

# T H E

# European Magazine,

## For MARCH 1800.

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The recommendation of T. R. shall not be neglected.

Several Poetical Pieces, intended for this Month, are obliged to be postponed.

Mr. O'Keefe's Piece came too late.

Wanley's Letter is received.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Feb. 15, to March 15.

[illegible]

## STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

FEBRUARY,							
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.				
26	29.86	34	N.E.	12	30.04	40	S.W.
27	29.94	33	N.E.	13	30.22	41	E.
28	30.02	31	E.N.E.	14	30.05	39	E.S.E.
				15	29.83	42	E.
				16	30.04	46	S.E.
MARCH.				17	30.13	42	N.
1	30.10	34	N.W.	18	30.04	40	N.
2	30.04	35	N.	19	30.16	39	N.
3	30.01	36	N.	20	30.28	37	N.
4	29.90	34	N.	21	30.29	44	N.
5	30.00	32	E.	22	30.32	43	N.
6	29.97	33	E.	23	30.27	44	N.E.
7	29.95	30	E.	24	30.18	49	S.W.
8	29.57	31	E.	25	30.10	43	E.
9	29.91	32	E.	26	29.97	45	F.
10	29.90	33	E.	27	29.87	52	S.
11	29.80	39	S.				



THE  
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,  
AND  
LONDON REVIEW,  
FOR MARCH 1800.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

TIME, which moderates the virulence of parties, has at length in its revolution brought on that period in which the life of this great man may be viewed free from those prejudices, both for and against him, which have been heretofore entertained. Death has put the seal to his fame, and his character and conduct will now be admitted to have been deserving of every tribute of praise which have been bestowed upon them. His coolness in danger, his firmness in distress, his moderation in the hour of victory, his resignation of power, and his meritorious deportment in private life, have established a name which will go down to posterity with those who have deserved well of their country—with those who are entitled to be considered the benefactors of mankind.

GEORGE WASHINGTON \* was the third son of Mr. Augustus Washington, a man of large property and distinguished reputation in the State of Virginia, where the family had been settled a considerable time. The ancestor of this Gentleman,

about the period of the Revolution, resided near Cave, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, where he possessed some property, which he disposed of, and afterwards invested the money in the purchase of lands in King George's County. At this place the Hero of America was born, on the 22d of February 1733. He was the eldest son by a second marriage, and was educated under the eye of his father by a private tutor, from whom he derived a slight tincture of Latin, a grammatical knowledge of his mother tongue, and the elements of mathematics. For a few years after leaving his tutor, he applied himself to the practical part of surveying, and was appointed surveyor to a certain district in Virginia; an employment rather creditable than lucrative. It however afforded him an opportunity of choosing some valuable tracts of land, and made him thoroughly acquainted with the frontier country †.

On the Governor and Council of Virginia receiving orders from England, in October 1753, to repel by force the encroachments of the French on the Western

\* He had four brothers, Lawrence, Samuel, John, and Charles, all Gentlemen of considerable landed property, and a sister who married Colonel Fielding Lewis. His elder brother, Lawrence, went out a Captain of the American troops raised for the Carthagena expedition, and married the daughter of the Hon. William Fairfax, of Belvoir, in Virginia, by whom he left one daughter; who dying young, as well as his second brother also dying without issue, the General succeeded to the family seat, which, in compliment to the gallant Admiral of that name, was called Mount Vernon, and is delightfully situated on the Potomack River, a few miles below Alexandria.

† For these facts we acknowledge ourselves indebted to "A Sketch of Mr. Washington's Life and Character, dated Maryland, May 3, 1779," appended "to a Poetical Epistle from an Inhabitant of the State of Maryland," printed at Annapolis, 1779.

frontiers, along the rivers Ohio and De Beuf, Mr. Washington, then a Major in the provincial service, and an Adjutant-General of their forces, was dispatched by General Dinwiddie with a letter to the Commander in Chief of the French on the Ohio, complaining of the inroads they were making in direct violation of the treaties then subsisting between the two Crowns; he had also instructions to treat with the Six Nations and other Western tribes of Indians, and to engage them to continue firm in their attachment to England. He set out on this perilous embassy, with about fifteen attendants, late in October 1753; and so far succeeded, that on his return with Monsieur de St. Pierre's answer, and his good success in the Indian negotiation, he was complimented with the thanks and approbation of his country. His journal of this whole transaction was published in Virginia\*, and does great credit to his industry, attention, and judgment; and it afterwards proved of infinite service to those who have been doomed to traverse the same inhospitable tracts.

Soon after this, the designs of the French becoming more manifest, and their movements and conduct more daring, orders were issued out by Administration for the Colonies to arm and unite in one confederacy. The Assembly of Virginia took the lead by voting a sum of money for the public service, and raising a regiment of four hundred men for the protection of the frontiers of the Colony. Major Washington, then about twenty-three years of age, was appointed to the command of this regiment; and, before the end of May, in the ensuing year, came up with a strong party of the French and Indians at a place called Red Stone, which he effectually routed, after having taken and killed fifty men. Among the prisoners were the celebrated woodman, Monsieur De La Force, and two other officers; from whom Colonel Washington had undoubted intelligence that the French force on the Ohio consisted of upwards of one thousand regulars and some hundreds of Indians. Upon this intelligence, although his little army was somewhat reduced, and entirely insufficient to act offensively against the French and Indians, yet he

pushed on towards his enemy to a good post; where, in order to wait the arrival of some expected succour from New York and Pennsylvania, he entrenched himself, and built a small fort, called Fort Necessity. At this post he remained unmolested, and without any succour, until the July following; when his small force, reduced now to less than three hundred, was attacked by an army of French and Indians of eleven hundred and upwards, under the command of the Sieur de Villiers. The Virginians sustained the attack of the enemy's whole force for several hours, and laid near two hundred of them dead in the field, when the French Commander, discouraged by such determined resolution, proposed the less dangerous method of dislodging his enemy by a parley, which ended in an honourable capitulation. It was stipulated that Colonel Washington should march away with all the honours of war, and be allowed to carry off all his military stores, effects, and baggage. This capitulation was violated from the ungovernable disposition of the savages, whom the French Commander could not restrain from plundering the provincials on the outset of their march, and from making a considerable slaughter of men, cattle, and horses. This breach of the capitulation was strongly remonstrated against by the British Ambassador at the Court of Versailles, and may be looked upon as the æra when the French Court began to unmask, and to avow (though in a clandestine manner) the conduct of their Governors and Officers in America; they redoubled their activity and diligence on the Ohio, and in other places, during the winter 1754 and the following spring. Virginia had determined to send out a larger force; the Forts Cumberland and London were built, and a camp was formed at Wills Creek, from thence to annoy the enemy on the Ohio. In these several services (particularly in the construction of the forts) Colonel Washington was principally employed, when he was summoned to attend General Braddock, who with his army arrived at Alexandria in Virginia, in May 1755. The design of sending out that army was to penetrate through the country to Fort Du Quesne (now Fort Pitt) by the

\* And in London under the title of "The Journal of Major George Washington, sent by the Hon. Robert Dinwiddie, Esq. his Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of Virginia, to the Commandant of the French forces on Ohio. To which are added, the Governor's Letter, and a Translation of the French Officer's Answer, with a New Map of the Country, as far as the Mississippi," 8vo. 1754.



route of Wills Creek; and as no person was better acquainted with the frontier country than Colonel Washington, and no one in the Colony enjoyed so well-established a military character, he was judged highly serviceable to General Braddock, and cheerfully quitted his command to act as a volunteer and aid-du camp under that unfortunate General. The particulars of the defeat and almost total ruin of Braddock's army, consisting of two thousand regular British forces and near eight hundred provincials, are too well known to need a repetition: it is allowed on all sides, that the haughty positive behaviour of the General; his high contempt of the provincial officers and soldiers; and his disdainful obtinacy in rejecting their advice; were the genuine causes of this fatal disaster. With what resolution and steadiness the provincials and their gallant Commander behaved on this trying occasion, and in covering the confused retreat of the army, let every British officer and soldier confess, who were rescued from slaughter on that calamitous day by their valour and conduct.

After General Braddock's disaster, the Colony of Virginia found it necessary to establish her militia, raise more men, strengthen her forts, undertake expeditions to check the incursions of the enemy, &c. &c. In all which important services Colonel Washington bore a principal share, and acquitted himself to the utmost satisfaction of his country, by displaying on every occasion the most persevering industry, personal courage, and military abilities. He was again

appointed to the command of the Virginia troops, and held it with signal credit till his resignation in 1759, when he married the young widow of Mr. Curtis, now his relict, with whom he is said to have had a fortune of twenty thousand pounds sterling in her own right, besides her dower in one of the principal estates in Virginia. From this period he became as assiduous to serve the state as a Senator, as he had hitherto been active to defend it as a Soldier. For several years he represented Frederick county, and had a seat for Fairfax county, at the time he was appointed by the Assembly, in conformity with the general wish of the people, to be one of their four delegates at the first general congress. It was with no small reluctance that he engaged again in the active scenes of life, especially as he took great delight in farming and improving his estate. When, however, it was at length determined in congress, after every step to an accommodation had failed, to repel by force the invasion from Great Britain, the eyes of the whole continent were immediately turned upon Mr. Washington. With one common voice he was called forth to the defence of the country, and it was perhaps his peculiar glory that scarce an individual was to be found that did not approve the choice, and place the firmest confidence in his integrity and abilities. He arrived at Cambridge, in New England, in July 1775, and there took the supreme command of the armies of America.

*(To be concluded in our next.)*

#### TO H. VIAGGIATORE,

IN ANSWER TO A PARAGRAPH IN THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE OF NOV. 1799.

THE hard treatment by a certain party of Ann, daughter of Sir John Webb, widow of James late Earl of Derwentwater, is in some measure shewn by Hume and other Authors of English History. She had issue, by the unfortunate Earl, John, son and heir, born about 1713, and Anne Maria, born after the death of her father in 1716. The Countess of Derwentwater, as guardian of her son, in the 4th year of George I. exhibited certain claims before the Commissioners (appointed by the Legislature) of several manors, lands, and hereditaments, in the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Durham, in his behalf. But being weary of the kingdom that had witnessed to much her mis-

fortunes, and which already had considerably impaired her health, she retired in a few years to Brussels, where she died A. D. 1723, of the age of about 30 years, and was buried at Louvaine, in the Church of the English regular Canonesses of St. Aulien.

The Commissioners as above, allowing the claims made in behalf of John Radclyffe, Esq. son and heir of James late Earl of Derwentwater, he, in consequence thereof, entered in full possession of the premises as tenant in tail male:—nothing more was done in that affair by the Legislature during his life, which however was but of short duration, he dying in 1731, unmarried, and under age. His sister, the Lady Anne Maria, soon after  
the

the death of her brother, had the sum of 30,000*l.* as a marriage portion, raised of the said estates, and on 2d May 1732 was married of Robert Lord Petre, by whom he had the present Lord Petre and three daughters.

On the death of John Radclyffe, Esq. without issue, the Crown again seized the estates of this persecuted family; Charles Radclyffe, Esq. his uncle, being his next heir, was then living in France attainted—and whom they took out of the way in 1746—but refused to give up the estates to his son the late Earl of Newburgh, though nothing in the laws of England could withhold them from him, as they descended to him in due course from his father to him, the same as they did to his cousin John Radcliffe, Esq. the late possessor, from his father. But, unfortunately, the Earl, on his return from France, was poor, and the consequent evil almost friendless. The party he had to contend with, was opulent by the wealth they had so unjustly kept from him; they knew too the little advantages he had to be acquainted with the laws of this country, and his right in them as a subject of the Crown of England: however the sum of 30,000*l.* were raised of part of the estate; 6,000*l.* of which was for his younger brother and sisters, the remainder for himself. The learned author of “The Rights of British Subjects,” in the appendix of which is stated some of the vile usage this family hath sustained, after clearly proving the late Earl of Newburgh to be a legal born subject of Great Britain, and the legality of his claim, says—“So, in this case, the act supposes the right of the E. of Newburgh to have been extinguished by his foreign birth, and the Parliament undertakes to confirm that extinguishment by *procuring the actual consent of the E. of N.* But if his right was not extinguished *ab initio*, or rather if his right ever had accrued, it is impossible, in the principles of the learned Chancellor (*Hutton*), for Parliament to have caused such an extinguishment, which it only meant to confirm. For if the Parliament meant to create such an extinguishment, or to take out of the E. of N. the right to be a natural born subject of England, which was actually vested in him, then will neither common sense or common justice warrant any other conclusion, than that he was most infamously deceived, and insidiously treated into the bargain; nothing else can be said of a transaction or bargain in which one party intends to draw in the

other to part with an interest, which he knew not he had in him, and which was in no manner expressed in the terms of the bargain. Esau, when pressed with faintness and hunger, parted with his first birth-right for a mess of broth; but he did it so far with his eyes open, as to know that he had his first birth-right in him: for he saith—Lo! I die; what will the first birth-right avail me?—But the E. of N. knew not that he had in him the first birth-right, and therefore could not be said to have sold it, even as Esau did.” Again, “If he has any right to the estates in question, it is to be tenant in tail thereof; which entail he might have barred the first term after his title accrued; in this supposition, the E. of N. must be considered as parting with a present interest for about one-tenth part of its value; the respect due to the Legislature forbids us on one hand to conclude that they over-reached and misled a distressed man upon false pretences, in an open bargain; and, on the other hand, the very dictates of Nature will not permit us to adopt the opposite conclusion, that he voluntarily accepted of 24,000*l.* instead of 200,000*l.* for which the estates would have probably then sold. The E. of N. is not made an alien by this act, if he was not so by any former act. The doctrine laid down in the foregoing sheets it is hoped is conclusive he is no alien.”

