informed that any conspiracy is forming against the State, it shall be enabled to issue Mandates of Removal or Mandates of Arrest against the persons who are presumed to be its authors, or accomplices with them. But if in a delay of ten days after their arrest they are not set at liberty or brought to trial, the Minister who signs the Mandate may be brought to trial for the crime of arbitrary imprisonment.

47. The Government shall provide for the internal and external defence of the State. It shall distribute the forces by sea and land, and regulate their direction.

48. The National Guard, in activity, shall be subjected to the regulations of the Public Administration. The National Guard, not in activity, shall only be subjected to the law.

49. The Government shall maintain the External Political Relations, shall conduct Negotiations, shall make Preliminary

Stipulations, shall sign, and cause to be signed and concluded, all the Treaties of Peace, of Alliance, of Truce, of Neutrality, of Commerce, and other Conventions.

50. Declarations of War, and Treaties of Peace, of Alliance, and of Commerce, shall be proposed, discussed, decreed, and promulgated as laws. Only the discussions and deliberations upon these subjects, as well in the Tribunal, as in the Legislative Body, shall be made in a Secret Committee when the Government requires it.

51. The Secret Articles of a Treaty cannot contravene the avowed Articles.

52. Under the direction of the Consuls, the Council of State is charged to draw up the Plans of Laws, and the Regulations of Public Administration, and to resolve the difficulties which may arise on subjects of Administration.

53. The Orators employed to plead on the part of Government before the Legislative Body, must be selected from among the Members of the Council of State. The Orators sent for the defence or support of one law shall never exceed three.

54. The Ministers shall procure the execution of the Laws, and of the regulations of the Public Administration.

55. No act of Government can have effect, except it is signed by a Minister.

56. One of the Ministers shall be specially charged with the Administration of the Public Treasury. He shall take care of the receipts, appoint the disbursements of the Funds, and the Payments authorized by Law. He shall not pay any thing but in virtue, 1st, of a Law, and to the amount of the Funds which that Law has appropriated to that particular species of Expence; 2dly, of a Decree of Government; 3dly, of a Mandate signed by a Minister.

57. The detailed Accounts of the Expenditure of each Minister, signed and certified by himself, shall be made public.

58. The Government cannot elect or preserve, as Counsellors of State, or Ministers, any Citizens whose names are not inserted in the National List.

59. The established Local Administrations, whether for each Communal District, or for more extensive portions of territory, shall be subordinate to the Ministers. No one can become or remain a Member of these Administrations if they have not been enrolled in one of the Lists mentioned in Articles 7th and 8th.

CHAP. V.

OF THE TRIBUNALS.

60. Every Communal District shall have one or more Justices of the Peace, elected immediately by the Citizens, for three years.

Their principal function consists in conciliating parties; and, in case of non-reconciliation, to have a judgment given by arbitration.

61. In Civil Matters there shall be Tribunals in the first instance, and Tribunals of Appeal. The law determines the organization of the one and the other, their competency, and the territory comprised in their jurisdiction.

62. In Criminal Matters subject to severe or infamous punishments, the first Jury shall find or reject the charge: should it be found, the second Jury tries the fact; and the Judges forming the Criminal Tribunal apply the punishment. Their decision shall be without appeal.

63. The function of Public Accuser to a Criminal Tribunal is filled by a Commissioner of Government.

64. Offences subject to afflictive or infamous punishments are judged by the Tribunal of Correctional Police, liable to an appeal to the Criminal Tribunals.

65. There is for the whole of the Republic a Tribunal of Repeal, which pronounces in suits in Appeal against judgments in the last resort; or suits removed from one Tribunal to another, on account of legitimate suspicion, or the public safety, on partial complaints against a whole Tribunal.

66. The Tribunal of Repeal does not examine into the merits of cases; but annuls the judgments in proceedings where the forms have been violated, or what contain any express contravention of the law, and refers the merits to those Tribunals which should take cognizance of them.

67. The Justices composing the Tribunals in the first instance, and the Commissioners of Government established with these Tribunals, are taken from the Communal or Departmental List. The Justices forming the Tribunals of Appeal, and the Commissioners attached to them, are taken from the Departmental List. The Justices composing the Tribunals of Repeal, and the Commissioners established with them, are taken from the National List.

68. The Justices, other than the Justices of the Peace, retain their functions for life, unless condemned to forfeiture, or, that they should not remain

upon the list of persons eligible, and corresponding with their functions.

CHAP. VI.

ON THE RESPONSIBILITY OF PUBLIC FUNCTIONARIES.

69. The functions of Members, either of the Senate, of the Legislative Body, of the Tribunal, those of the Consuls, or of the Counsellors of State, shall be subject to no responsibility.

70. Personal offences liable to afflictive or infamous punishments committed by a Member of the Senate, the Tribunal, the Legislative Body, or the Council of State, are prosecuted before the Ordinary Tribunals, after a deliberation of the body to which the defendant belongs shall not authorize such proceedings.

71. The Ministers accused of private offences, subject to afflictive or infamous penalties, shall be considered as Counsellors of State.

72. The Ministers are responsible—1st. For every act of the Government signed by them, and declared by the Senate to be unconstitutional.—2d. For the execution of the laws and regulations of the Public Administration.—3d. For the particular orders they give, should they be contrary to the Constitution, the Laws, and the Regulations.

73. In the case stated in the preceding Articles, the Tribunal denounces the Minister by an act upon which the Legislative Body deliberates, after having heard the accused, or summoned him before them. The Minister put upon his trial by the Legislative Body, is tried by a High Court, without Appeal, or any recourse to any Repeal. The High Court is composed of Judges and Jurymen. The Judges are chosen by the Tribunal of Repeal, within its own body: the Jurymen are chosen from the National List: the whole according to the form prescribed by the Law.

74. The Judges, Civil or Criminal, are, for offences regarding their functions, prosecuted before these Tribunals, to which the Tribunal of Repeal shall send them, after having abrogated their Acts.

75. The Agents of the Government who are not Ministers cannot be prosecuted for acts regarding their functions, but by virtue of a decision of the Council of State: in that case the proceedings shall be held before the ordinary Tribunals.

CHAP. VII.

GENERAL DISPOSITIONS.

76. The house of every person inhabiting the French territory is an inviolable

lable asylum. During the night no person has a right to enter it, but in case of fire, of inundation, or a request made from the interior of the house. During the day it may be entered for a special object, determined either by Law, or by an order issued from a Public Authority.

77. In order to execute a warrant ordering the arrest of a person, it is necessary, 1st. That it express formally the motives for the arrest, and the Law in execution of which it is issued. 2d. That it comes from a Functionary to whom the Law has formally given that power. 3d. That it be notified to the person arrested, and a copy of it left with him.

78. A Keeper or Gaoler cannot receive or detain any person till he has inscribed on his Register the act commanding the arrest: that act to be a mandate given in the forms prescribed by the preceding Article, or a warrant for seizing the body, or a decree of accusation, or a judgment.

79. Every Keeper or Gaoler is obliged, without any order, having the power of dispensing with it, to produce the person detained to the Civil Office, having the Police of the House of Detention, as often as he shall be called upon by that Officer to do.

80. The production of the person detained cannot be refused to his relations and friends, bringing the order of the Civil Officer, who is always obliged to grant it, unless the Gaoler shew an order from the Judge for the close confinement of the person.

81. All those who, not having received from the Law the power to cause arrests, shall give, sign, or execute the instrument for arresting any one; all those who, even in cases of arrest authorized by Law, shall receive or detain the person arrested in a place of confinement not publicly and legally appointed as such; and all the Keepers and Gaolers who shall contravene the dispositions of the three preceding Articles; shall be guilty of the crime of Arbitrary Imprisonment.

82. All rigours employed in Arrests, Detentions, or Executions, beyond those commanded by the Law, are crimes.

83. Every person has a right to address individual petitions to every Constituted Authority; and to the Tribunal especially.

84. The Public Force is essentially obedient: no Armed Corps can deliberate.

85. Military offences are submitted to Special Tribunals, and to particular forms of trial,

86. The French Nation declares that pensions shall be granted to all military wounded in the defence of their Country, also to the widows and children of soldiers that die in the field of battle, or in consequence of their wounds.

87. National recompences shall be awarded to the warriors who shall have rendered brilliant services in fighting for the Republic.