The Right Hon. Representative of this noble Family, by his beneficence and hospitality to the poor in the country honoured with his residence, is a pattern worthy of imitation by the Nobility and Gentry of superior fortunes: and is a true model of the hospitality of his illustrious ancestors.

The ancestors of this branch of the Radclyffes, previous to their settling in the county of Cumberland, had been for some generations hereditary Stewards and Ministers of the forests of Blackburnshire and Bowland, in the Coun. Pal. of Lancaster; but after having married the heir of Sir — Clithero, of Clithero Castle, where they also resided some time, a younger branch of that marriage settled in the northern part of the county of York, and for some ages bore the arms of Clithero: but the elder branch marrying Margaret, sole daughter and heiress of Thos. Daniel, Esq. (by her mother Isabel de Colville, who was descended of the Balcells, Gernons, Morville, &c. &c.) who brought and entailed on the Radclyffes the manors of Aykton (their residence), Rawcliffe, and Burgh on the Sands,



Sands, in Com. Cumberland. In succeeding generations, temp. H. 5. a younger son of this family married the heiress of the Derwentwater estates in this county. The seat of the Radclyffes, after this marriage, was at an ancient castellated mansion, situate near the south-eastern extremity of the Derwent Lakes, and doubtless was called Derwentwater Castle, as well from its situation as from its ancient Lords, inhabitants; but for some ages past hath been in ruins, and only known by the name of *Castlerigg*: it was formerly one of those fortified towers or castles allowed by the Crown as residences for the principal northern Barons, and as barriers in defence of the borders. This Castle was the capital residence of the ancient family of Derwentwater, seated there several ages before the Norman conquest, till the marriage with the Radclyffes as above, who enjoyed it some time as theirs; but in course of time, the Castle being ruinous, they therewith built a mansion on one of the islands of the Derwent Lake, which was their capital seat in the time of Henry 8. as appears by Leland—"Divers springes cummeth owt of Borodale, and so maketh a great lowgh that we cawle a poole; and theryn be iii Isles. Yn the one ys the hedd places of M. Radclyf. An other is cawled S. Herberts Isle, wher is a Chapel, the iii ys Vycar Isle ful of trees, lyke a wylderness." However, about the 10th year of Elizabeth, this family left their ancient seat of Derwentwater to reside at Dillstone, in the county of Northumberland, till the year 1715. The cruel reduction of which mansion must ever be sincerely regretted by every admirer of benevolence and hospitality, with which its late unhappy Lord was so eminently endowed. Nicholson's and Burn's History of Cumberland says—"After the Radclyffes left Derwentwater, the demesne of the Castle was broken into tenancies, whereof Gawen

Wrens was the principal, which was also intranched: only the ancient park, which bends towards Derwentwater side, continues in demesne, and was replenished with a prodigious quantity of tall stately large oaks; all which the Trustees of Greenwich Hospital have cut down and sold; but within a few years last past they have made some small plantations." They have also sold and let out parcels of that domain and Islands on the Lake to different Gentlemen, who have hitherto only seemed to outvie each other in expending their money to display the most unnatural scenes of modern barbarian refinement, void of taste.

I shall say nothing of the indescribable beauties of the Lake and its environs, so often attempted to be shewn by various authors, of which Dr. Brown, in a letter to a friend, hath given the most animating description. Dr. Dalton, in his elegant poem, amongst other particulars, takes occasion to caution the traveller not to be shocked with some late violations of those sacred woods and groves, by the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital ordering the woods to be cut down which had for ages shaded the shores and promontories of that lovely Lake: for

"Where the rude axe with heaved stroke  
"Was never heard the nymphs to daunt,  
"Or fright them from their hallow'd  
haunt;"

There is, alas! now,

"The lonely mountains o'er,  
"And the resounding shore,  
"A voice of weeping heard and loud  
lament,

"From haunted spring and dale,

"Edg'd with poplar pale,

"The parting genius is with sighing  
sent:

"With flower inwoven tresses torn

"The nymphs in twilight shade, of tangl'd thickets mourn."

REMARKS RELATING TO THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE LION,  
IN A LETTER WRITTEN BY R. BRADLEY, F. R. S. AND PROFESSOR  
OF BOTANY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE,  
DATED AUGUST 8, 1727.

THE accounts we have lately had in the Newspapers, that the old Lioness in the Tower of London had whelped her fourth litter of young Lions, gave me the curiosity of enquiring into some particulars concerning the Lion, which hitherto no Natural Historian which I have read has mentioned; I suppose, because they

had no opportunity of observing them: for I do not find that it is common for Lions to breed when they are under confinement; and few would run the hazard of visiting the den of a wild Lioness when she had whelps, to satisfy their curiosity. The principal points I wanted to be informed of were, how long the Lion

Lion

Lion was coming to his full growth ; how long the Lioness went with young ; how many they generally brought at a litter ; whether they could see as soon as whelped ; and how long they lived.

In answer to these queries, I find now in the Tower a Lion and Lioness, that were whelps of the first litter in September 1725, as the keepers inform me : these I saw about Christmas in the same year, and they were then about twenty-three inches long, without measuring the tail. Their colour was then like that of box wood, a little worn, and grizzled, and marked with blackish spots : they are now about three feet long, and seem to want a third part of the bigness of the old ones. These, next month, will be two years old : they have lost their grizzled marks, and are now all of the box colour. There were five of the first litter ; but I observe now but two alive, which are both together in a den ; one a male, the other a female. It is observable, that the beard or long hair about the head of the male begins now to grow, and distinguish him in his coat from the female, which is all smooth coated.

The sire and dam of these Lions were presented to his late Majesty, and sent to the Tower about 8 years ago : they were then young Lions, and were not full grown ; but being then about the bigness of those of the first litter, as I have now mentioned them, were supposed to be about two years old, and may therefore be now computed to be about ten. These which we may now call the old ones, are distinguished in the Tower by the names of Jack and Grizzle ; which I the rather take notice of, that hereafter their age may be the better known.

We may observe, with respect to the time of their arriving at their full per-

fection, that they were not ripe for coupling till they were about eight years old ; but whether they couple sooner when they are wild is a query. The time of pregnancy, or of the Lioness going with young, as the keepers inform me, is four months.

Since the first litter, the same pair have had three others ; but I do not observe there are any of the second litter remaining, though there are commonly five at a birth. Of the third litter there is a Lioness alive ; she was whelped about eleven months ago, and is kept loose in a large room by herself : she seems to be as tame as a dog, or any other familiar creature. The fourth litter was whelped on the 18th of July this year 1727. At a fortnight old they were very brisk, and could walk with ease about the room, which is different from the nature of cats and dogs, which can hardly move the first month : and what yet is more remarkable in young Lions, they see the first day they are whelped. So that, though Lions have been generally supposed to be of the Cat-kind, these are instances that they are not, although their claws are cated. Neither is the Lion of the Dog-kind, as some have judged ; for the situation and manner of the claws are very different in one and the other ; and besides, a Lion will prey upon a Dog, which I suppose it would not, if there was any affinity between the Dog and the Lion ! for I know by experience, that an African Tyger will not prey upon a Cat, though it will kill a Cat by playing with it : which, I suppose, is because of the near relation which these creatures bear to one another in their natural disposition ; and it is a question whether the killing of the Cat is with design.

## HOLWOOD HOUSE.

[ WITH A VIEW. ]

HAVING, in our Magazine for December 1792 (Vol. XXII. p. 416.), given an ample account of this retreat from the turmoils of state of our distinguished Minister, we shall only add to the history of the place, that in the year 1673 it became the property of Captain Richard Pearch, who settled it in 1709, on the marriage of his niece, Elizabeth Whiffing, with Nathaniel Galton, of Beckingham, Esq. on them and their heirs. This spot future generations will contemplate with veneration ; for here

—O Pitt, thy country's early boast,  
Thou well shalt merit a distinguished name.

Here, reflecting on the blessings secured by the administration of a just government, the traveller will address Britain in the words of Thomson :

Island of bliss ! amid the subject seas,  
That thunder round thy rocky coasts, set  
up,

At once the wonder, terror, and delight,

Of distant nations ; whose remotest shores  
Can soon be shaken by thy naval arm ;  
Not to be shock thyself, but all assaults  
Baffling, as thy hoar cliffs the loud sea  
wave.

SHEN.



## SHENSTONE and THOMSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

SEVERAL years ago I was acquainted with a Gentleman, since dead, whose name frequently occurs in the Letters of Mr. Shenstone, and who was a correspondent of that excellent poet. During our intimacy, he shewed me many fugitive pieces and letters of that writer; and, among others, an account of an interview between him and Thomson the poet, which he permitted me to copy, but which has never appeared before the public. Looking lately over some papers, I found the transcript, which I see no reason to withhold from the world, and therefore send it to be inserted in THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE. I shall only add, that this meeting of the two poets is mentioned in Mr. Shenstone's Letters. (See his Works, Vol. III. p. 124, also p. 144.)

I am, &amp;c.

BENVOLIO.

Birmingham, March 1, 1800.

(COPY.)

AUGUST 30, 1746. **M**R. William Lyttelton and Mr. Thomson, Author of the Seasons, found me reading a pamphlet in one of my niches at the Leafowes. Mr. Lyttelton introduced his friend by saying he had undertaken to shew that gentleman all the beauties of the country, and thought he could not complete his promise without giving him a view of my situation. Thomson burst out in praise of it, and appeared particularly struck with the valley and brook by which he had passed, as they came the foot-way from Hales Owen. After some little stay in the house, we passed into the green behind the house. Thomson wished the garden to be extended, so as to include the valley on the left hand; not considering that I meant no regular garden, but to embellish my whole farm. The French, it appears, have their *Parque ornée*; and why is not *Ferme ornée* as good an expression? He was much pleased upon observing how finely the back landkip was bounded. I took him to a seat near my upper pool, where he immediately mentioned Farmer's Hill as the principal beauty of the place. He seemed pleased also with the study on the bank of the water, since removed. As we were returning, Mr. L. told me, "that I might not perhaps know that gentleman, tho' he was assured I was perfectly well acquainted with him in his writings." That it was Mr. Thomson." My behaviour was a little awkward, and better calculated to express the satisfaction I took in the honour he did me, than to give him any idea either of my understanding or politeness. Being limited in point of time, and conscious of an hare

upon the spit at Hagley. he could not stay to see my upper wood: "You have nothing to do (says he) but to dress Nature. Her robe is ready made; you have only to care for her; love her; kiss her; and then—descend into the valley." Coming out into the court before the house, he mentioned Clent and Wawton Hill as the two bobbies of Nature: then Mr. L. observed the nipple, and then Thomson the fringe of Uphmore wood; till the double entendre was worked up to a point, and produced a laugh. Thomson observed the little stream running across my gate, and hinted that he should avail himself of that also. We now passed into Virgil's Grove. What a delightful place, says he, is this for a person of a poetical genius. I don't wonder you're a devotee to the Muses.—This place, says Mr. L. will improve a poetical genius.—Aye, replied Mr. T. and a poetical genius will improve this place. I should think of nothing farther. Your situation detains us beyond the time appointed. How very valuable were this stream at Hagley!—I told him my then intention of building a model of Virgil's Tomb; which, with the Obelisk and a number of mottoes selected from Virgil, together with the peevish idea belonging to the place, might vindicate, or at least countenance, the appellation I had given it. Thomson assented to my notion of taste in gardening (that of contracting Nature's beauties, although he somewhat misquoted me, and did not understand the drift of my expression. Collecting, or collecting into a smaller compass, and then disposing without crowding the several varieties of Nature, were perhaps a better account of it, than either was expressed

pressed by his phrase or mine). He denominated my Virgil's Grove there *Le Vallon occlus*.—Sombre, says Mr. L.—No, not sombre occlus.—This must evidently be the idea of Petrarch's *Valclusa*. He recommended a walk *up* that valley from Virgil's Grove. Mr. Pitt (the Secretary) had done the same before. He was wishing at my Upper Pond to turn the water into a running stream. I mentioned the inconvenience; to obviate which, he proposed a bridge. I went with him to Hale's Mills. Thomson asked if I had seen many places laid out in the modern way?—No.—Asked if I had seen Chiswick?—Yes.—He mentioned it as a sublime thing in the true Venetian taste. He supposed me to come often to town; and desired to wait on me at Richmond. Mr. L. commending Richmond prospects, he said they were only too rich in villas. He begged a pinch of snuff; and, on passing by the Abetes, near the Mill Pool, mentioned that Pope had a scheme in his head of planting trees to resemble a Gothic Cathedral\*. Hearing the Dam there was made by the Monks, O! says he, this is God-dam; the wit of which I could not see. I directed them to scape Hales town, and to go up the lane by the pool side, not without an eye to the pleasing figure my house makes across that pool; where Mr. L. advised me to have a boat, and was much struck with the appearance it must have from my wood. Here Mr.

Thomson shaking hands with me, we all parted, *omnes omnia bona dicentes, et laudantes fortunam meam*.

The year after I met Mr. Thomson, as I returned from Church, at Hales Mill, in a hired two-wheeled chaise, with a black horse and a white one length wise. We accosted each other with much cordiality, and he promised earnestly to come and see me (as he *had* done the year before), when I expected a longer visit. But 'twas then, as I remember, that the park improvements there engrossed the family's attention, and Mr. T. could not be spared from any projects of that sort.

AUGUST 27, 1748.—The very week he was again expected at Hagley appeared this paragraph in the Birmingham paper: "This morning, at four, died, of a violent fever, at his house in Kew-lane, the celebrated Mr. James Thomson, Author of the Seasons, &c." I have heard he waited too long for the return of his friend Dr. Armstrong, and did not chuse to employ any other physician.

He had nothing of the Gentleman in his person or address. But he made amends for the deficiency by his refined sense and spirited expression; and, as I remember, a manner of speaking not unlike his friend Quin. He did not talk a great deal or fluently; but, after pauses of reflection, produced something or other that accounted for his delay.

W. S.

\* It is far from improbable that Mr. Pope communicated this scheme, as it is called, to his Editor Bishop Warburton, who has dilated the idea, and upon it established an hypothesis concerning the origin of *GOthic ARCHITECTURE*. "When the Goths," says he, "had conquered Spain; and the genial warmth of the climate, and the religion of the old inhabitants, had ripen'd their wits and inflamed their mistaken piety (both kept in exercise by the neighbourhood of the Saracens, thro' emulation of their science and aversion to their superstition); they struck out a new species of Architecture, unknown to Greece and Rome, upon original principles, and ideas much nobler than what had given birth even to classical magnificence. For having been accustomed, during the gloom of Paganism, to worship the Deity in GROVES (a practice common to all nations), when their new religion required covered edifices, they ingeniously projected to make them resemble *Groves*, as nearly as the distance of Architecture would permit; at once indulging their old prejudices, and providing for their present conveniences by a cool receptacle in a sultry climate. And with what art and success they executed the project, appears from hence—That no attentive observer ever viewed a regular avenue of well-grown trees intermixing their branches overhead, but it presently put him in mind of the long vista thro' a Gothic Cathedral; or ever entered one of the larger and more elegant edifices of this kind, but it represented to his imagination an avenue of trees. And this alone is that which can be truly called the *GOthic style of Building*." (*Note on Pope's Moral Essays, Ep. IV. L. 29.*)

EDITOR.



## [ON POPE'S HOMER.]

[Continued from Vol. XXXVI. Page 373.]

MY DEAR P.

IF, to relieve in so long a work his fatigue, and the more easily to get over a few difficulties, which he might occasionally meet with, Pope condescended now and then to borrow a line or two from Ogilby, or others; the fact, if allowed, amounts, you think, to no very heavy charge; and detracts but little from the general merit of the performance. I am happy to concur with you in these liberal sentiments: yet, methinks, Pope should have treated his *Old Friend* with less discourtesy; and not have insulted him, as he has done,

“ \* With the arch'd eye-brow and Parnassian sneer.”

The wanton insertion of those striking beauties from † Milton in a place, where they so much deform the original composition, will hardly admit of so easy an excuse.

A passage has lately been suggested to me in the *Odyssey*, B. xi. V. 132, repeated on the opening of Book xiii. where Pope has adopted the thoughts, and nearly the words, of Milton with more propriety, and far better success.

Ως ἔφατ', οἱ δ' ἄρα πάντες ἀκνὴν ἐγένοντο  
σιωπῇ,

Κηληθμῶν δ' ἔσχοντο διὰ μέγα ῥα σκιοεντα.

You will not perhaps find enough in this passage to fix an imitation on Milton, yet I am very much inclined to suspect that he had it in his mind, when he formed that beautiful opening of B. viii. P. L.

“ The angel ended, and in Adam's ear

“ So charming left his voice, that he the while

“ Thought him still speaking, still stood fixt to hear.”

If Milton really had any reference to these lines of Homer, every reader will acknowledge how much, by the additional circumstances which his glowing imagination suggested to him, he has improved upon the thought; which was *indeed* always Milton's way, when he imitated; as it has been ‡ *said* to be Pope's.

In Homer, after Ulysses had ceased speaking, the auditors are represented as kept silent awhile by the soothing delight which they felt throughout the shady hall. In Milton, Adam, when the angel ended, is not only silent; but, under the impression, which the charm of the angel's voice had left on his ear, continues still in an attitude of fixt attention, still eagerly wishing, and, as it were, expecting to hear more.

Pope could not but feel the beauty of these additional circumstances, and was therefore tempted to insert them in his version; in which, you will see with pleasure, they appear very gracefully, and are indeed an elegant ornament to the image represented.

“ He ceas'd, and left so charming on their ear

“ His voice, that listening still they seem'd to hear.”

Cowper professes fidelity to the original to be his prime object; and rarely, therefore, quits the high road to search in by-ways for flowers: nor thought, perhaps, that his author needed any such foreign ornaments. Yet I could almost fancy that even Cowper's thoughts were wandering on Milton, while he wrote the following lines:

“ He ceas'd; the whole assembly silent sat,

“ Charm'd into *extasy* by his discourse.”

For he here talks, probably without being aware of it, the very language of the attendant spirit, personating the shepherd lad in *Comus*:

“ He lov'd me well, and oft would beg me sing;

“ Which when I did, he on the tender grafs

“ Would sit, and listen ev'n to *extasy*.”

The foregoing remarks have engaged me so far in the consideration of literary resemblances or imitation, and the subject is so curious and interesting, that perhaps you will indulge me while I pursue it a line or two further. In a periodical paper, begun 1752, are cited many passages

\* Prologue to the *Satires*, V. 96.

† *Europ. Mag.* Vol. XXXVI. p. 372.

‡ *Newton's Ed. of Milton, Comus*, V. 375. Note by Warburton.

§ *Adventurer*, No. 63.

from Pope, said never to have been taken notice of, as evidently borrowed from different authors, there mentioned.

"Superior Beings, when of late they saw  
 "A mortal man unfold all Nature's law,  
 "Admir'd such wisdom in an earthly  
 shape,  
 "And shew'd a Newton as we shew an  
 ape."

Essay on Man, Ep. ii. V. 31.

"Utque movet nobis imitatrix Simia  
 risum

"Sic nos cœlicolis, quoties cervice su-  
 perbâ

"Ventosi gradimur."

Again,

"Simia cœlicolum risusque jecusque  
 Decum est

"Tunc homo, quum temere ingenio con-  
 fidit, et audet

"Abdita Nature scrutari, arcanaque  
 Divum"

"When the loose mountain trembles  
 from on high,

"Must gravitation cease? when you go  
 by;

"Or some old temple, nodding to its fall,

"For Chæties' head reserve the hanging  
 wall?"

Essay on Man, Ep. iv. V. 123.

"If a good man be passing by an in-  
 firm building, just in the article of fall-  
 ing, can it be expected that God should  
 suspend the force of gravitation till he  
 is gone by, in order to his deliverance?"

Wollaston. Rel. Nat.

"Chaos of thought and passion, all con-  
 fus'd;

"Still by himself abus'd or disabused.

"Created half to rise, and half to fall,

"Great Lord of all things, yet a prey to  
 all.

"Sole judge of truth, in endless error  
 hurld,

"The glory, jest, and riddle of the  
 world."

Essay on Man, Ep. ii. V. 13.

"What a chimera then is Man! what a  
 confused chaos! what a subject of con-  
 tradiction! a professed judge of all things,  
 and a feeble worm of the earth; the great  
 depositary and guardian of truth, and  
 yet a mere huddle of uncertainty; the  
 glory and scandal of the universe."

Pascal.

None of these passages are new to you;  
 but I have taken the liberty of trans-  
 cribing them, as they furnish occasion  
 for a few remarks. I have selected the  
 three above from several others; for it is  
 remarkable that a Learned Critic, whom,  
 while on this subject, we cannot fail of  
 having continually in our view, has  
 chosen these very instances to illustrate  
 some observations in his Letter to Mr.  
 Mason on the Marks of Imitation. The  
 Learned Critic takes no notice of the  
 Adventurer. We must suppose, there-  
 fore, that either he had never read those  
 ingenious essays; or, if he had, that he  
 thought them little worthy his attention;  
 though, in general, the sentiments con-  
 tained in this paper seem to be very con-  
 genial with his. The Learned Critic  
 engaged, as he at all times was, in pur-  
 suits so much more important, never, it  
 \* seems, found an hour of leisure to read  
 more than one work of the very learned  
 and respectable Dr. Leland; and that  
 one, only to refute it; or rather with a  
 wish to refute it.

Be this as it may, the Learned Critic  
 stamps a value on these quotations by  
 adopting them. He had too much re-  
 spect both for himself and his readers, to  
 obtrude upon † "their consideration those  
 vulgar passages, which every body recol-  
 lects, and sets down for acknowledged  
 imitations." If you compare the dif-  
 ferent manner of the two writers, you  
 cannot but admire the superior manage-  
 ment and address of the Learned Critic.  
 In the Adventurer the passages from  
 Pope are brought forward without pre-  
 paration, and confronted at once with the  
 authors said to be imitated. In the  
 Learned Critic they are ushered in with  
 all the ceremonies of a regular intro-  
 duction, and presented in form. In the  
 first cited instance we observe a very  
 striking difference between the one and  
 the other.

"Superior Beings, when of late they saw  
 "A mortal man unfold all Nature's law,  
 "Admir'd such wisdom in an earthly  
 shape,  
 "And shew'd a Newton as we shew an  
 ape."

The Adventurer derives this singular  
 passage from one Palingenius, an obscure  
 Monk. Not so the Learned Critic. He  
 did not wish to have it thought that he

\* Letter to Dr. Thomas Leland. Conclusion.

† Marks of Imitation, p. 73. Ed. 1757.



could for a moment so far forget his own character, as to waste any portion of his valuable time in turning over *such trash*. Much less that the *Great Poet*, so superior to \* ADDISON in true genius, could ever degrade himself by borrowing a thought from one of so inferior an order. More conformably, therefore, to that literary dignity, which he was conscious belonged not less to himself than to Pope, he pronounces that the "† *Great Poet* had his eye on Plato, who makes Socrates say, in allusion to a remark of Heraclitus,

ΟΤΙ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΩΝ Ο ΣΟΦΩΤΑΤΟΣ ΠΡΟΣ ΘΕΟΝ ΠΙΘΗΚΟΣ ΦΑΝΕΤΑΙ. Hipp. Major.

Conspiring with this laudable sense, which the Learned Critic at all times felt, of literary dignity, there appears to have been another motive for his conduct in this case. Had he derived the passage, as the Adventurer had done before him, from Palingenius, he would have had no opportunity of exhibiting that striking display of the true Critic; and all the refined reasoning, which follows, with the nice distinction between the God of the Philosopher and the Superior Beings of the Poet, had been lost.

It requires surely more than a common share of critical acumen; a perspicacity far beyond that of † "those dull minds, by which the shapes and appearances of things are apprehended only in the gross," to discriminate between a Heathen God and a Superior Being. The true state of the case seems to be, that the Learned Critic, in order to make the sentence, which he has quoted more accommodable to his purpose, artfully conceals the true meaning of the Philosopher's words. The Philosopher, he says, refers *προς θεον*, i. e. not to God, *the* God; but, agreeably to the idiom of the Greek language, as the word stands without the article, *a* God; one amongst many; according to the generally received opinion of the age and country in which Plato lived: as appears more evidently by what follows.

Ομολογούμεν, Ιππία, την καλλιστην πιασθέντων προς ΘΕΩΝ γενος αισχραν ειναι.

Again,

Και δη προς γε ΘΕΟΥΣ οτι ε καλου το ανθρωπειον γενος, κ. τ. λ.

\* Marks of Imitation, p. 12.

† Ibid. p. 33.

‡ Discourse on Poetical Imitation, p. 133. Ed. 1753.

§ The Publisher, No. II.

|| Letters by James Howell, Eq. B. iv. L. xi. Delicacy of Friendship sub finem.