88. A Constituted Body cannot deliberate but in a sitting where at least two thirds of the Members are present.

89. A National Institute is charged to collect Discoveries for bringing to perfection the Arts and Sciences.

90. A Commission of National Accountability regulates the Accounts of the Receipts and Expences of the Republic. This Commission is composed of seven Members, chosen by the Senate from the National List.

91. The *regime* of the French Colonies is determined by special Laws.

92. In case of an Armed Revolt, or Troubles menacing the Safety of the State, the Law can suspend, in the places, and during the time it determines on the Empire of the Constitution. That suspension may be provisionally declared, in the same case, by a decree of Government, the Legislative Body not sitting, provided that Body be convoked in as short a time as possible by an article of the same decree.

93. The French Nation declares, that in no case will it suffer the return of the French, who, having abandoned their country since the 14th of July 1789, are not comprised in the exceptions made to the laws against the Emigrants: it prohibits every new exception on that point. The effects of the Emigrants are irrevocably acquired for the benefit of the Republic.

94. The French Nation declares, that after a sale, legally concluded, of the national effects, whatever may be the origin, the legitimate purchaser cannot be dispossessed of them, or must be reimbursed by the Public Treasury, should the claim of a third person be allowed.

95. The present Constitution shall be immediately offered to the acceptance of the French People.

Done at Paris the 22d Frimaire (Dec. 13), 8th year of the French Republic, One and Indivisible.

[Here follow the signatures of the Members of the Legislative Commissions and the Consuls.]

FOREIGN

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 30.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Bond, commanding his Majesty's Schooner Netley, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Oporto, Oct. 17, 1799.

SIR,

I BEG leave to enclose a Copy of a Letter written by me to the Earl of St. Vincent, by which my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will receive information of the capture of a Spanish schooner privateer and her prize, by his Majesty's schooner under my command.

I have the honour to be, &c.

F. G. BOND.

Netley, Oporto, Oct. 17.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that on the 14th, close in with Vigo, the Netley re-captured a brig from Gibraltar, laden with brandy. By dropping the boat, and continuing under a press of sail, we were enabled to cut off the privateer from Bayonne, with the fort of which we exchanged several shot. She proved a Spanish schooner, belonging to Muros, and called El Orel y los Tres Amigos, mounting four carriage guns and four brass three-pounders on swivels, with a complement of 52 men.—The prisoners exceeding the number of our remaining crew, I judged it expedient to land them at this place, where they have been delivered to the Spanish Consul, and the necessary receipt for them obtained.

I have the honour to be, &c.

F. G. BOND.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Plymouth to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Nov. 27.

The Hope schooner arrived last evening with the small French lugger privateer mentioned in the inclosed letter from Lieut. Frissell.

His Majesty's hired Lugger Fanny, Nov. 21, 1799, at Sea.

SIR,

The Start bearing N. N. W. fifteen leagues, I saw two sail to windward,

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which I perceived to be an English schooner in chase of a French lugger, then running before the wind, and upon my hoisting French colours, the lugger kept for us: at eleven o'clock A. M. we fired two shots at the lugger, when the immediately struck, and proves to be a French privateer belonging to Granville, armed with swivels and small arms, and 13 men; out one day; had taken nothing.

I am, &c.

W. FRISSELL.

Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Lutwidge, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

SIR,

Nov. 28.

I herewith transmit to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a Letter from Lieutenant Lanyon, of the Kent hired cutter, acquainting me with his having captured, on the 26th instant, a small French lugger privateer.

I am, Sir, &c.

SKEFFINGTON LUTWIDGE.

His Majesty's hired Cutter Kent, Downs, Nov. 28, 1799.

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, that on the 26th inst. the North Foreland bearing W. by S. five leagues, at eight P. M. I fell in with and captured a French lugger privateer, from Calais, called the Four Brothers, Citizen Charles Desobier, Captain, carrying four guns (4-pounders), besides swivels and small arms, and 24 men; had been out of Calais one day, and had not taken any vessel; and have sent the privateer to Ramsgate,

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. LANYON.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 7.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Lord Viscount Duncan, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Yarmouth, the 3d inst.

SIR,

I transmit, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter from Capt. Dunbar, of his Majesty's

jelly's sloop Driver, giving an account of his having captured and brought in here this morning Le Barras schooner privateer, belonging to Dunkirk, manned principally with Danes and Swedes.

I am, &c.

DUNCAN.

Driver, Yarmouth Roads, Dec. 3.

MY LORD,

The early return of his Majesty's sloop under my command to this anchorage, from the service she was employed upon, has been occasioned by my wish to land 57 French prisoners that composed the Officers and crew of a very fine schooner privateer Le Barras, of 14 guns, belonging to Dunkirk, out four days from Ostend, commanded by Citizen Fromentin; which vessel I captured (the Vigilant hired lugger in company) on the 30th ult. ten leagues N. W. of the Texel. I am happy to add she had only made one prize, the Jane of Hull, from Sunderland, with coals for Embden; the Master and part of the seamen I found on board the schooner, making in all 67 in number.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. DUNBAR.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Lord Duncan, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Yarmouth Roads, 4th Dec.

SIR,

I take great pleasure in transmitting to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter I have just received from Captain Temple, of his Majesty's sloop Jalouse, giving an account of his having captured the French lugger privateer, the Fantase, belonging to Dunkirk, which I had sent him in quest of on the 24th of last month, and have no doubt the uniform zeal and exertion of this Officer will meet with due attention from their Lordships.

I am, &c.

DUNCAN.

Jalouse, at Sea, Nov. 30.

MY LORD,

Yesterday I had the good luck to fall in with the privateer your Lordship sent me in quest of, and after a chase of five hours I captured her; she is a new copper bottomed lugger, of 14 guns and 60 men, called the Fantase, of Dunkirk, and had the day before taken four laden colliers, close in with Flambro' Head. I determined to get towards Ostend, and this day I took the Sally

of Lynn, one of her prizes; the others I have great hopes of falling in with. I feel great pleasure in having rescued four masters, and 35 British seamen, from the horrors of a French prison. The lugger is just refitted, well stored, cost 2,600l. sterling, and I think well calculated for his Majesty's service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. TEMPLE.

Enclosure from Vice-Admiral Lutwidge, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Downs, Dec. 3.

Racoon, Downs, Dec 3.

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, that yesterday morning at day-light, Portee E. S. E. I fell in with a French lugger privateer, to which I immediately gave chase, and an hour after I had the satisfaction to capture her. She proves to be Le Vrai Decide, of 14 guns, four swivels, and 50 men (nine of whom had been left on shore when she sailed), commanded by Citizen Desgardis, belongs to Boulogne, out 30 hours, in company with three others, and had not taken any thing. His Majesty's ship Cormorant was in sight, and joined in the chase.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. LLOYD.

To S. Lutwidge, Esq. Vice-Adm. &c.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Lutwidge to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 5th inst.

SIR,

I have the pleasure of transmitting, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter which I have received from Captain Lloyd, of his Majesty's sloop Racoon, giving an account of his having captured on the 3d inst. L'Intrepide French privateer, of 16 guns and 60 men, belonging to Calais. The Racoon anchored in the Downs this morning; and I have the satisfaction of learning from Lieut. Coxwell, that the wound which Capt. Lloyd has received in the head from a half pike is not dangerous. He also informs me, that soon after the action, the Stag cutter joined, and went in pursuit of the brig mentioned in Capt. Lloyd's letter.

Racoon, Dover Roads, Dec. 4.

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, that yesterday at ten P. M. Dover north about five or six miles, I observed a lugger.

lugger board a brig; I soon discovered her to be an enemy, and made all sail in chace; after a running fire of about 40 minutes I laid her alongside, when we were received with a smart fire from the cannon and small arms, which was immediately returned with success. Finding themselves unable to make any further resistance, bowsprit and fore-mast gone, they thought it fit to strike. She proves to be L'Intrepide, of Calais, mounting 16 guns and 60 men, quite new, commanded by Citizen Sailleard, sailed from Boulogne four o'clock yesterday evening. I feel myself much indebted to Lieut. Coxwell (the only Commissioned Officer I had on board) for the great assistance I received from him, as well as the other Officers and men for their attention in obeying my orders. It is with satisfaction I have to state (through Providence) that there is only one man wounded, and myself slightly. The privateer has lost 13 in killed and wounded. I am sorry to state that the brig captured was the Welcombe, from London to Plymouth, with malt; and it was out of my power to pursue her, as I must have lost my foremast, all my foreshrouds being gone on the starboard side. It gives me particular pleasure to have deprived the enemy of a vessel which they considered the largest and best sailer from Calais; and have the honour to be, &c.

R. LLOYD.

To S. Lutwidge, Esq. V. A. of the Red.

Atalante, at Sea, Dec. 4.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that this morning, at half past eight, I observed a lugger in the S.W. hovering round and boarding a brig, to which I gave immediate chace; finding we came rapidly up, she cast off the tow-ropes, and at a quarter past eleven, I sent the Master in the jolly boat, without heaving-to, to take possession of the brig left without a soul on board, and continued the chace of the privateer, then four or five miles a-head; at four P. M. in a fair chace, I had the satisfaction to come up with and take her; Le Succes, of Boulogne, Francois Mathieu Blondin, master, mounting six carriage guns, and 48 men, six days from Boulogne, and taken nothing else. I found the crew of the prize on board, and learn her to be the Martha, of London, Edward Lewington, Master, from London, bound to Belfast, laden

with sundries, taken by the privateer last night to the westward of Dungeness.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A. J. GRIFFITHS.

To Vice-Admiral Lutwidge, &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 10.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Lutwidge, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 8th inst.

Lieutenant Wildey in the Camperdown cutter has anchored in the Downs, and delivered to me the inclosed letter, stating his having captured yesterday evening, and sent into Dover, Le Republicaine French privateer, with 20 men and small arms.

Camperdown Cutter, at Sea, Dec. 7.

SIR,

In pursuance of your orders of the 26th ult. I beg leave to inform you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, at eight P. M. I fell in with and captured close to the South Foreland, the Republicaine French privateer lugger, burden 12 tons, from Boulogne, Citoyen Jean Baste Carré, Commander, carrying 20 men, with small arms, &c. had made no captures whatever, having sailed in the afternoon.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY WILDEY.

Vice Admiral Lutwidge, &c.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 8th inst.

SIR,

Herewith I have the satisfaction to transmit to you, for their Lordships' information, two letters that I received from Lieut. Tomlinson, commanding his Majesty's hired armed schooner the Speedwell, stating his having, in company with the Valiant lugger, commanded by Lieut. Maxwell, captured the two French privateers therein mentioned; on which occasions much praise is due to these Officers for their vigilant and alert conduct.

The Speedwell and Valiant arrived last night with their prizes.

And the May brig belonging to Guernsey, that had been captured by the Providence French privateer on the 3d inst. and recaptured the following

L 2

morning

morning by his Majesty's sloop Suffisante off the Isle of Bas, arrived here last evening; and the Prize Master informs me he left the Suffisante in chase of the privateer, with every prospect of speedily coming up with her.

I am, &c.

THO. PASLEY.

Speedwell, at Sea, Dec. 5.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that I have this day, the Valiant in company, Island of Guernsey bearing S. E. distant five leagues, after a chase of six hours, captured L'Heureuse Esperance French lugger privateer, of St. Maloes, mounting 14 three-pounders, eight of which were thrown overboard before we came up with her. She had on board but 24 men, having manned four prizes since the commencement of this cruise. A brig belonging to Beaumaris took this morning after a considerable resistance, I am in hopes to fall in with before she reaches the French coast.

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

ROBERT TOMLINSON.

Speedwell, at Sea, Dec. 6.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that in addition to our success of yesterday, we have this evening, the Valiant in company, and Swin Islands bearing South about two miles, after a chase of nine hours (the last hour and ten minutes being a running fight) captured a French brig privateer, of 14 six-pounders, and 58 men, called L'Heureuse Speculateur, of Granville, Citizen Louis Joseph Quoniam, Commander.—She has been out four days without taking any thing. She is a remarkable fast sailer, and has done a great deal of mischief to the English trade. The enemy had a man killed and seven wounded, without, I am happy to add, having done us any damage.

I am, &c.

ROBERT TOMLINSON.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 14.

Copy of a Letter from John Thomas Duckworth, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the White, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Leviathan, Port Mabon, the 3d Sept. 1799.

SIR,

I inclose for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty,

a List of Prizes captured by the Squadron employed at Minorca, between the 2d of August and the 4th of Sept. 1799.

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

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

List of Vessels captured by the Squadron employed at Minorca between the 2d of Aug. and the 4th of Sept.

Brig laden with salt; taken by the Powerful, Majestic, and Vanguard; master and crew deserted.

Zebec, (No. 25) from Tarragona bound to Barcelona with 4000 reams of paper on account of the King of Spain; taken by the boats of his Majesty's ships Vanguard and Zealous.

Latteen sail vessel, (No. 19) from Tarragona bound to Barcelona, laden with paper, wine, and corn; taken by ditto.

Latteen sail vessel, from Tortola bound to Barcelona, with pine timber for ships or building; captured by ditto.

Single Latteen sail boat, laden with wheat; taken by the Vanguard: boat being old, let go with the passengers and old men.

Single Latteen fail-decked boat, quite new, (No. 184) from Tarragona bound to Barcelona, with 130 quarters of wheat; taken by the Zealous.

Single Latteen fail-boat, with 160 quarters of wheat; taken by the Zealous: boat being old, let go with the old men, passengers, and boys.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

Copy of a Letter from Lieut. Bond, commanding his Majesty's Schooner Netley, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated off Lisbon, Nov. 28.

SIR,

I have just time to communicate to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the arrival of his Majesty's schooner Netley off this port with two Spanish lugger privateers taken on the 14th inst. and on this day; also a lugger taken on the 24th by his Majesty's ship Castor in fight of the Netley, with which I bore up from Oporto, agreeable to written orders from Capt. Gower. The Walsingham packet is this moment under our stern, which will be a sufficient apology for the brevity of this letter. On my arrival at Lisbon, I shall do myself the honour of transmitting the particulars of my proceedings, with the account of two additional recaptures of brigs from Newfoundland.

I have the honour to be, &c.

F. C. BOND.

Extra

Extract of a Letter from Capt. George Losack, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Jupiter, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, the 19th of Sept. 1799.

Inclosed I transmit a List of the captures made by the Squadron during their cruize.

A List of Ships captured, recaptured, and detained by his Majesty's Squadron cruizing off the Mauritius.

La Dentrée, laden with bale goods and coffee, and L'Augustine (lost in St. Augustine's Bay) laden with rum and arrack, cut out of St. Dennis, Isle of Bourbon, by L'Oiseau's boats, April 21, 1799.

Chance, laden with rice, (cut out of Balafore Roads by La Forte French frigate; taken from under the battery at Cannonies Point, Isle of France) recaptured April 25, 1799, at anchor off the Isle of France, by the Jupiter, Tremendous, and Adamant; afterwards lost near St. Mary's, Madagascar.

The French schooner Janet, laden with paddy; taken April 25, 1799, by the Star, off Roderique.

The Prussian ship Three Brothers, laden with naval stores and sundries, from Bourdeaux, said to be bound to Tranquebar, detained going into Port Louis) taken May 7, 1799, by the Tremendous, off Port Louis, Isle of France.

The brig Elizabeth, laden with rice (taken by a French privateer in the Bay of Bengal) recaptured May 2, 1799, by the Star, off Round Island, Isle of France; afterwards foundered.

The French schooner Surprise, in ballast, taken May 7, 1799, by the Star, off Cape Brabant, Isle of France.

The American ship Pacific, laden with bale goods and sugar, (run on shore by the French near the river Noir; part of the cargo saved by the boats of the Squadron) retaken May 10, 1799, by the Jupiter, Tremendous, and Adamant, off the Isle of France; afterwards burnt.

(Signed) G. LOSACK.

DOWNING-STREET, DEC. 13.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has this day been received from the Right Honourable Lord William Bentinck, by the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department,

Head-quarters, Morozzo, Nov. 14.