"Hinc

Thus the God of the Philosopher is plainly no more than one of the Superior Beings alluded to by the Poet. Consequently the application is in both cases precisely the same; addressed to the same order of Beings; and the ape, *ὁ πιθηκος*, becomes an object either of *derision* or *admiration*, as the one or the other may chance to fall in more aptly with the writer's views.

The *Great Poet*, it must be said, appears in the hands of the Learned Critic to advantage; yet I doubt whether an indifferent looker on would not, after all, incline rather to the side of the Adventurer than of the Learned Critic. By numerous "Expressions, Similes, and Sentiments, in Palingenius," pointed out in a § paper printed 1745, amongst which this very simile of the ape is one, as "Translated and Improved by Mr. Pope in his Essay on Man," Pope appears to have very much read and studied that author; and I suspect that he was very little conversant in the writings of Plato.

If you are not quite worn down, I am tempted to remind you of an apparent imitation in Pope from Ovid, which I sent you some time ago. It has at least one merit, which, I find, is considered by other collectors of these curious trifles as a primary recommendation. It has never, so far as I know, been || *blown upon* by any of the swarm which usually buzz about the works of celebrated writers. In the *Eloise* you have these charming lines:

"In each low wind methinks a spirit calls,

"And more than echos talk along the walls;

"Here, as I watch'd the dying lamps around,

"From yonder shrine I heard a hollow sound;

"Come, Sister, come! it said or seem'd to say,

"Thy place is here, sad Sister, come away.

\* \* \* \*

"I come, I come."

Now turn to Ovid:

"Est mihi marmorea sacratu in æde Sichæus,

"Appositæ frondes, velleraque alba tegunt.

"Hinc ego me fensi noto quater ore citari,

"Ipse sono tenui dixit, Ilissa, veni.

"Nulla mora est, venio, venio," &c.

Dido Æneæ, V. 99.

Here are not only the same thoughts and expression, but what the Learned Critic considers as a \* more decided mark of imitation, the same *disposition* of the parts. Yet it occurs to me that you doubted whether we could pronounce with certainty that our English bard borrowed these thoughts from the Roman. It may be, after all, that similar circumstances conspiring with a similar occasion suggested to each the same sentiments.

You will not think that I deal fairly with your favourite, if I do not here add another passage from the same poem,

where you think, very justly, that Pope has much improved and embellished the hint which Ovid gave him.

"Not Cæsar's empress would I deign to prove,

"No! make me mistress to the man I love.

"If there be yet another name more free,

"More fond than mistress, make me that to thee."

"Si pudet uxoris; non nupta, sed hospita dicar;

"Dum tua sit Dido, quidlibet esse feret."

Dido Æneæ, V. 167.

Every reader of taste will agree in the opinion of Pope's superiority. I am pleased to leave him with you under such favourable circumstances.

Adieu,

O. P. C.

## SPIRITUAL PLEADINGS.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

WHILE we sedulously endeavour to trace the progress of general knowledge and refinement from age to age, from "fire to son;" and are, from the immense, the stupendous height at which we tower above our ancestors, inclined, at times, to look down with a mixture of contempt and pity upon their puny and imbecile attempts "to elevate and surprise" by daring and rapid flights of the imagination, by brilliant crotchets of genius, which we, borne on eagle pinions, soar far, far beyond: so, while with our literary constellations we illuminate "worlds still more our own," we are frequently disposed to feel the most exquisite delight which the human mind is capable of enjoying, that of self-gratulation, that we have with our modern clue thre'd the mazes of those philosophical, physical, and metaphysical labyrinths, in which they were bewildered; and, by the superior efforts of our genius, instantly untangled those skeins of scriptural and classical erudition, that they, by their unskilful essays to untwist, had drawn into knots: consequently, that self-complacency, which I have hinted we happily possess, is, by those gales of praise, which (when we meet) are wafted from one to another, fanned into a blaze of admiration. In fact, the celebration

of our triumph over the Ancients would furnish matter for a folio, were folios in fashion, but as I, alas! am circumscribed to a few columns of this Magazine, I shall therefore for the present, however reluctantly, leave an eulogium upon our improvement in every other art and science which I had so auspiciously begun, and endeavour to fix the attention of my readers upon a point where I have long fixed my admiration, namely, the purification, the elevation, the sublimity, of our style and mode of pleading; a branch of rhetoric, which has, even in my time, ascended, by just and elegant gradations, from the flat, the broad, and beaten paths of common sense, from those gentle hillocks and acclivities which the pleader of yore never surmounted except to take a clearer view of the subject, to those spiritual, celestial, and enthusiastic *acmes* that attract and elevate the human mind; metaphorically pursuing a train of light which encircles the black robe of the orator, far beyond the boundaries of mortal ken, far beyond the reach of the optics of a Jury, far beyond even the sphere of that keen, clear, and penetrating ray which beams from the visual faculties of that high situation the Bench.

Courts of Judicature were always considered as schools for the coercive reformation

\* Marks of Imitation, p. 30.



mation of the morals and manners of the age ; and indeed the mode in which their Lecturers taught, and the *force* of the precepts which they inculcated, were calculated to apply in the strongest manner to, and to leave the most indelible impression upon the subject : but, owing to the *religious* turn of the age, the Bar has lately assumed a new character ; advocates have become Divines as well as Moralists, and blended the most elevated effusions of piety with the most eloquent emanations of justice ; or, to explain—The professors of our laws seem inclined to invade the rights of the professors of the gospel, whether to shew the versatility of their talents, or for what other reason, it would be presumption in me even to conjecture, but certain it is, if we consider some of the declamatory effusions which we have lately heard from within the Bar, we shall perhaps have occasion to raise a question in our minds not very easy to be solved—Whether they were the most remarkable for their sanctity or learning ?

It has been remarked by some writers who lived (for they did not *flourish*) in those stiff and awkward times of high-toned morality, which succeeded to the gay and dissipated reign of Charles the Second, and whose posterity hung like a cloud upon the morning of the eighteenth century, that it was necessary to observe a certain chastity of style, a decorum of idea ; to ride, even genius, with a curb, although he curvetted along the smooth and flowery paths of imagination. They seem also, by their works, to have had some incorrect notions respecting the tendency of the prohibition contained in the third article of the decalogue, and the denunciation that follows a non-observance of it. It is astonishing, when we reflect upon the ignorance of former ages, that “some better pen than mine” has not hailed this æra of improvement ! Could the Tillotsons, Addisons, and a long sombre train of sturdy Moralists, be ignorant that correctness of style, and sublunary decorum of idea, are a pair of fetters which would cramp even a Pindaric imagination ; that to enforce an observance of the third commandment, were to debar orators from some of their most sublime flights, some of their most nervous, passionate, and *pious* appeals ? But perhaps they might not, contracted as their views certainly were, even have had penetration enough to guess that

there would a time arrive, when their very remote descendants, striding over their narrow bounds, leaping those pales within which their mental couriers were circumscribed, should mount the metaphysical chariot, and fly to the very gate of heaven itself. In a word, that our religious impressions should be so great, that the practice, or rather the effusions, of piety should become intimately blended with the practice of the law : that an advocate should fix himself to the end of the golden chain descending from the celestial regions, or hang like the tomb of the Arabian Prophet, suspended betwixt earth and sky.

There was a period, I think about that to which I have alluded, when it was, by some strait-laced speculators, thought necessary to reprobate, and by means more *coercive* than writing endeavour to suppress, the licence with which it was the fashion of the time to use the name of the Almighty, Providence, &c. upon the stage ; and I think their efforts were attended with what they deemed a salutary, though temporary, effect. Those energetic appeals to Heaven, whether uttered by distressed heroes, heroines, or lovers ; whether they were the effusions of maternal tenderness or military success ; whether the God of War or the God of Love was triumphant ; whether they aspired from a despairing Princess, an injured Monarch, an Usurper, a Tyrant, Madman, Villain, or Idiot ; were in some degree banished : but it has been the happiness of this *illuminated* age to see these pious appeals and celestial expletives restored and received with *burning* applause ; and I think we may congratulate ourselves upon possessing some persons who, from the frequent use they make of these sublime assistants to dramatic dialogue, merit the appellation of *Divine Poets*, in a degree supereminent to any of the Grecian school. Did Æschylus, Sophocles, or Euripides, ever make such a reformation, not only in their audiences but in their actors and actresses, as we have done ? Certainly not ! We have, in some late pieces, had the performers upon their knees more than half the time of dramatic action ; and, although they were not formerly deemed the most religious and purest of his Majesty's subjects, they may now, from the *continental advantages* they have received, bid defiance to the tongue or pen of malignity itself.

\* Vide the philosophical transactions of the Whig Club.

Having, by my admiration of the laudable example of the stage, been led into a digression, I return with double avidity to continue my commendation of that part of the practice of the Bar; which seems in my apprehension to be a broad and brilliant reflection, except in the article of kneeling, of that great mirror of the morals and manners of mankind; and I think that those advocates, who with gigantic force seem disposed to storm the gates of heaven, and attack the Almighty upon his throne, have not only adopted the sublime expletives of their great prototypes, whether exotic or indigenous, "the small poets of the times," but, piling metaphor upon metaphor, have indeed ascended much higher, and have made discoveries in, and obtained possession of, a part of the celestial globe, to them unknown, and from which it does not seem that they are in any danger of being speedily ejected. Nor does it appear that these learned and pious gentlemen, although they have properly copied their language from, and improved their ideas by, those of our dramatic poets, until they have soared far beyond the sphere of common comprehension, have ever been led, by the absurd taste that *once* prevailed, to found their rhetoric upon the model of the ancients. Demosthenes, Cicero, Quintilian, and Longinus, are tame and insipid, when compared to the metaphysical and celestial flights of the modern Bar: neither have those orators, whom I admire for having left their classical crutches at their respective colleges, to be hung in trophies, like those at Bath, been more obliged, for the *causes* of those sky-rockets which they occasionally fire, to works which still they may probably consider as *waste paper*. I mean those containing the speeches of Hale, Atkins, Finch, Holt, Trevor, Powers, Neville, Ward, Conners, Tracy, Darnel, Price, Cowper, Dodd, Phipps, and a hundred others, as, upon examining folio after folio, with that laudable jealousy which is apt to enflame a mind entraptured with modern elocution, and almost trembling lest I should find their pages illuminated with some of those rays of genius, whose pervading influence has often warmed the Court in which they were displayed, I was happy to observe that they were uniformly in this respect in a demi-tint. They seemed in no part to rise above the

mediocrity of common sense, to contain no declamation but what any one could understand, and which from the simplicity of their style were never calculated to interest the passions, to attract the attention, or employ the disquisitorial faculties of a Jury. In this research it also gave me great pleasure to meet a confirmation of my opinion of the vast superiority, in point of religious tendency, of our orations over those of our ancestors; and to find that there are other spiritual courts in this metropolis besides *Doctors Commons*.

In another point of view, I think the symptoms of piety, which so eminently distinguish this *legally* virtuous age from all that have preceded it, deserve particular notice, and consequently praise; for there was an idea, that the people had some time since a *little* relaxed in their strict attendance on divine service, therefore we may exceedingly rejoice that Westminster Hall has become, in its language, nearly as pious as Westminster Abbey; so that they are sure of hearing edifying discourses somewhere: nay, I much doubt whether the names of the Almighty, Providence, and a long string of celestial expletives, the use of which at the Bars of the former I have had occasion to celebrate, have not, while they evidently tended to the edification of the age, frequently attracted the admiration and approbation of their reverend neighbours, and induced them to imagine that the two professions of Law and Gospel will again be blended, so that, by a counter reformation, they may have one day the happiness to hear an advocate begin his address to a Jury in the style of a Pope\*, and continue it in nearly the following terms:

"I am, Gentlemen, although the humblest of the Servants of the Servants of God, placed, by his divine permission, in the situation of an advocate in this cause, which my learned friend has opened as you, Gentlemen, would have opened your shops; and, as you must have observed, every shutter he has removed has let in the broadest gleams of light; so that now, under Providence, having poured his scientific oil into your sconces, he has, as far as he has gone, swept all before him, and rendered even the darkest *passage* as clear as noon day. He has *in limine* performed his duty, and conducted you to the threshold of this

\* "Clement the Bishop, Servant of the Servants of God, to all the beloved Children in Christ who shall read this letter," &c.—Rycant's Lives of the Popes, p. 288.



nefarious transaction. I will, with the assistance of Heaven, open the door, lead you to the desk, and shew you the ledger in which this account is stated—*Debito justitia*—I conclude, by your shaking your heads, Gentlemen, that you do not understand Latin. I do! The Almighty, *a priori*, endued me with a genius to attain that branch of erudition; and my schoolmaster, *a posteriori*, under the direction of Providence, rivetted it with repeated strokes, and fixed it in my head: you smile, Gentlemen; but I must inform you, that it is the nature of the flame of knowledge, like the flame of a cheerful fire, to ascend. So that all the learning which is to be pick'd up in the course of a liberal education (and, by the way, there are many kind of things besides book learning to be pick'd up in a progress through school and college), Providence has bestowed upon me. But did the care of Heaven over me its unworthy servant stop there? No! you would say I were ungrateful to God if I aver'd so much. The Almighty has, after protecting me through life, permitted me this day, for I must, it is my duty to tell you, Gentlemen, that day and night, particularly in the night, and from night-walkers, the Almighty hath protected me! and I would knock a man down, and then bring a *civil* action against him, who should be weak and wicked enough to say, that 'Angels and Ministers of Grace' do not defend me much better than it ever was in my power to defend a client \* \* \* \*

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This fragment may serve as a specimen of the spiritual or celestial style of pleading, something like which has already

obtained, and which, as I have in the course of this speculation observed, I exceedingly admire; because it seems to me to be not only a bold but laudable attempt to purify our morals, to make us more familiar with divine images, and consequently more frequent and fervent in our pious aspirations; but to enrich our sentences, by pressing into our service, and introducing upon the most trivial occasions, words which were never uttered by our cautious ancestors but upon the most solemn. In conclusion, if this spiritual mode of pleading is pursued, as I have great hope it will be, it must, besides the advantage it gives to an advocate over his opponent, who is perhaps "afraid of his soul," and, like Sir John Brute, in the play, has kept sneaking cowardly company; "fellows that went to church, said grace to their meat, &c." it must, I say, in time, be of the greatest benefit to the public; inasmuch as the lower classes of society, from whom the frequent and indiscriminate use of the holy name of the Almighty seems originally to have been borrowed, will be induced to consider this as a prelude to the adoption of all their expletives, and consequently such a compliment to their talents, as will stimulate them to the greatest mental exertions, in order to invent new figures of rhetoric, which will doubtless be ingrafted into our *polite* conversation as soon as coined: so that we may hope, in future, our declamatory schools will exhibit only gay parterres of artificial flowers, uncontaminated by the connection of a single weed; which we may gather and form into literary bouquets, for the benefit and amusement of the present age, and, if we can keep them dry, for the incalculable advantage of posterity.

## MACKLINIANA;

OR,

ANECDOTES OF THE LATE MR. CHARLES MACKLIN, COMEDIAN:

TOGETHER WITH

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

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

[ Continued from Page 115. ]

MACKLIN, as we have before observed in the beginning of these Memoirs, was early in his religious

principles bred up between a Roman Catholic and Presbyterian—his mother being of the former profession—his father

of the latter; but being partly educated by a priest, a brother of his mother, he inclined to her religion—and when he grew up to man's estate, continued it—as much as a man may be said to belong to any religion, who was so careless as he was about its ceremonies and injunctions. He became a convert to Protestantism about the age of forty, from the following accident:

As he was strolling one day through Lincoln's-inn-fields, he saw a little book upon a stall, called "The Funeral of the Mass." This book struck him from the singularity of its title, and he bought it for nine-pence, took it home with him, and read it two or three times over very attentively; the consequence of which was, that he deserted his mother church, and became a convert to the Protestant religion. "And so, Sir (said a person present as he was telling this anecdote), you are now, I suppose, a staunch Protestant."—"Yes, Sir, as staunch as the Archbishop of Canterbury, and on as pure principles."

At what particular period Macklin married, we don't exactly know. It might be suggested, were there not evidence to the contrary, that it was between the years 1734 and 1736; as we find Miss Macklin, his eldest daughter by that marriage, playing, so early as 1742, the Duke of York in Richard the Third, when, in all probability, she must be at least six or eight years old. Mrs. Macklin's maiden name was Grace Purvor; she was the early and humble friend of Miss Saintlowe, afterwards Mrs. Booth, and we believe the friendship continued to the death of the former. Macklin used to tell some little anecdotes relative to this courtship, and amongst the rest, the following:

His Grace John, Duke of Argyle, who was a great Patron of the Theatre and principal performers, was a visitor amongst many other persons of high fashion that used to call upon Mrs. Booth, both during her husband's life-time, and after his death. "In these visits I perceived (said Macklin), or thought I perceived, he cast a *hawk's eye* on Miss Purvor. Now, Sir, as I meant *honourably* by her, I thought I had a right to explain myself on that subject—so, Sir, the next time his Grace called, I took that opportunity to tell him that I was afraid he was my rival, and in that case there was room for a great deal of fear; but that as I meant to make her my

wife, if I could obtain her consent (which I *was sure he would not*), therefore I hoped his Grace would not interrupt the union." The Duke took this remonstrance with his usual good-breeding and affability; assured him, he would be one of the last men to interrupt his happiness; and afterwards dropt coming to the house till Macklin was married.

This marriage was very profitable to Macklin, and we believe in other respects very accommodable: it must be confessed, she "had a hard ruled husband to manage," from the temporary intractableness of his temper; but having no inconsiderable fund of good-nature at bottom, with upright intentions, from all that we can learn of their union, it was tolerably happy. He submitted a good deal to her in stage matters; and her advice, no doubt, often cooled the sudden intemperance of his passions.

Of what value she was estimated on the Theatre may be collected from some old stage anecdotes. In 1748 the elder Sheridan engaged them both to perform in Dublin, at the very considerable salary of *eight hundred pounds per annum*, for two years; but this extravagant engagement never was finished, owing to the dissensions between the Actor and Manager.

The principal parts which Mrs. Macklin was remarkable for, were Lappet in *The Miser*, Lady Wrangle, Lady Wronghead, the Nurse in *Romeo and Juliet*, and in all characters of that complexion. She was beside, according to her husband's account, a woman of much reading, good strong sense, and knowledge of the world. She excelled likewise in *narration*, particularly in stories of dry humour, which she told so well, and with so little affectation of any merit in the telling, that old Cibber to the last used to look in upon them of an evening to gossip with her, and hear her anecdotes, which he always listened to with pleasure, and repaid with applause.

When Macklin succeeded Theophilus Cibber as Prime Minister to Mr. Fleetwood in Drury Lane Theatre, his experience, his advice, and humility, so gained upon the Manager, who did not know much of the great task he was engaged in, that he stood forward as his principal adviser and director in all theatrical matters. By these means he gained an opportunity of shewing himself in many characters, which his rank and standing otherwise would not have entitled him



him to: some of these, no doubt, gained him considerable and deserved applause; others, we think, must have sunk him in the opinion of good judges—such as his Mercutio, Lord Foppington, and others of this cast—at no time of life could Macklin's figure, taste, or natural vivacity, bear him out in such characters: he was judicious enough, it is true—assiduous, and well studied; but he must have wanted the peculiar felicity of *exhibition*, without which the true impressions of a character can never be brought forward. Even in his Sir John Brute (which we have often seen him in, and which was reckoned in the catalogue of his strong parts), he wanted mellowness and softness: instead of the *dissipated and jolly Gentleman*, it was the *ill-manner'd brutish Mechanic*, in the habit of getting drunk every night at the ale-house, and on his return beating his wife: the poet no doubt has drawn the character coarse enough; but still Sir John Brute is a Gentleman from his birth and education, though “thorn of his manners,” by his love of drinking, and the indulgence of ill temper. Garrick, with that admirable art which rendered him so justly pre-eminent above his fellows, caught the true spirit of this character—by giving a softer shade to all its vices and irregularities, without once losing sight of the original.

Though Macklin's intimacy with the Manager opened the way to his profession with more rapidity than otherwise he could have done, he was very near paying very dear for this in another line. Fleetwood, as 'tis well known, though originally a man of large fortune, had, by his excesses and imprudences (amongst which his turning Manager may perhaps be a principal), about this period, become so considerably involved in debt, that he made no scruple of obtaining money or security from every body he could. Though conscious of his incapacity to repay any sums he borrowed, he still borrowed on; his best friends were no exemptions to his arts and promises; and Macklin, though so near falling a victim, perhaps for ever, to his deceptions, often used to say, that the *person*, the *address*, the *manners*, and *solicitations*, of Fleetwood, when under the necessity of borrowing, appeared so *erect*, so *unpractised*, and so *delicately embarrassed*, as made his attacks irresistible; and none but those who had

repeated experience of his merely *acting this part*, could escape his solicitations.

He had often borrowed small sums of Macklin, such as twenty or thirty pounds at a time, without ever repaying him, but frequently mentioning his obligations and assurance of repayment.—“These sums (said the Veteran), sometimes borrowed from me after a snug benefit night, and sometimes after a lucky run of play (for I was a gambler, Sir, at that time), I did not much mind to press him for; considering them as *nest eggs* in his hands, and as a kind of security for my engagements at his theatre, which even at that time was considerable: but I soon found I was a chicken in point of worldly knowledge to my Chief—whilst I thought I was trenching myself in my profession, he was plotting my ruin; not that he had any particular antipathy to me, Sir—far from it; but somebody was to save him from a temporary embarrassment, and I was found to be the most convenient scape goat.”

The fact was, that Fleetwood, finding himself hard pressed for a considerable sum of money, for which he must either go to prison or give security, prevailed upon Macklin, in one of those irresistible *hours of solicitation*, to become his bondsman; the sum, we believe, was no less than three thousand pounds.

Macklin soon saw his error; but it was too late to remedy it: he found the Manager plunging into difficulties more and more every day, and consequently saw less hopes of his being enabled to take up this bond. Full of these gloomy reflections, he went down to Bristol, to perform the summer afterwards; when, towards the close of the season, hearing some fresh anecdotes of Fleetwood's embarrassment, he resolved, on his return to London, to make one desperate push to disengage himself from an affair which very seriously menaced the future liberty of his life.

Upon his return to London he had settled his plan of operation, which was either to frighten the Manager so as to get himself released from his security (if that was possible amongst his friends at that time), or to break all squares with him, and seek his redress at law. In conformation to the first plan, on his arrival he called at the Manager's house, when, being told there he was attending the late Frederic Prince of Wales in

viewing the curiosities of Bartholomew Fair, he hastened instantly to the spot, and felt a presentiment, that this very circumstance might turn out to his advantage\*.

When he had got to Bartholomew Fair, he soon discovered his Manager, who was accompanying the Prince and his *suite* by torch light to the several booths. Here he assumed the *actor*, and calling up as much *terror* and *alarm* into his face as he could, pulled the Manager by the sleeve, and told him, "he *must* speak with him."

Fleetwood.—Good G—d! Macklin, is it you?—what's the matter?

Macklin.—Matter enough (hastily, and seemingly terrified)! I have just broke out of Bristol jail, where I believe I have killed the jailor in my escape, and here I am.

Fleetwood.—My *dear friend*! I'm heartily sorry for this accident; but how can I relieve you?

Macklin.—Sir, I have no time to trifle—I was put into Bristol jail for a small sum I incurred on my wife's delivery and the consequence of a bad season. In this situation I received a letter from the holders of the bond, for which I am security for you, demanding payment, or threatening me with imprisonment, which you know, must, to a man in my circumstances, be an imprisonment for life—I therefore broke jail, and now want to be released from my bond.

Fleetwood.—Well, well, my *dear friend*, compose yourself; I will, in a little time, do every thing in my power to relieve you.

Macklin.—I can't wait, by G—d, Sir; it must be done instantly, or I'll——

Fleetwood.—Hush! hush! my *dear friend*, consider the Prince is just before us, and I should be ruined if he should overhear this conversation.

Macklin (seemingly in an increased rage).—Don't tell me of Prince or Emperor, G—d nor D—l. I must have this affair settled directly, or I'll blow you, myself, and all to the D—l.

Fleetwood.—Good G—d! the man's mad! but *Mac*, my *dear Mac*, compose yourself a little. Every thing shall be settled directly; now do go home, and meet me at the Bunch of Grapes in Clare-

market this night at ten o'clock, and you may depend upon it every thing shall be settled to your satisfaction.

Macklin.—No trifling, Sir! Can I depend on you?

Fleetwood.—Most certainly!

Macklin.—Well, Sir, I'll give you the meeting. [Exit Macklin.]

We have thrown the above conversation into dialogue for the purpose of better elucidating the two characters: it is in substance what we have often heard from himself, animated by those looks of *terror* and *alarm*, which no man could assume better than Macklin.

Fleetwood was punctual to his promise, and brought with him, as his most particular and intimate friends, Mr. Forrest the Solicitor, Mr. Havord, and Paul Whitehead the Poet. When Macklin told his case, which in fact was a pitiable one; but under the exaggerations of the actor, made every one of the company, but Fleetwood, feel for his situation: he, however, heard him with great seeming commiseration, and then asked him to point out any line he could possibly assist him in. To this Macklin replied, "that if he could any way get him released from the bond, the sum he owed in Bristol was not above thirty pounds, which perhaps he could borrow, so as to regain his liberty; and as to the jailor, why, Sir (said he), we have hitherto been upon such intimate terms, that if the fellow happens to be more frightened than hurt, I myself will become his surgeon."