MY LORD,

It gives me great satisfaction to be able to state to your Lordship, that it is the determination of the Commander in Chief to undertake immediately the siege of Coni, and push it on with all possible vigour. This resolution has been adopted in consequence of the events which have taken place since the battle of the 4th, and which prove the defeat of the enemy on that day to have been most complete. The prisoners taken on the 4th and 5th amount to 4300, which number is much greater than was at first supposed. The Austrians lost 2000 in killed and wounded. On the 11th, the division of General Ott attacked that part of the enemy which remained at Borgo St. Dalmazzo, and drove them as far as Robillante. On the same day Major General Somasiva pursued the French in the valley of the Stura as far as Demonte, of which he took possession, and made 200 prisoners. Major-General Gotterheim also obliged the French to evacuate the villages of La Choisa, Boves, and Poveragna. Gen. Championnet had assembled his whole force at Mondovi, and upon the mountains behind the river Ellero, as far as Monasterlo. As long as he occupied this position, it was impossible to undertake the siege of Coni. Gen. Melas therefore gave orders that a general attack should be made on the 13th. A letter from Championnet to S. Cyr had been intercepted, which shewed that the latter was not able to pursue the advantage which he had gained over Gen. Kray in the last action which I had the honour to state to your Lordship. For this reason, the division of Gen. Metrowski, which had marched as far as Cherasco for the purpose of reinforcing Gen. Kray, was ordered to return to the camp of the Trinita on the 12th, and to form the left of the attack on the town of Mondovi.—The remainder of the army marched in two columns: the one by La Chiusa, upon Monasterlo; the other by Villa Nova, upon the centre of the enemy's line. From the difficulties of the roads the attacks were not made till very late, and the enemy, without making much resistance, abandoned all his positions. The people of Mondovi opened the gates of the Lower Town to the Austrians. The French army retired to Vico, and evacuated the citadel of Mondovi in the night.

Gen.

Gen. Championnet is retreating towards Crimea; and Major-General Bellegarde is sent with a considerable corps in his pursuit. The Austrian army marches this day to Beinette, and will to-morrow take up the necessary positions to cover the siege. I never yet have seen inveteracy and detestation of the French so general, and carried to such lengths as it is here: the whole people are armed; and, headed by a priest, perform the most wonderful exploits. In the beginning of the campaign they took both Ceva and Mondovi from the French; and in the action of yesterday, a body of 15,000 prevented a very strong column of the enemy from marching by a particular road. The country being mountainous, is peculiarly favourable to their irregular mode of fighting. The siege will begin in the course of ten days.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) W. BENTINCK.

DUBLIN CASTLE, DEC. 12.

His Majesty has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Marquis of this kingdom to Richard Earl of Mornington, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Marquis of Welleſley, of Norragh, in this kingdom. Letters Patent are preparing to pass the Great Seal of Ireland accordingly.

WHITEHALL, DEC. 13.

The King has been pleased to grant to the Most Hon. Richard Marquis Welleſley, of Norragh, in the kingdom of Ireland, and Baron Welleſley, in this kingdom, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, in consideration of his great and eminent public services in the arduous situation of Governor-General of the British possessions in the East-Indies, from the time of his taking upon him the said Government, to the glorious termination of the war with the late Sultaun of Myfore, his Royal licence and authority to bear, as an honourable augmentation to his coat of arms, an inescutcheon purpure charged with an estile radiated wavy between eight spots of the Royal Tiger in Pairs saltierwise proper, representing the standard of the said Sultaun, taken at Seringapatam, and presented to the said Richard Marquis Welleſley, at Madras, on his Majesty's birth-day, the 4th of June, 1799; and also that a representation of the said standard, and of the tri-

coloured flags taken and presented at the same time, be added to the supporters and crest of the said Richard Marquis Welleſley; the same being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Herald's Office; and also to order, that his Majesty's said concession and especial mark of his Royal favour be registered in the College of Arms.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 4, 1800.

Copy of a Letter from Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, dated the 30th ult.

SIR,

I have the satisfaction to inclose you for their Lordships' information, a letter that I have received from Lieut. Pengelly, commanding his Majesty's cutter Viper, stating his having captured and carried into Falmouth Le Furet French privateer of fourteen guns. I am happy on this occasion to congratulate their Lordships on the zeal and gallantry displayed by Lieut. Pengelly, and the Officers and crew of the Viper, which excite my high commendation.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

THOS. PASLEY.

*His Majesty's Cutter Viper,
Falmouth, Dec. 28.*

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that on the 26th inst. at a quarter past ten, A. M. the Dodman bearing North seven or eight leagues, I discovered a suspicious vessel to windward, standing towards the Viper, under my command: at noon, perceiving her to be an enemy, tacked, and stood towards her, and at a quarter past brought her close to action, which continued for three quarters of an hour, when she sheered off; I had the good fortune, however, after a running fight of an hour and a half, to lay her close on board, and upon pouring two broadsides into her she struck her colours: she proves to be Le Furet, of 14 guns, four-pounders, commanded by Citizen Louis Bouvet, two days from St. Maloes, with a complement of 64 men, seven of which had been sent away in a prize on the morning of the day she was captured. Le Furet is quite new, this being her first cruize, is well stored and victualled for two months. I cannot speak too much in praise of Mr. Henry Jane, acting Master, from whose

zeal and ability I received every assistance; nor can I be fully expressive of the spirited and good conduct of the Officers and ship's company.—I am happy to add, that we had only one man wounded, and myself slightly hurt; the sails and rigging much cut, and the main mast. I am apprehensive, rendered unserviceable.—The loss of the enemy was four men killed; the first and second Captains, and six men wounded; four dangerously. The prize, as well as the Viper, being much disabled in her sails and rigging, I have put into Falmouth, from whence I shall proceed to Plymouth as soon as possible.

ENGLISH FORCE.—Viper, of 12 guns, four pounders, and 48 men.

FRENCH FORCE.—Le Furet, of 14 guns, four pounders, and 57 men.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. PENGELLEY.

To Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart. &c.

Extract of another Letter from Sir Thomas Pasley to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 31st ult.

The Aristocrat armed brig has just arrived with L'Avanture French privateer, of 14 guns, and 42 men, out ten days from St. Maloes, and had taken nothing.

[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.]

IMPORTANT STATE PAPERS,
(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

Monday, Jan. 6, 1800.

LETTERS from the MINISTER of FOREIGN AFFAIRS in FRANCE, and from Gen. BONAPARTE, with the ANSWERS returned to them by the Right Hon. Lord GRENVILLE, his MAJESTY'S Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,

MY LORD,

I dispatch, by order of Gen. Bonaparte, First Consul of the French Republic, a Messenger to London: he is the bearer of a letter from the First Consul of the Republic, to his Majesty the King of England. I request you to give the necessary orders that he may be enabled to deliver it directly into your own hands. This step, in itself, announces the importance of its object.

Accept, my Lord, the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed)

CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

Paris, the 5th Nivose, 8th Year of the French Republic, Dec. 25, 1799.

FRENCH REPUBLIC—SOVEREIGNTY
of the PEOPLE—LIBERTY—
EQUALITY.

BONAPARTE, First Consul of the Republic, to His MAJESTY the KING of GREAT BRITAIN and of IRELAND.

Paris, the 5th Nivose, 8th Year of the Republic.

Called by the wishes of the French Nation to occupy the First Magistracy of the Republic, I think it proper, on entering into office, to make a direct communication of it to your Majesty.

The War which for eight years has ravaged the four quarters of the world, must it be eternal? Are there no means of coming to an understanding?

How can the two most enlightened Nations of Europe, powerful and strong beyond what their safety and independence require, sacrifice to ideas of vain greatness, the benefits of commerce, internal prosperity, and the happiness of families? How is it that they do not feel that Peace is of the first necessity, as well as of the first glory?

These sentiments cannot be foreign to the heart of your Majesty, who reigns over a free Nation, and with the sole view of rendering it happy.

Your Majesty will only see in this overture my sincere desire to contribute efficaciously, for the second time, to a general Pacification, by a step, speedy, entirely of confidence, and disengaged from those forms which, necessary perhaps to disguise the dependence of weak States, prove only in those which are strong the mutual desire of deceiving each other.

France and England, by the abuse of their strength, may still, for a long time, for the misfortune of all nations, retard the period of their being exhausted. But I will venture to say it, the fate of all civilized Nations is attached to the termination of a War which involves the whole world.

Of your Majesty,

(Signed) BONAPARTE.

Downing-street, Jan. 4, 1800.

SIR,

I have received and laid before the King the two letters which you have transmitted to me, and his Majesty, seeing no reason to depart from those forms which have long been established in Europe for transacting business with Foreign States, has commanded me to return,

return, in his name, the Official Answer which I send you herewith inclosed.

I have the honour to be,

With high consideration, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) GRENVILLE,

To the Minister for Foreign Affairs,

Sc. Sc. at Paris.

NOTE.

The King has given frequent proofs of his sincere desire for the re-establishment of secure and permanent tranquillity in Europe. He neither is, nor has been engaged in any contest for a vain and false glory. He has had no other view than that of maintaining, against all aggression, the rights and happiness of all his subjects.