To this Fleetwood could make no reply; but putting his hand to his head, and resting it on the table, seemingly in great agony of mind, remained some minutes in this situation. At last, Paul Whitehead broke silence, and asked Macklin, "Whether his being released from the bond, would perfectly content him?" Macklin answered, "Most certainly."—"Why then (said Paul), you shall be contented, for I myself will stand in your shoes, and be responsible for the debt. Mr. Forrest (said he, turning to him), will you be so good as to call upon the lenders to-morrow, acquaint them of this circumstance, and let Mr. Macklin be released from all his engagements."

\* At this period, the drolls of Bartholomew Fair continued for three or four weeks; and it was not thought beneath the amusements of many of the highest rank and fashion to see the humours of this place, where broad laugh, the varieties of life, and sometimes the buds of genius, were particularly displayed. It was here the celebrated Mrs. Pritchard gave the first specimens of her admirable talents for the stage.



Fleetwood, hearing this, immediately sprung from his reverie, and throwing his arms about the neck of Whitehead, shed tears—called him his friend—his saviour—his protector, &c. &c. “By G—d (said the Veteran, in telling this story), I never saw a finer piece of acting in my life: however, it was a *reality* to me; for I never felt so happy before—insomuch, that I got drunk with them, and kept it up till six o'clock in the morning.”

Every thing was settled the next day as Whitehead intended; the creditors were very glad to exchange the Actor for the Poet; as the latter, beside his Lands in Parnassus, had a good substantial fortune with his wife of *ten thousand pounds*; whereas Macklin (though always having the character of an honest man) was an itinerant actor, who hung loose upon society; and, though his security was better than Fleetwood's in point of *principle*, their means of discharging such a debt as *three thousand pounds*, were pretty nearly equal.

It would be injustice to the memory of Paul Whitehead to pass over this circumstance without some observation on the fact, as well as on that of his general character. Prudence would have suggested to most men, that, however urgent the demands of friendship were, such a sum as *three thousand pounds* would be sufficient to make them consider what duties they first owed to themselves and families. It was not in this case, likewise, the merely becoming security (which with responsible men would be little or no risk), but such a security was equal to an original and sole obligation to pay the whole of the debt: as Fleetwood was not only well known, at this time, to be ruined in his affairs, but, to those who looked nearer into the man, to be as unwilling as incapable of taking any pains to remedy them—'tis true, he was early known to have the most amiable virtues, with manners and an address that charmed every company he joined; his large and extensive fortune set those high qualifications in their proper lustre; and the name of Fleetwood was produced to announce the liberal, accomplished, high bred man of fashion: but his extravagance sapped his virtues, till by degrees they were changed to their opposite extremes; and the remaining powers of his mind and accomplishments only seemed to be exerted for every base and dissipated purpose.

In such a situation Paul Whitehead stood; but he did not then know the whole of his danger. He knew his friend was distressed in his circumstances, but he thought, from his situation and high connections, it would be but temporary; he was likewise solemnly *assured so by his friend*, and to an unsuspecting generous heart, we must give this belief the name of *virtue*. The fact, 'tis true, was otherwise; but not knowing it, the principle he acted upon was praiseworthy—and Macklin, who often told the manly, open, unreserved manner in which it was done, said, he wished it was any other man who took the responsibility on himself than Paul; “but, Sir (said he), every man will save himself from ruin if he can; and I was glad of any opportunity to accomplish it.”

Poor Whitehead, however, paid heavily for his generosity; Fleetwood went on from one difficulty to another, till at last his situation was such, that he had no alternative but flight: he accordingly set off for France, leaving his *friend*, with innumerable other creditors, to shift for themselves, totally regardless of any other consequence but his own immediate safety.

The bond, after Fleetwood's escape, was soon demanded; and as Whitehead had by this time spent part of his wife's fortune, and had the rest locked up from his interference, he was unable to pay such a sum: the consequence was, he was thrown into prison where he lay for several years.

How he behaved under this embarrassment, has been as creditable to his life as his memory. To be betrayed in the first instance by a man to whom he gave his full confidence, and for a sum of money that threatened to make him a prisoner for life, would have thrown most people into a state of despondence, or unfitted them for the society of men, who they might indiscriminately arraign as monsters and betrayers. But this was not the case with Whitehead: he bore it with a firmness and philanthropy which at once surprised and comforted his friends: he considered it as one of the unavoidable accidents of life—he attached no blame to any body—and it is recorded, on the testimony of all who visited him on this occasion (and by Macklin amongst the rest), that he never once uttered a disrespectful word against the man who treated him in so treacherous a manner.

Whitehead

Whitehead carried this amiable disposition with him to the grave; as has been emphatically inscribed on his tomb-stone by an old friend in the following lines :

“Here lies a man misfortune could not bend,  
Prais’d as a poet—honour’d as a friend;  
Though his youth kindled with the love  
of fame,  
Within his bosom glow’d a brighter flame;

Whene’er his friends with sharp affliction bled,  
‘And from the wounded deer the herd  
was fled!’

Whitehead stood forth—the healing balm  
apply’d,  
Nor quitted their distresses till he died.”

*(To be continued occasionally.)*

## ACCOUNT OF THE TURKISH MILITIA.

THE present critical posture of public affairs on the extensive Continent of Europe, when the most formidable alliance of its principal Sovereign Powers seems to menace the total subversion of the baleful usurped power of the French Republic, in an approaching dreadful campaign, every species of information that enables the English reader of foreign intelligence, communicated through the channel of our newspapers and other periodical publications, cannot fail of being highly interesting, and at the same time of affording rational amusement. Under this impression, we insert the following authentic description of the Janissaries, a corps of infantry which compose the Ottoman Militia :

They are divided into 160 chambers or regiments, and each regiment ought to consist of 1000 men; but at present they do not amount to more than half that number. Forty thousand are constantly resident at Constantinople, to guard the city, and to assist the officers of justice; the rest are dispersed in the different provinces of the empire. Every regiment has its separate chamber or barracks, and neither women, wine, or any thing that could corrupt their morals, should enter their chambers, under the severest penalties; but the degeneracy of the times has destroyed all rigid discipline, and their chambers now are the links of iniquity.

Each chamber has its Odda-Bachi or Colonel-Commandant, its Treasurer, its Standard-bearer, and its Cooks. Besides their pay, they have a daily allowance from the Sultan of a mész of mutton broth; and they are so poor, that this is generally all their food. They enjoy, however, very great privileges; and an esteem for their persons is so thoroughly rooted in the minds of the common people, that they are commonly treated

with respect, when they do not grossly misbehave themselves. The Grand Signor is always a Janissary enrolled in one of their chambers, from which he receives his daily pay of seven aspres, about three-fifths of an English penny. The pay of a common Janissary begins at one aspre, and rises, according to his merit, to seven aspres a day.

The Janissaries hold ten remarkable posts under the Grand Signor. The first is, that of Janissary-Agha, or Commander in Chief of the whole corps throughout the empire. The second is, that of Kolkiajasi, or Lieutenant General to the Commander in Chief. The third is, that of Sefgam-Bachi, who has the care of the baggage. The fourth is, that of Tournagi-Bachi, who has the custody of the falcons and other choice birds belonging to the Sultan. The fifth is, that of Sambongi-Bachi, or Master of the keepers of the dogs destined for the bull-baitings. The sixth is, that of Sangachi-Bachi, or Keeper of the hunting dogs. The seventh is, that of Jolach-Bachi, or Captain of the Archers, and who therefore commands that corps of Janissaries who are armed with bows and arrows. The eighth is, that of Sabachi, the Officer of the Serjeants who walk by the side of the Grand Signor’s horse upon great solemnities. The ninth is, the Paik-Bachi, who is at the head of the Sultan’s livery servants. The tenth is, the Muster-Agha, or Chief of the Serjeants of the whole army of Janissaries.

The Agha of the Janissaries at Constantinople has a very extensive authority, and his external splendour nearly equals that of the Sultan, with respect to the number and quality of his suite, and the richness of their apparel. He resides in a kind of Castle, situated upon a hill nearly in the centre of the city; his guards are very numerous, and there are  
twenty-



twenty-four constantly on the watch in a tower raised above the Castle, to observe what passes in the city, and to give immediate notice of a fire. If they fail in their duty, through want of attention to this part of it, they involve their master in disgrace and punishment. The rules and orders in cases of fire are, that if the Grand Signor arrives at the place where the fire breaks out before the Prime Vizir and the Agha of the Janissaries, who ought to use their utmost expedition to prevent its spreading, the Vizir is obliged to pay him a fine of 10,000 gold ducats; and the Agha, 5000 to the Sultan, and 5000 to the Vizir, if he gets there before him. For this reason, the guard in the tower, before they try out Fire! give notice of it to the Agha, who has always three excellent horses in readiness: both the Sultan and the Vizir are in like manner prepared; so that it is often a complete horse race, to answer a very benevolent purpose. The resident Agha of the Janissaries at Constantinople is obliged to be ready at the door of the Mosque, when the Sultan goes to public prayers, to take off his boots, upon his alighting from his horse, before he enters the Mosque; and, upon his return, he must draw them on, and assist him in mounting; after which he is permitted to ride by the side of his Royal Master.

Of all the Turkish military forces, the corps of Janissaries, on account of its former reputation, and the very great number of soldiers of which it consists,

was the most respectable. But at present, these troops are a reproach to the Ottoman Empire. They are contaminated with every vice, and consequently are pusillanimous; and they are composed of the lowest dregs of the people. Badly clothed, and subject to little or no discipline, they only serve at Constantinople to strike terror into the breasts of all Christians, Greeks, and Armenians, whose business obliges them to pass through the streets where they are quartered, whom they insult with impunity, because no Christian is allowed to make any reply to them. So cowardly were these troops in the last war between the Russian and Ottoman Empires, that of 60,000, who marched from Constantinople to the Crimea, only 6000 arrived there, the major part deserting at Trebizond; and so great was the dread of those who encamped in the Crimea, where the Russian army firmly supported the interest of Sabib Guerai, a pretender to the throne of that country, that they never once attempted to dislodge them. In fact, the very name of a Mulcovite is sufficient to strike a panic throughout the whole of this once tremendous Ottoman phalanx: so that we may consider the present alliance and co-operation of these two formidable powers, should it be permanent, as one of the greatest revolutions in military affairs, that has happened in the course of the last century; and as leading to very great alterations in the political state of Europe.

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ACCOUNT  
OF  
DR. JOSEPH WARTON.  
(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

THIS respectable scholar and amiable man was the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Warton, formerly of Magdalen

College, Oxford; Poetry Professor of that University; and Vicar of Basingstoke and Chobham\*. He was born at Basingstoke

\* Mr. Thomas Warton was born at Godalmin in Surrey in the year 1687, took the degree of M. A. 9th December 1712, and B. D. 27th October 1725; and was chosen Poetry Professor at Oxford twice; the second time on the 11th July 1723. He appears to have been a Tory of no moderate temper, as on the 29th of May 1719, he preached before the University a sermon from the 13th Chapter of Hosea, 9th verse, which was considered of so seditious a cast, that it was complained of by the Rev. Mr. Meadowcourt, a member of that body, who met with so much discouragement from the leading members, at that time governing the University, that, failing to obtain the censure he expected on it, he himself suffered a punishment in consequence of his activity. A particular detail of the whole proceeding may be found in Amhurst's *Terra Filias*, No. 15, 16, 22, 23, and 24. Mr. Warton died

Basingstoke about the year 1722, and received the early part of his education from his father, who was master of a school there in high repute. From his father's tuition he was removed to Winchester, where he continued until about the year 1740, when he went off from that seminary to the University of Oxford second on the roll; William Collins, the afterwards celebrated poet, being the first; and Mr. Mulso, afterwards Prebendary of Winchester, the third\*. He was entered of Oriel College, where he continued but little longer than he had taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts. At a late period, 23d June 1759, he was created M. A. by diploma.

In 1740 he wrote "The Enthusiast, or Lover of Nature," a Poem, afterwards published in folio about 1745. This piece is preserved in Doddsley's Collection of Poems, Vol. III. as is Fashion, a Satire, which made its appearance about the same time. In 1746 he printed "Odes on various Subjects," 4to. consisting of fourteen, viz. 1. To Fancy. 2. To Liberty. 3. To Health. 4. To Superstition. 5. To a Gentleman upon his Travels through Italy. 6. Against Despair. 7. To Evening. 8. To a Fountain†. 9. To the Nightingale. 10. On the Spring. 11. To a Lady who hates the Country. 12. On the Death of his Father. 13. On Shooting. 14. To Solitude. To this publication he prefixed the following advertisement: "The public has been so much accus-

tomed of late to didactic poetry alone, and essays on moral subjects, that any work where the imagination is much indulged will perhaps not be relished or regarded. The Author, therefore, of these pieces is in some pain lest certain austere critics should think them too fanciful and descriptive. But as he is convinced that the fashion of moralizing in verse has been carried too far, and as he looks upon invention and imagination to be the chief faculties of a poet, so he will be happy if the following Odes may be looked upon as an attempt to bring back poetry into its right channel." The next year he printed a second edition. Of these Odes, that to Fancy is pre-eminently the best. The others, in the latter part of his life, had but little of their author's regard.