For these he has contended against an unprovoked attack; and for the same objects he is still obliged to contend; nor can he hope that this necessity could be removed by entering, at the present moment, into negotiation with those whom a fresh Revolution has so recently placed in the Exercise of Power in France.—Since no real advantage can arise from such negotiation to the great and desirable object of General Peace, until it shall distinctly appear that those causes have ceased to operate, which originally produced the War, and by which it has since been protracted, and, in more than one instance, renewed.

The same system, to the prevalence of which France justly ascribes all her present miseries, is that which has also involved the rest of Europe in a long and destructive warfare, of a nature long since unknown to the practice of civilized nations.

For the extension of this system, and for the extermination of all established Governments, the resources of France have from year to year, and in the midst of the most unparalleled distress, been lavished and exhausted. To this indiscriminate spirit of destruction, the Netherlands, the United Provinces, the Swiss Cantons, his Majesty's ancient Friends and Allies, have successively been sacrificed. Germany has been ravaged; Italy, though now rescued from its invaders, has been made the scene of unbounded rapine and anarchy. His Majesty has himself been compelled to maintain an arduous and burthenome contest for the independence and existence of his kingdoms.

Nor have these calamities been confined to Europe alone: they have been

extended to the most distant quarters of the world, and even to countries so remote both in situation and interest from the present contest, that the very existence of such a war was perhaps unknown to those who found themselves suddenly involved in all its horrors.

While such a system continues to prevail, and while the blood and treasure of a numerous and powerful Nation can be lavished in its support, experience has shewn that no defence but that of open and steady hostility can be availing. The most solemn treaties have only prepared the way for fresh aggression; and it is to a determined resistance alone that is now due whatever remains in Europe of stability for property, for personal liberty, for social order, or for the free exercise of religion.

For the security, therefore, of these essential objects, his Majesty cannot place his reliance on the mere renewal of general professions of pacific dispositions. Such professions have been repeatedly held out by all those who have successively directed the resources of France to the destruction of Europe; and whom the present Rulers have declared to have been all from the beginning, and uniformly, incapable of maintaining the relations of amity and peace.

Greatly, indeed, will his Majesty rejoice whenever it shall appear that the danger to which his own dominions, and those of his Allies, have been so long exposed, has really ceased; whenever he shall be satisfied that the necessity of resistance is at an end; that, after the experience of so many years of crimes and miseries, better principles have ultimately prevailed in France; and that all the gigantic projects of ambition, and all the restless schemes of destruction, which have endangered the very existence of civil society, have at length been finally relinquished; but the conviction of such a change, however agreeable to his Majesty's wishes, can result only from experience, and from the evidence of facts.

The best and most natural pledge of its reality and permanence would be the restoration of that line of Princes which for so many centuries maintained the French Nation in prosperity at home, and in consideration and respect abroad. Such an event would at once have removed, and will at any time remove, all obstacles in the way of negotiation or Peace. It would confirm to France the unmolested

unmolested enjoyment of its antient territory, and it would give to all the other nations of Europe, in tranquillity and peace, that security which they are now compelled to seek by other means.

But, desirable as such an event must be both to France and to the world, it is not to this mode exclusively, that his Majesty limits the possibility of secure and solid Pacification. His Majesty makes no claim to prescribe to France what shall be the form of her Government, or in whose hands she shall vest the authority necessary for conducting the affairs of a great and powerful nation.

His Majesty looks only to the security of his own dominions and those of his Allies, and to the general safety of Europe. Whenever he shall judge that such security can in any manner be attained, as resulting either from the internal situation of that country, from whose internal situation the danger has arisen, or from such other circumstances of whatever nature as may produce the same end, his Majesty will eagerly embrace the opportunity to concert with his Allies the means of immediate and general Pacification.

Unhappily no such security hitherto exists; no sufficient evidence of the principles by which the new Government will be directed; no reasonable ground by which to judge of its stability. In this situation it can for the present only remain for his Majesty to pursue, in conjunction with other Powers, those exertions of just and defensive War, which his regard to the happiness of his subjects will never permit him either to continue beyond the necessity in which they originated, or to terminate on any other grounds, than such as may best contribute to the secure enjoyment of their Tranquillity, their Constitution, and their Independence.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

*Downing Street, Jan. 4, 1800.
To the Minister for Foreign Affairs,
&c. &c. &c. at Paris.*

[For the Second Part of this Correspondence, see page 56.]

DEC. 23. Paris papers arrived, which brought the important intelligence that the Archduke Charles of Austria had positively refused to agree to an armistice along the whole course of the Rhine, for six months, proposed by the French. This denial on the part of his Serene Highness is stated to proceed from a reconciliation that has taken

place between the Austrians and Russians; or at least from the circumstance of Suworow having received instructions not to continue his retreat. It is the received opinion that the retrograde march of the Russians is actually stopped, and that a plan is concerted for making a combined attack on France by the Swiss frontier as soon as the season shall permit the renewal of hostilities.

GENOA, DEC. 11. Coni capitulated on the 3d. The capitulation was signed by the Prince of Lechtenstein and General Clement. The garrison are prisoners of war, and are to be sent to the Austrian dominions. They marched out on the 4th of December, and laid down their arms on the glacis.

The garrison amounted to upwards of 2500 men, and the fortress was supplied with 180 pieces of cannon.

DEC. 31. Paris papers were received. They contain an official account from Italy, stating that the French General St. Cyr had repulsed the Austrian corps of Gen. Klenau, in an attempt made by the latter upon the Bochetta, near Genoa, covering the field of battle with killed, and taking 1800 prisoners, with four pieces of cannon.—80 vessels with provisions had arrived in the Genoese ports.

Bonaparte presented General St. Cyr with a handsome sash, which he is to wear in battle, as a testimony of his satisfaction at the above victory.

Bonaparte has also published the following address to the French soldiers:

“Soldiers! In promising peace to the French people, I have been your organ. I know your valour. You are the same men who conquered Holland, the Rhine, Italy, and made peace under the walls of astonished Vienna. Soldiers! it is no longer your frontiers that you must defend; *it is the enemy's states that must be invaded.* There is none who has not made several campaigns, who does not know that the most essential quality of a soldier is to know how to support privation with constancy: several years of bad administration cannot be repaired in a day. As First Magistrate of the Republic, it will be pleasing to make known to the whole nation the corps which shall deserve, by their discipline and valour, to be proclaimed the Supporters of the Country.—Soldiers! when it shall be time, *I will be in the midst of you;* and astonished Europe shall remember that you are a race of brave men.”

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

DECEMBER 19.

A COURT of Proprietors of the Bank was held for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposals of the Minister to renew the Charter of the Bank for twenty-one years, from the expiration of the present term, in consequence of a loan of 3,000,000*l.* without interest, for six years, to be then paid, or at any time after the three per cents. consols shall rise to 80, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on such part of the six years as the three per cents. shall be at that height. Mr. Hoare disapproved of the proposal, and moved that the question be adjourned for three weeks, to give time to consider of the subject. After a short debate, this motion was agreed to. The Court at the same time agreed to a Loan of One Million to Government, on an issue of Exchequer Bills, payable out of the four first instalments of the Loan for the service of the ensuing year. Mr. Sanson wished to know the state of the advances of the Bank to Government. The Chairman answered, that they were 5,125,000*l.* being 3,000,000*l.* less than at this time twelvemonth.

JAN. 24, 1800. By letters received from Baltimore, dated the 21st Dec. we are much concerned to learn the death of that great and good character, General Washington, who died of an inflammation in his throat on the 14th of the same month, at his seat at Mount Vernon, in the 68th year of his age, after an illness of only 23 hours.

The House of Representatives of America, after expressing the deepest regret at the death of Gen. Washington, entered into the following Resolutions on the 19th Dec.—“That this House will wait on the President of the United States, in condolence of this mournful event. That the Speaker's Chair be shrouded with black during the Session.”—On the same day a Message from the President was received, communicating a letter from Tobias Lear, Esq. private secretary to General Washington:

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

“The letter herewith transmitted will inform you, that it has pleased Divine Providence to remove from this

life our excellent Fellow-Citizen George Washington, by the purity of his character, and a long series of services to his country, rendered illustrious through the world. It remains for an affectionate and grateful people, in whose hearts he can never die, to pay suitable honour to his memory.

“JOHN ADAMS.”

Mount Vernon, Dec. 15, 1799.

“SIR—It is with inexpressible grief that I have to announce to you the death of the great and good General Washington. He died last evening, between ten and eleven o'clock, after a short illness of about 24 hours. His disorder was an inflammatory sore throat, which proceeded from a cold, of which he made but little complaint on Friday. On Saturday morning, about three o'clock, he became ill. Doctor Craick attended him in the morning, and Doctor Dick, of Alexandria, and Doctor Brown, of Port Tobacco, were soon after called in. Every medical assistance was offered, but without the desired effect. His last scene corresponded with the whole tenour of his life. Not a groan nor a complaint escaped him in extreme distress. With perfect resignation, and a full possession of his reason, he closed his well-spent life. I have the honour to be, &c.

“TOBIAS LEAR.”

The President of the United States.

General Washington's funeral was celebrated on the 18th of December, with every mark of honour and regret so justly due to his virtues. A great multitude of persons assembled at Mount Vernon, to pay their last melancholy duty to this distinguished man. His corpse lay in state in the portico. On the ornament, at the head of the coffin, was inscribed *Surge ad Judicium*—about the middle of the coffin, *Gloria Deo*—and on the silver plate, “General George Washington, departed this life on the 14th of December, '99, *Æt.* 68.” When the procession, which exhibited much solemn grandeur, had arrived at the bottom of the elevated lawn, on the banks of the Potomack, where the family vault is placed, the cavalry halted, and the infantry marched towards the Mount, and

formed

formed their lines. The Clergy, the Masonic Brothers, and the Citizens descended to the vault, and the funeral service of the Church was performed.—The firing was continued from the vessel in the river. Three general discharges by the infantry, the cavalry, and eleven pieces of artillery, which lined the banks of the Potomack back of the vault, paid the last tribute to the entombed Com-

mander in Chief of the Armies of the United States, and to the venerable departed hero. The General Assembly of Maryland have requested, that a day of mourning, humiliation, and prayer, may be appointed: scarfs and hat-bands were to be worn by the Governor, the Senate, and all the Officers of State and Government during the whole of the present Session.

MARRIAGES.

AT Auchinleck, Scotland, William Boswell, esq. to Miss Elizabeth Boswell, daughter of the late James Boswell, esq.

Capt. T. G. Shordland, of the royal navy, to Miss E. Tonkins, of Plymouth.

Capt. John White, of the royal navy, to Miss Schank, daughter of Commissioner Schank.

Sir John Smith, bart. of Sydling House, Dorsetshire, to Miss Morland, eldest daughter of Thos. Morland, esq. of Court Lodge, Kent.

Colonel Lake, of the guards, to Lady Graham.

The Rev. Robert Moore, son of the Arch-

bishop of Canterbury, to Miss Bell, of Workington, Northumberland.

Francis Vesey, esq. barrister at law, to Miss Lloyd.

The Hon. Richard King to Miss Ross.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Clinton to the Hon. Susan Charteris, daughter of Lord Elcho.

George Jerningham, esq. to Miss Frances Sulyard.

James Cobb, esq. of the East India House, to Miss Stanfell.

The Rev. T. W. Champness to Miss Macnamara.

Sir Charles Mill, bart. to Miss Morhead,

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

DECEMBER 8, 1799.

MR. Richard Rowe, of Fleet street, aged 67 years.

Lately, at Edinburgh, the celebrated Professor Joseph Black, M. D. (See an Account of this Gentleman, and a Portrait of him, Vol. XXII. p. 83.)

12. Capt. Towers, of the Suffex fencible cavalry.

At Bristol Hot Wells, aged 76, Daniel Gahan, esq. M. P. for Wicklow.

13. At Peterhead, the Rev. John Allan, episcopal clergyman in Edinburgh.

14. At Stoke, near Guildford, Mr. Geo. Freeland, formerly a stationer near Lincoln's-inn.

15. Sir David Ogilvy, of Barras, bart.

17. Mr. Nathaniel Godbold, of Bloomsbury-square, in his 69th year, proprietor and inventor of the Vegetable Balsam.

The Rev. Thomas Hayler, M. A. one of the senior fellows of King's College, Cambridge. Admitted fellow 1765, B. A. 1770, M. A. 1773. He was one of the preachers at Whitehall, and published two sermons preached at the chapel there. He also published "Remarks on Mr. Hume's Dialogues on Natural Religion," 8vo. 1780.

At Bristol Hot Wells, in her 22d year, Miss Amelia White, daughter of Charles White, esq. of Lincoln, and niece to Sir Robert Bernard, bart.

18. Mrs. Pitt, formerly of Covent Garden theatre, in the 79th year of her age.

Lately, William Beak Brand, esq. of Polstead Hall, Suffolk, a justice of peace for that county.

Lately, the Rev. Hugh Palmer, rector of Kettlethorp, Lincolnshire, aged 66.

19. At Southampton, Gen. D'Auvergne, formerly equerry to the King. He was uncle to the Prince of Bouillon.

At Lutterworth, in his 80th year, Mr. Shuckburgh.

John Skerril, of Algakirk, in the county of Lincoln, in his 68th year.

Ray Beckwith, M. D. of York, in his 39th year.

20. John Mountfort, esq. of High-street, Worcester.

John Wallis, esq. alderman of Newcastle.

At Bath, P. Chester, esq. late governor of West Florida, in his 82d year.

Capt. French, of the Somersetshire fencible cavalry.

21. At Wimpole-street, in his 89th year,

Sir James Napier, knt. F. R. S. and A. S. S. formerly inspector-general of his Majesty's hospitals in North America.

James Easton, esq. an alderman and justice of Salisbury, in his 77th year.

22. At Bath, in his 74th year, Philip Affleck, esq. admiral of the white. He was made captain in 1759; rear-admiral, 1787; vice admiral, 1793, and full admiral, 1795.

23. At Boghead, near Elgin, Scotland, Capt. John Gordon, late of Laggan.

24. Mr. Barnett, surgeon and man mid-wife in Tottenham-court-road.

Mr. Thos. Wood, jun. son of the printer of the Shrewsbury Chronicle, and one of the Shrewsbury yeomanry cavalry in Captain Powys's troop.

Mr. Thomas Manning, London-street, Greenwich.

25. Mr. James Margetson, Fenchurch-buildings, Fenchurch-street.

Mr. Edward Hill, mason, of Hill-street, Berkeley-square.

26. Mr. Roger Williams, woollen-draper, Bath.

27. At Greenwich, Mr. Thos. Lambert, in his 77th year.

At Witley, near Potterne, Wilts, the Rev. Dr. Kent, aged 87, fellow of Merton College, Oxford.

28. Mr. William Ashby, of Woodmanstone, Surrey.

Thomas Fletcher, esq. of Great Ealing, aged 70 years.

Mrs. Combe, wife of Dr. Combe, of Bloomsbury-square.

Lately, at Cawdor Castle, in Nairnshire, Scotland, Elizabeth Rose, who had reached the uncommon age of 112 years. For many years she had lived a most faithful servant in that old castle, and Lord and Lady Cawdor ordered every care to be taken of her which her situation required. Her eye-sight having failed some years ago, her daughter was brought into the castle to take care of her; but having been left alone in her room, her cloaths caught fire, and she was burnt in so terrible a manner that she died in a few hours.

29. At Islington, aged 96, Mr. Thomas Smith, many years receiver of Christ's Hospital; and a week after, Mrs. Mary Smith, his widow, aged 82 years.

In Tavistock-row, Covent-garden, in his 80th year, Thos. Major, esq. engraver to his Majesty, and for 40 years engraver to the stamp office.

30. Mrs. Watson, mother of Sir Charles Watson, bart. of Swafham, Cambridgeshire, aged 81.

Mrs. Nichols, mother of Sir John Nichols.

31. Mr. Edward Lodder, of Little Moor-fields.

John Le Coq, jun. of John-street, Bedford-row.

Lately, William Nixon, esq. of Reading. He was senior alderman of Calcutta when it was taken by Suraja Dowla in 1756.

JANUARY 1, 1800. The Rev. Dr. Geo. Hunt, a dissenting minister, aged 48.

At Edinburgh, the Rev. Mr. Henry Lundie, late one of the ministers of that city.

Mr. William Cortis, merchant, at Glasgow. At Springfield-place, Horsham, Suffex, Samuel Blunt, esq.

2. Thos. Fitzhugh, esq. an East India director.

Mr. Charles Winchester, messenger to Earl Spencer at the Admiralty.