The publication of Mr. West's Pindar in 1749 gave rise to our author's Ode occasioned by reading that translation. This performance was calculated to add little to the author's reputation, and we have been told that it never was mentioned in Dr. Johnson's presence, without being subject to his ridicule. About this time Mr. Warton was Rector of Wyndeslade, Hampshire, and travelled abroad, as we find from his "Verses written at Montauban in France, 1750." It is supposed this tour did not continue long. In 1753 he published his Edition of Virgil, in 4 Vols. 8vo. dedicated to Sir George Lyttelton, in which the Eclogues and Georgicks, with Notes on the whole,

died in 1745, and was buried under the rails of the altar of Basingstoke Church, with the following inscription:

H. S. E.  
 THOMAS WARTON, S. T. P.  
 Natus apud Godalmin  
 in agro Surriensi,  
 Socius Collegii B. Mariæ Magdalensæ,  
 Poeticæ Prælector Publicus Oxoniæ,  
 Hujus Ecclesiæ de Basingstoke,  
 Necnon Ecclesiæ de Chobham,  
 In hoc etiam diocesi  
 Vicarius;  
 Ingenio, doctrina, probitate, pietate  
 singulari.  
 Obiit Sept. 10, A. D. 1745,  
 Ætatis suæ 58,  
 Patri desideratiss. Filii M. P.

A Volume of his Poems, after his death, was published by subscription in 8vo. 1747, by his eldest son. Some of these Poems are not deficient in poetical merit. At the end of the Volume is an Elegy by the Editor.

\* Gent. Mag. 1780, p. 11.

† In the second edition this Ode was omitted, and one entitled "The Happy Life," substituted in its stead. Both these Odes were in the measure of Collins's Ode to Evening.

were



were by our author; and in the same year he was solicited by Dr. Johnson to assist in *The Adventurer*, and accordingly we see several papers by him on subjects of Criticism in that excellent work. He was at this time settled at Winchester school, first as usher, and afterwards, in due time, on the 7th of May 1766, as head-master, in the stead of Dr. Burton. On the 15th of January 1768, he took his degree of Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity.

In 1756 he gave the world the first Volume of his *Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope*; a work which appeared to be not intended to add to the celebrity of that poet, and which gave great offence to Bishop Warburton. It was, however, well received by the public, and the conclusion of it impatiently expected. After twenty-six years of delay, the second Volume made its appearance in 1782. In this he spoke more favourably of Mr. Pope than he had done in the former Volume; and in the advertisement prefixed, says, "he flatters himself that no observations in this work can be so perversely misinterpreted and tortured as to make him insinuate, contrary to his opinion and inclination, that Pope was not a *great* poet; he only says and thinks he was not the *greatest*." Both these Volumes have been several times reprinted.

His preferment in the Church was at no time very great. About 1787 he received the reward of his long service in Winchester school by a prebend in that Cathedral. He about the same time relinquished his long and laborious employment as a schoolmaster.

In 1787 he caused to be republished "Sir Philip Sydney's Defence of Poetry, and Observations on Poetry and Eloquence from the Discoveries of Ben Jonson," 8vo.; and having for many years expressed his dissatisfaction at "the many forced and far-fought interpretations totally unsupported by the passages

they were brought to elucidate," in Warburton's edition of Pope, he determined to give the public a new edition of that author himself. This he accomplished in 1797. If Dr. Warburton's edition was liable to some blame, this of our author was not free from imperfection. The introduction of several of the pieces, though they might be really the productions of the poet, cannot be passed over without censure. It has been reported that the chastisement he received in a late popular poem, on account of his treatment of Pope, made a great impression on his mind.

Dr. Warton died 23d February 1800, at his living at Wickham in Hampshire, at the age of 78 years. He had been twice married, and had several children; one of them published, a few years ago, a volume of poems, which are entitled to praise.

He was cheerful and convivial; had an elegant taste, with a lively imagination. He possessed no small portion of learning, and was well versed in the belles lettres of Europe. He also had a large fund of literary anecdotes, which made his company highly acceptable. He had not (what some scholars are unhappily not without) any of the jealousy or haughtiness which accompany extraordinary acquirements. At different periods of his life he projected plans, which his employment as a schoolmaster, it may be presumed, prevented the execution of. In the year 1753 he promised a translation of part of Lucretius, and about twenty years ago put forth proposals for a History of Greek, Latin, Italian, and French Poetry. He also confidently spoke of being employed in completing the last Volume of the History of Poetry left unfinished by his brother, as well as a Treatise of Gothic Architecture, by the same hand; but what progress he had made in either of these works, we are not informed.

## DR. MARK HILDESLEY.

### LETTER IV.

*Bishop's Court, Nov. 3. 1757.*

MY dear friend and brother H——'s last favour, that reached me here 13th August, 'tis high time should be acknowledged. However, I shall not detain you with apologies or reasons for not writing sooner.

I am obliged to you, good Sir, for the trouble of discharging my commissions at London. What you are still out of pocket, you must demand of Mr. Burton. The money which Mrs. Salmon paid Mr. Broughton, viz. 3l. 9s. 8d. which you fancied was a mistake for two guineas

and a half, was only what I owed for books; and the reason of my asking about the preceding year's benefaction, was my having sent a draft to Mr. Broughton upon Mrs. Salmon, for 2l. 12s. 6d. at the same time with the other; and which, by having no account of from either of them, I concluded there must be some mistake. But if the copy of it now by me can be any assurance, I may be sure the Secretary had an order for it. But I am now in a foreign land, and see none of the annual sermons; and know but little more than the publick papers, and those very late, furnish me with.— And indeed, *in these times*, it may be truly said, *the less one hears the better*. For I think I have scarce seen a paper, or read a letter, since I have been here, that has not contained some disagreeable article. Unless it was what related to *New Roads and Rivers*. What great things can be done through the address and management of two active Magistrates! You may say now, “See what you’ve lost by leaving Hitchin!—Cheap coals and good roads to Bedford and Hertford!” I wonder I have not yet seen the *Advertisement of our Marriage Act*, which was sent up to London to be inserted in some of the papers. To warn rich minor heirs, to save themselves the trouble of a voyage to Manks Land, to *smuggle a wedding, by licence for any time, place, and person*; an absolute embargo being now laid on such illicit ware: and none of the kind to be had here (though formerly plenty) for love or money. We had near as many difficulties to struggle with here to get it passed, as there were for that in England.

I am so unfortunate then, it seems by your account, to be out of favour with my successor at Hitchin: and for what? but for that which I am so far from having been the intended occasion of, I am even far more displeased at than he can be himself, viz. That he is not in the list of Trustees for my girls. Strange as it may appear, I have not till lately been able to learn for certain who are in the nomination of those added to fill up the number appointed by the original Foundation deed, which deed I executed and enrolled, at settling the house on a Mistress some few years ago, solely to provide against my *mortality*, not my *removal*; but my transportation having been looked upon as equivalent to death, with regard to any care of that school, the trust has been filled since I was here, I need not say, without consulting me

about, but even without obliging me with an account of the Trust, after ’twas filled. Had I been really dead, I had not known this unacceptable step in the management of my favourite nursery: or could I have foreseen, or even suspected, the most distant probability of a Vicar of Hitchin not being on a Trust which a former Vicar was founder of, I would most certainly have never put it in any two or three persons’ power to have defeated all my scheme and contrivance for the good and prosperity of a school, entirely of my own raising, if I may be allowed to say so. Mr. Morgan does me great injustice to think of, or charge his not being in the Trust to my will and pleasure. It is far the reverse; and what I can’t obtain belief for in my life, will probably be indisputable after I am dead.

The reason of my recalling what I had said to you in a former letter upon this head, was receiving in the interim from Mr. Ault a list of Trustees, where Mr. Morgan’s name was inserted; which proved, on after inquiry, to be only for Mr. John Whilehurst’s part of his benefaction. But enough, and more than enough, of this disagreeable affair, to one not nearly concerned about it; but my friend William knows I used to lay my grievances before him, and his experienced kindness will incline him to excuse it.

Publick affairs we know much less of than you, who are nearer the fountain head. But we know enough to see, that if Providence does not favour us beyond our deserts, we are in a fair way to be undone. No more need be said on this unpleasing subject. So, unless I had some topic more acceptable to write upon, I may as well draw to a conclusion:—must, however, just remind you of my old observation about the month of October; I hope this last past has confirmed the truth of my possession in its favour. Thank God! we are all well—and desire Mrs. H—— and you will accept our best and most affectionate respects. To hear you continue to own us, and enjoy your healths, will be always a singular pleasure to, dear Sir, your loving brother and obliged servant,

M. SODOR & MANN.

When you next go to Hitchin, will you be so good as to leave our respectful compliments to Mrs. Hack and family, with Mrs. Hildesley’s very thankful acknowledgments of a singular favour lately conferred on her, which she will be mindful to return.



## MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS

RELATIVE TO

## THE WESTERN PARTS OF PENNSYLVANIA,

PARTICULARLY THOSE IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF LAKE ERIE.

BY ANDREW ELLICOTT \*.

DEAR SIR,

I TAKE the liberty of transmitting to you the following Miscellaneous Observations, collected from my Notes, relative to Lake Erie and the Western Country; the perusal of which, I flatter myself, will not be unsatisfactory or uninteresting.

The situation of this Lake is already well known, and therefore a particular topographical description will here be unnecessary; but a variety of phenomena which attend it, merit a more minute consideration, and cannot fail to engage the attention of the philosopher; phenomena which in all probability are common to all large lakes of fresh water.

In the summer season, fogs are seldom observed on the margin of the Lake. The three summer months that I resided at Presqu' Isle, no fogs were seen during the whole time. The horizon was generally clear, and the stars shone with remarkable lustre. The most common winds here generally resemble the sea and land breezes in the West Indies. From the end of spring till the beginning of autumn, they blow, except at the time of storms, from the Lake upon the land during great part of the day, and from the land upon the lake during the night: the change generally takes place between the hours of seven and ten in the morning, and about the setting of the sun in the evening. These breezes, alternately blowing in opposite directions, render those situations contiguous to the Lake extremely pleasant during the heat of the summer months, and have most probably a very salutary influence upon the atmosphere.

A strong easterly wind will occasion a considerable depression, and a strong westerly wind a considerable swell, of the waters in Presqu' Isle Bay. In the former case, a portion of the water is driven towards the upper end, and in the latter towards the lower end, of the Lake. To these causes we are to attribute those ebbs and flowings, which have so frequently been mistaken for regular tides:

for a little reflection will convince one, that the Moon can have no sensible effect upon the waters of the Lakes. When the wind ceases the waters return to restore the equilibrium, and an undulation will be visible for several days after those storms, and appears to be but slightly affected by the alternate breezes already mentioned.

In the western country, and especially in the neighbourhood of the Lakes, dews are very heavy. On the Ohio and Alleghany Rivers, and their numerous branches, fogs are very common, and of remarkable density; they do not, however, appear to contain any portion of those noxious miasmata, which are so frequently combined with the fogs on the eastern side of the mountains; nay, the inhabitants of Pittsburgh consider them as possessed of salubrious qualities. From a variety of observations I am convinced that the atmosphere in the western country, and particularly in the vicinity of the Lakes, contains a greater quantity of moisture than in the middle Atlantic states. The wooden works which contained my instruments were always uncommonly swelled, and frequently very much injured, in that country, though constantly defended from the rain, and occasionally exposed to the Sun. The ivory and wood of my sectors with brass joints, always expanded above the metal; this expansion was not sudden, but effected by slow degrees. Whether this excess of moisture arises from the extensive forests which constantly preserve the earth in a state of humidity, or from more permanent causes, future observations must determine.

Iron is here more susceptible of rust, and brass sooner tarnished, than in the Atlantic states; but this susceptibility of rust I observed to be greater in the forests than in those parts of the country that had been cleared for cultivation, and from these circumstances the probable cause is ascertained.

The southern shores of Lake Erie are generally high; in many places, they are perpendicular, and various strata of

\* Addressed to Mr. Robert Patterson, Vice-President of the American Philosophical Society, and inserted in their Transactions, Vol. IV. lately published.

stone are considerably elevated above the surface of the water. The streams which discharge themselves into the Lake over these strata form a great variety of cascades of a romantic appearance, which increase the beauty of the country, and must at some future period enhance the value of the lands.

At the lower end of the Lake, and for some distance up it, these strata consist of lime-stone intermixed with flint and marine petrifications, but the other strata are generally slate and excellent freestone. About Presqu' Isle there is but little lime-stone to be seen; it lies in detached pieces, and is likewise interspersed with flint and marine petrifications.