Lately, the Rev. John Lewis, B. D. rector of Sandon, in Essex, and formerly fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Scott, of Watton, in Norfolk, rector of Merton, and vicar of Tottington.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Steers, vicar of Ilsham, Cambridgeshire.

Lately, at Carrickmacross, Ireland, aged 117 years, Mr. James Wilson.

3. Sir William Musgrave, bart. commissioner for auditing public accounts, F. R. S. F. A. S. and one of the trustees of the British Museum.

Mr. Andron, of the general post office, and clerk of the Bristol road.

At Brightelmstone, Suffex, John Ingram, esq. formerly of London, merchant, aged 71 years.

4. In Sloane-street, Edward Saunders, esq. of Little Court, Hertfordshire, late a member of the government at Madras.

James Jones, esq. Craven-place, Kentish-town.

At Tiverton, Devonshire, the Rev. Richard Broadley, M. A. fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

At Appin House, Argyleshire, Sir Alex. Dalmahoy, bart.

5. Mr. James Roweswill, of the public office, Shadwell.

At Reading, Ashburnham Newman Toll, captain of the Berkshire militia, only son of the late Rear Admiral Toll.

Mr. John Santer, Chancery lane.

Dr. Samuel Cooper, minister of Great Yarmouth, and rector of Morley and Great Yelverton in Norfolk, in his 61st year. He was formerly fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1760; M. A. 1763; and D. D. 1772.

Dr. Cooper was author of

(1) Definitions and Axioms relative to Charity, Charitable Institutions, and Poor Laws, 8vo. 1764.

(2) A Let-

(2) A Letter to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Gloucester; in which the Divine Legation of Moses is vindicated as well from the Misrepresentations of his Lordship's Friends, as the Misrepresentations of his Lordship's Enemies; and in which his Lordship's Merits as a Writer are clearly proved to be far superior to the Encomiums of his warmest Admirers, 8vo. 1766.

(3) The Power of Christianity over the malignant Passions asserted, the real Causes of Perfection among Christians, and the true Grounds of mutual Forbearance in Religious Opinions explained. A Sermon preached at Cambridge Nov. 3, 1776, 4to.

(4) The Necessity and Truth of the three principal Revelations demonstrated from the Gradations of Science and the Progress of the Mental Faculties. A Sermon preached at the Commencement, Cambridge, June 29, 1777, 4to.

(5) Erroneous Opinions concerning Providence refuted; the true Notions stated; and illustrated by the Events which have lately happened to this Nation. A Sermon preached at Yarmouth Feb. 8, 1782.

(6) An Address to Persons after Confirmation, pointing out the Means of attaining Christian Perfection and True Happiness, delivered Aug. 24, 1783, 12mo.

(7) Consolation to the Mourner, and Instruction both to Youth and Old Age, from the early Death of the Righteous; occasioned by the Death of his eldest Daughter, 12mo. 1786.

(8) The Consistency of Man's Free Agency with God's Fore-knowledge in the Government of the World proved and illustrated, in a Sermon preached April 23, 1789, on his Majesty's Recovery, 4to.

(9) The Necessity and Duty of the early Instruction of Children in the Christian Religion evinced and enforced. A Sermon preached at Yarmouth June 20, 1790, 4to.

(10) The one great Argument for the Truth of Christianity from a single Prophecy evinced in a new Explanation of the 7th Chapter of Isaiah, and in a general Retutation of the Interpretations of former Commentators.

(11) A Letter to the Clergy of Norfolk upon the Abolition of Tythes. In which the Schemes proposed for an Equivalent are examined, 8vo.

(12) A Full Refutation of the Reasons advanced in Defence of the Petition for the Abolition of Subscription to the Articles and Liturgy. By no Bigot to nor against the Church of England, 8vo.

(13) Explanations of different Texts of Scripture, in four Dissertations. I. On Eternal Punishment. II. On Christ's cursing

the Fig Tree. III. On Mis-Translations. IV. On Christ's Temptation, 8vo.

(14) The First Principles of Civil and Ecclesiastical Government delineated (in Two Parts) in Letters to Dr. Priestley, occasioned by his to Mr. Burke, 8vo. 1791.

Mr. Michael Power, of Lime-street.

6. At Parkgate, in her way from Ireland to London, Mrs. Phillips, daughter of Dr. Burney, and wife of Major Phillips, of the marines.

At Mamhead, in the county of Devon, aged 72, the Right Hon. Wilmott Vaughan, earl of Lisburne, in the kingdom of Ireland. He represented his native county of Cardigan near 40 years.

At Bath, Henry Langford Brown, esq. of Comb Satchfield, near Exeter, a captain in the East Devon militia.

The Rev. William Jones, of Nayland, rector of Paston, Northamptonshire. He was of University College, Oxford, which he left early after taking his first degree. In 1773 he became M. A. and being with Bishop Horne early at the University, was appointed one of his chaplains. He was author of

(1) A Full Answer to the Essay on Spirit, 8vo. 1753.

(2) The Catholic Doctrine of a Trinity proved by above one hundred short and clear Arguments expressed in the Terms of the Holy Scripture, compared after a Manner entirely new. 8vo. 1757.

(3) An Essay on the First Principles of Natural Philosophy; wherein the Use or Natural Means or Second Causes in the Economy of the Material World is demonstrated from Reason, Experiments of various Kinds, and the Testimony of Antiquity, 4to. 1762.

(4) Remarks on the Principles and Spirit of a Work, entitled The Confessional; being a Sequel to the 2d Edition of the Full Answer to the Essay on Spirit, 8vo. 1770.

(5) Zoologia Ethica: a Dissertation concerning the Moral Distinction of Animals into Clean and Unclean. Being an Attempt to explain to Christians the Wisdom, Morality, and Use of that Institution, 8vo. 1771.

(6) Three Dissertations on Life and Death, 8vo. 1771.

(7) Observations in a Journey to Paris by Way of Flanders in August 1776, 2 Vols. 12mo. 1777.

(8) The Fear of God, and Benefits of Civil Obedience. Two Sermons preached at Harwich, in Essex, June 21, 1778. 8vo. 1778.

(9) Physiological Dissertations; or, Discourses on the Natural Philosophy of the Elements, &c. 4o. 1781.

(10) Sermon

(10) Sermon preached at the Meeting of the Sons of the Clergy May 16, 1782. 4to. 1782.

(11) The Religious Use of Botanical Philosophy. A Sermon preached at St. Leonard, Shoreditch, June 1, 1784, 4to. 1784.

(12) Considerations on the Nature and Economy of Beasts and Cattle. A Sermon preached at St. Leonard, Shoreditch, May 17, 1785, 4to. 1785.

(13) A Course of Lectures on the Figurative Language of the Holy Scriptures, and the Interpretation of it from the Scripture itself, delivered at Nayland Parish Church in 1786. To which are added, Four Lectures on the Relation between the Old and New Testaments, as it is set forth in the Epistle to the Hebrews; and a single Lecture at St. Leonard, Shoreditch, in Whitfun-week, 1787, 8vo. 1787.

(14) Popular Commotions considered as Signs of the approaching End of the World. A Sermon preached at Canterbury Sept. 20, 1789, 4to. 1789.

(15) Sermons on Moral and Religious Subjects, 2 Vols. 8vo. 1790.

(16) The Man of Sin. A Sermon preached at Spring Gardens and Oxford Chapel, 8vo. 1794.

(17) Memoirs of the Life, Studies, and Writings of the Rt. Rev. George Horne, D. D. late Lord Bishop of Norwich, 8vo. 1795.

The Rev. Robert Edwards, rector of Oving, near Chichester.

7. Sir Edward Baynton, bart. of Spy park, Wilts, aged 90 years.

Richard Browne Clark, esq. of the Northamptonshire militia.

At Exeter, William Tait, esq. advocate, representative in parliament for the borough of Stirling.

8. At Bath, the Rev. David Horndon, A.M. rector of St. Dominick in Cornwall, and formerly fellow of Exeter College.

At Bath, George Williams, esq.

David Frazer, esq. late resident commissary at Martinique

Mrs. Ann Stephens, wife of Francis Stephens, esq. one of the commissioners of the victualling office, and sister of Vice-Admiral Bligh.

Lately, at St. Albans, Richard Rose, esq. formerly of Chard, in Somersetshire.

9. In Grosvenor-place, Hugh Valence Jones, esq. comptroller general of the customs, and formerly one of the commissioners of the revenue in Ireland. He was nephew of the first Earl of Hardwicke, and had for many years been one of the under secretaries of state, and private secretary to the Duke of Newcastle during his administration.

Lately, at Westhorp House, near Marlow, Bucks, Thos. Wilkin son, esq.

10. The Rev. Dr. William Dowson, principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, to which he was chosen in 1787.

In Clarges-street, Piccadilly, the Rev. Hon. Henry Roper, Lord Teynham. He was born May 3, 1764.

Mr. Charles Edward Whitehouse, of the custom house.

11. At Mr. Coke's, at Holkham, in Norfolk, Charles Nevinston Viscount Andover, eldest son of the Earl of Suffolk. He was born May 13, 1775. Returning from shooting on the 5th, he handed to his servant his fowling-piece, which went off at the instant, and the shot penetrated his right side and lungs. He survived only three days. His lady was Mr. Coke's daughter.

At Dublin, Dr. William Newcome, archbishop of Armagh. He was of Hertford College, Oxford, where he took the degrees of M. A. Oct. 19, 1753; B. D. Oct. 30, 1765; and D. D. Nov. 6, 1765. He was in the 71st year of his age, and had successfully filled the sees of Dromore 1766, Ossory 1775, and Waterford 1779, till he was advanced to the primacy by Earl Fitzwilliam in January 1795. He was buried in New College Chapel, Dublin. Dr. N. was private tutor to Mr. Fox when that gentleman was at college. A wound which he at that time accidentally received in one of his arms soon caused an amputation to take place. He received the bishoprick of Waterford during his pupil's administration. He was author of

(1) A Sermon on the Anniversary of the Irish Rebellion, 4to. 1767.

(2) Opposition between Scripture and Prophecy stated. A Sermon preached before the House of Lords, Nov. 5, 1769, 4to.

(3) A Sermon before the Trustees of Irish Protestant Schools, 1772, 4to.

(4) An Harmony of the Gospels, fo. 1778.

(5) The Duration of our Lord's Ministry particularly considered, in Reply to a Letter from Dr. Priestley on that Subject, prefixed to his English Harmony of the Evangelists, 12mo. 1780.

(6) Observations on our Lord's Conduct as a divine Instructor, and on the Excellence of his moral Character, 4to. 1782.

(7) An Attempt towards an improved Version, a metrical Arrangement, and an Explanation of the Twelve Minor Prophets, 4to. 1785.

12. Mr. William Carlton, postmaster at Chichester.

Charles Newton, esq. of Assembly-row, Epping forest.

13. Sir Paul Peckett, bart.

At Edinburgh, Dr. James Macknight, one of the ministers of that city. He was author of

(1) A Harmony of the Four Gospels. In which the Natural Order of each is preserved. With a Paraphrase and Notes, 4to. 1756.

(2) The Truth of the Gospel History shewed, in Three Books, 4to. 1764.

(3) A New Literal Translation from the Original of the Apostle Paul's First and Second Epistles to the Thessalonians, with a Commentary and Notes, 4to. 1787.

(4) A Literal Translation from the Original Greek of all the Apostolical Epistles: with a Commentary and Notes, philological, critical, explanatory and practical. To which is added, a History of the Life of the Apostle Paul, 4 Vols. 4to. 1795.

Lately, Mr. Hugh Pullet, aged 71, above 30 years clerk of St. Peter le Poor.

15. In Clarges street, John Udney, esq. late his Majesty's consul-general at Leghorn.

At Stockwell, Philip Cox, esq.

16. William Pringle, esq. of Rathbone-place.

Lady Elizabeth Worsley, widow of the late Sir Thos. Worsley, bart. in her 69th year.

At Sidmouth, Capt. James Duff, of the guards, nephew to the Earl of Fife.

At Milbank-street, Westminster, aged 84, Mr. Richard Pearce, brewer.

John Thistleton, esq. late commodore of the East India Company's marine at Bombay.

The Rev. Mr. Bowen, chaplain of Bride-well and Bethlem hospitals, of the last of which he printed an account. He was author of some sermons.

Lately, at Gosport, an aged seaman named Edward Hardcastle. He was celebrated for the following exploit:—During the visit which the Duke of York paid to Admiral Rodney on board the Marlborough in 1761, he got on the very top of the vane of the main-mast, and stood there on his head, waving his hat several times with his foot. He received a present from his Royal Highness, with a request not to repeat so dangerous a proof of his dexterity.

Lately, at Armathwaite, in the county of Cumberland, William Brownrigg, M. D. F. R. S. in his 90th year. He was educated at Leyden, and practised many years as a physician at Whitehaven, but retired long ago to his family seat near Keswick, where he died. He was author of

(1) Dissert. Inaug. de praxi Medica in-cunda, 4to. Lugd. Batav. 1737.

(2) The Art of making Common Salt, 8vo. 1748.

(3) An Experimental Enquiry concerning

the mineral elastic Spirit contained in the Waters of Spa in Germany, as well as into the mephitic Qualities of that Spirit, Phil. Transf. Vol. 55.

(4) Considerations on the Means of preventing the Communication of pestilential Contagion, and on eradicating it in infected Places, 4to. 1771.

17. Barrington Lewis, esq. second son of Matthew Lewis, esq. of the war office.

Mr. Geo. Henry Mortimer, attorney at law.

19. Mr. William Browning, many years porter to the late Marquis of Hertford, and household trumpeter to his Majesty, in his 105th year.

William Aldridge, esq. at Stroud.

20. At the salt office, Somerset place, William Rissoan, esq.

William Smyth, esq. chief clerk at the pay office in the dock-yard, Chatham.

At Streatham, John Macnamara, esq. auditor to the Duke of Bedford.

22. George Steevens, esq. at Hampstead, F. R. S. and F. A. S. aged 64. (A further account will be given of this gentleman.)

At Margate, Thos Brown, esq. of Fen-church street.

At Carshalton, in his 77th year, Mr. John Walton, one of the oldest solicitors in London.

23. Mr. Michael Milliken, of Richmond-green, aged 75.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Beauvais, in his 93d year, Preville, the admirable French comic actor and friend of Garrick. He had long meditated the publication of a treatise on the French Comedy, and on the science of acting. But latterly he became blind, and his head being at times deranged, from the horrors of which he was witness in 1793, the pursuit of this interesting work was of necessity abandoned.

DEC. 31, 1799. At Abloville, in the department of the Lower Seine, where he had lived in great retirement, and in a state bordering on want, Monsieur Marmontel, author of Belisarius, Moral Tales, and other literary performances. He died of an apoplexy. When, three years ago, he was nominated to the legislature, he went to the Electoral Assembly, and thanking his fellow citizens for this mark of respect, said to them, "You behold, my friends, a body enfeebled by age, but the heart of an honest man never grows old. He was ill only a few hours before he died. He has left a widow, and two children in very indifferent circumstances.

DEC. 11, 1799. At Berlin, at the age of 84, the celebrated Prussian General Know-belsdorf.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR JANUARY 1800.

Days	Bank Stock	per Ct. Reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols	per Ct. Scrip.	per Ct. 1777.	per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	per Ct. 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Ditto.
25																			
26																			
27																			
28																			
29	Sunday																		
30		61			77		17 $\frac{1}{4}$												
31	155	61			76 $\frac{7}{8}$		17 $\frac{3}{8}$	513-16											
1																			
2		62			77 $\frac{1}{8}$		17 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{7}{8}$											
3	155	61			76 $\frac{1}{8}$		17 $\frac{3}{8}$	513-16											
4		61			76		17 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{7}{8}$											
5	Sunday																		
6																			
7	154	61	60 $\frac{3}{4}$		76	89 $\frac{7}{8}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{7}{8}$											
8		61	60 $\frac{1}{4}$	a 61 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{7}{8}$											
9		61	60 $\frac{3}{4}$	a 61	76	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{3}{4}$												
10	156	61	60 $\frac{3}{4}$	a 61	76	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 11-16	5 $\frac{7}{8}$											
11		61	60 $\frac{1}{4}$	a 61	76	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 11-16	5 $\frac{1}{4}$											
12	Sunday																		
13		61	60 $\frac{3}{4}$	a 61 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 11-16												
14	155	61	60 $\frac{1}{4}$	a 61	77	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 11-16												
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23	157	61	60 $\frac{3}{4}$	a 61	78	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	18						195 $\frac{1}{2}$						
24		61	60 $\frac{3}{4}$	a 61	77 $\frac{7}{8}$	91	17 $\frac{1}{4}$						195						

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