In a large extent of country on the western side of the Allegany Mountain, the strata of stone are horizontally disposed, except in some places where that position has been changed by the undermining of creeks and rivers. In these places where the strata have been deprived of their support, they have fallen from their original positions, and therefore deviate from the general rule. This law of nature is established on the south side of Lake Erie, but how far west of the mountains the same obtains, has never yet been ascertained. The horizontal position of the strata on that Lake has a pleasing effect; the softer lamina are worn away by the beating of the waves, the harder remain projected, and at a distance resemble wainscoting or mouldings.

From the horizontal disposition of these strata the following conclusions may be deduced; first, that the country has never been disturbed by those terrible convulsions which a great part of this globe must have experienced at some remote period of antiquity; and secondly, that those Naturalists are deceived, who suppose that the strata were originally parallel to the axis of the earth.

Before I conclude my observations on this subject, I shall take the liberty of adding an account of the falls of Niagara, which are in some measure connected with the horizontal disposition of the strata in the western and north western country.

This stupendous cataract of water infinitely excels all other natural curiosities of the country, and exhibits a spectacle scarce equalled in grandeur by any object in the physical world. Lake Erie is situated upon one of those horizontal strata in a region elevated about three hundred feet above the country which contains Lake Ontario. The descent

which separates the two countries, is in some places almost perpendicular, and the immense declivity formed by these strata occasions both the cataract of Niagara and the great falls of Cheneseco. This remarkable precipice generally runs in a south-western direction from a place near the Bay of Toronto on the northern side of Ontario, round the western angle of the Lake; from thence it continues its course generally in an eastern direction, crossing the strait of Niagara and the Cheneseco River, till it is lost in the country towards the Seneca Lake.

The waters of this cataract formerly fell from the northern side of the slope, near the landing place; but the action of such a tremendous column of water falling from such an eminence, through a long succession of ages, has worn away the solid stone for the distance of seven miles, and formed an immense chasm which cannot be approached without horror. In ascending the road from the landing to Fort Lauier, the eye is continually engaged in the contemplation of the awful and romantic scenes which present themselves, till the transcendent magnificence of the falls is displayed to view, the imagination is then forcibly arrested, and the spectator is lost in silent admiration! Down this awful chasm the waters are precipitated with amazing velocity, after they make the great pitch; and such a vast torrent of falling water communicates a tremulous motion to the earth, which is sensibly felt for some poles round, and produces a sound which is frequently heard at the distance of twenty miles. Many wild beasts that attempt to cross the rapids above this great cataract, are destroyed; and if geese or ducks inadvertently alight in these rapids, they are incapable of rising upon the wing again, and are hurried on to inevitable destruction.

The great height of the banks renders the descent into the chasm extremely difficult; but a person, after having descended, may easily proceed to the base of the falls; and a number of persons may walk in perfect safety a considerable distance between the precipice and the descending torrent, where conversation is not much interrupted by the noise, which is not so great here as at some distance. A vapour or spray of considerable density, resembling a cloud, continually ascends, in which a rainbow is always seen when the Sun shines, and the position of the spectator is favourable. In the winter this spray attaches itself to the trees, where



where it is congealed in such quantities as to divert them of their smaller branches, and produces a most beautiful chrystalline appearance; a circumstance which attends the falls of Cheneseco, as well as those of Niagara.

A singular appearance is observed at these falls, which has never perhaps been noticed by any writer. Immediately below the great pitch a commixture of foam and water is puffed up in spherical figures, about the size of a common haystack. They burst at the top, and discharge a column of spray to a prodigious height; they then subside, and are succeeded by others, which exhibit the same appearances. These spherical forms are most conspicuous about midway between the west side of the streight and the island which divides the falls, and where the largest column of water descends. This appearance is produced by the ascension

of the air, which is carried down by the column of falling water in great quantities to the bed of the river.

The river at the falls is about seven hundred and forty-three yards wide, and the perpendicular pitch is one hundred and fifty feet in height. In the last half mile, immediately above the falls, the descent of the water is fifty-eight feet; but the difficulty which would attend the business, prevented me from attempting to level the rapids in the chafin below; though, from conjecture, I concluded that the waters must descend at least sixty-five feet; and from these results it appears that the water falls about two hundred and seventy-three feet, in the distance of about seven miles and an half.

I am, Sir, with respect,

Your friend,

ANDREW ELLICOTT.

To Robert Patterson.

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THE  
LONDON REVIEW,  
AND  
LITERARY JOURNAL,  
FOR MARCH 1800.

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

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THE NURSE, a Poem, translated from the Italian of Luigi Tanfillo. By William Roscoe. 2d Edition, 12mo. Liverpool printed. Cadell and Davies.

THE Second Edition of this beautiful Translation affords us the opportunity of observing that poetry can never be employed to better purpose than when it inculcates the performance of duties, without which the world would degenerate into a state of barbarism, and mankind be little better (and in respect to the duty here enforced, worse) than that part of created beings which are governed merely by instinct. A few years ago, the ladies were called upon, in an elegant poem, by Mr. Jerminham, entitled *Il Latti*, which never obtained the notice it deserved, to fulfill the duties demanded from them by God and Nature. The present performance claims more forcibly

the observation of the same duties in the female sex. It exhibits arguments which cannot be resisted, and in language which pleases while it carries conviction along with it.

The original author was a native of Nola, in the kingdom of Naples. He was born about 1510, and died in 1560. His profession was arms, under the banners of Spain (which kingdom then possessed Naples), and he cultivated letters not as a professed author. He wrote other pieces, particularly one entitled *Il Vendemmiatore*. "The licentiousness of this piece," says Mr. Roscoe, "was, it is true, in some degree concealed, if not compensated, by the wit and delicate humour

humour with which it abounds ; for, as a late noble author has observed, ' indecency is far from conferring wit, but it does not destroy it neither.' But the admiration which it excited did not prevent its producing a most unfavourable effect on the fortunes of the author, who seems, during the remainder of his days, severely to have felt the consequences of his early imprudence, and to have endeavoured to make amends for it by a more regulated conduct and by more serious labours." He also was the author of *Il Podere*, or the COUNTRY HOUSE, in which he gives directions for making a proper choice of a country residence, enlivening the barrenness of his subject with the happiest illustrations and the most sportive wit ; and of *La Lagrime di San Piero*, or THE TEARS OF SAINT PETER, a subject probably chosen in allusion to his regret in having been the author of the *Vendemmiatore*.

The Translation is with great propriety addressed to Mrs. Rolcoe, in the following affectionate and elegant sonnet :

As thus in calm domestic leisure blest,  
I wake to BRITISH notes th' AUSTRALIAN strings,

Be thine the strain ; for what the poet sings

Has the chaste tenor of thy life express'd.  
And whilst delighted, to thy willing breast,

With rosy lip thy smiling infant clings,  
Pleas'd I reflect that from those health-ful springs

—Ah! not by thee with niggard love repress'd—

Six sons successive, and thy later care,

Two daughters fair have drank ; for this be thine

Those best delights approving conscience knows,

And whilst thy days with cloudless suns decline,

May filial love thy evening couch prepare,

And sooth thy latest hours to soft repose.

The Poem is comprised in two Cantos, and opens with the following spirited address :

Accomplish'd dames, whose soft consenting minds

The rosy chain of willing Hymen binds !

If e'er one prouder wish my bosom felt

By magic strains the list'ning soul to melt

(Mov'd by such strains the woodlands Orpheus drew),

That wish inspires me whilst I sing to you.

—What though the pleasing bonds no more I prove,

I own your charms, nor e'er shall cease to love ;

Not with such love as feeds a wanton flame,

—Attended close by penitence and shame !  
But love that seeks by nobler arts to please,

True to your honour, happiness, and ease.

Light were my task, if every gentle breast

Own'd the just laws of native truth impress'd ;

For not by hopes of vain applause misled,

In reason's injur'd cause alone I plead,  
'Tis yours to judge ; nor I that judgment fear,

If truth be sacred, and if virtue dear.

Proceeding, the Poet describes the pains a mother suffers with patience during the period of gestation ; he then continues—

But when relieved from danger and alarms,

The perfect offspring leaps into her arms,  
Turns to a mother's face its asking eyes,

And begs for pity by its tender cries ;  
Then, whilst young life its opening powers expands,

And the meek infant spreads its searching hands,

Scents the pure milk drops as they flow distill,

And thence anticipates the plenteous rill,  
From her first grasp the smiling babe she flings,

Whilst pride and folly seal the gushing springs ;

Hopeful that pity can by her be shewn,  
Who for another's offspring quits her own.

This Canto concludes in the following manner :

Late but not lost, O Sun of Truth ! appear,

From error's gloom the female mind to clear !

Shades of false honour, darker mists of pride,

Touch'd by the beam ethereal quick subside.

Self.



Self-love his long prescriptive rule fore-  
goes,  
And every feature of THE MOTHER  
glows.  
Enough, ye fair, the dread neglect has  
cost  
The ills experienced, and the pleasures  
lost ;  
Yet ah ! forgive the bard, whose ven-  
turous strain  
Has dared to give your gentle breasts a  
pain,  
And let him rest awhile, ere yet the song  
Vie with the drawlings of the Nurse's  
tongue.

The second Canto has equal claims to  
praise as the first. To awake the feelings  
of the fair, he thus continues to address  
them :

Ah ! yet, ye fair, shall come that happier  
day,  
When love maternal shall assert her sway,  
And crowning every joy of married life,  
Join the fond mother to the faithful wife ;  
When every female heart her rule shall  
own,  
From the straw cottage to the splendid  
throne ;  
Nor e'er for ought that fortune can be-  
stow,  
A mother's sacred privilege forego.  
And may the fates, ye fair, your years  
prolong,  
To see accomplish'd all your poet's song.

The Poet then remonstrates against the  
confinement infants endure from liga-  
tures, and urges the danger of a child's  
imbibing the qualities, bad ones often,  
of a hired nurse. Infantine attractions  
to an affectionate attendant next present  
themselves in the following lines :

'Twas Nature's purpose, that the human  
race  
Should with the circling lapse of years  
increase \*,  
And well her kind providing cares fore-  
saw  
Your dread infringement of her primal  
law ;  
Hence to the babe she gave endearing  
wiles,  
Resistless blandishments, and artless smiles,  
That from your arms, unfeeling mothers,  
thrown,  
Some softer breast the tender pledge might  
own ;

Fulfil the important task by you be-  
tray'd,  
And find the generous labour well re-  
paid.

Our readers will peruse with pleasure  
the following impassioned lines :

But whence these sad laments, these  
mournful sighs,  
That all around in solemn breathings  
rise ?

Th' accusing strains in sounds distinct  
and clear

Wake to the sense of guilt your startled  
ear.

Hark, in dread accents Nature's self com-  
plain,

Her precepts slighted, and her bounties  
vain !

See sacred Pity, bending from her skies,  
Turns from th' ungenerous deed her  
dewy eyes.

Maternal fondness gives her tears to flow  
In all the deeper energy of woe ;

Whilst Christian Charity, enshrined a-  
bove,

Whose name is Mercy, and whose soul is  
Love,

Feels the just hatred that your deeds in-  
spire,

And where she smiled in kindness burns  
with ire.

See true Nobility laments his lot,  
Indignant of the foul degrading blot ;

And courtesy and courage o'er him bend,  
And all the virtues that his state attend.

But whence that cry that steals upon the  
sense !

'Tis the low wail of injur'd innocence,  
Accents unform'd that yet can speak  
their wrongs

Loud as the pleadings of a hundred  
tongues ;

See in dread witness all creation rise,

The peopled earth, deep seas, and cir-  
cling skies ;

Whilst conscience with consenting voice  
within,

Becomes accomplice, and avows the sin.

The Poem concludes in the following  
manner :

O happier times, to truth and virtue  
dear,

Roll swiftly on ! O golden days ap-  
pear !

Of noble birth, when every matron dame  
Shall the high meed of female merit  
claim ;

\* A bad rhyme. Some others might be pointed out.

Then loveliest, when her babe in native  
charms  
Hangs on her breast, or dances in her  
arms.

Thus late with angel grace along the  
plain,

Illustrious DEVON led Britannia's train;  
And whilst by frigid fashion unreprest,  
She to chaste transports open'd all her  
breast,

Joy'd her lov'd babe its playful hands to  
twine

Round her fair neck, or midst her locks  
divine,

And from the fount with every grace  
imbued,

Drank heavenly nectar, not terrestrial food.  
So Venus once, in fragrant bowers  
above,

Clasp'd to her rosy breast immortal Love;  
Transfus'd soft passion thro' his tingling  
frame,

The nerve of rapture, and the heart of  
flame.

—Yet not with wanton hopes and fond  
desires,

Her infant's veins the British matron  
fires;

But prompts the aim to crown by future  
worth

The proud pre-eminence of noble birth.

To the present Edition is added the  
following INSCRIPTION:

Stranger, that with careless feet  
Wandere'st near this green retreat,  
Where, thro' gently bending slopes,  
Soft the distant prospect opens;  
Where the fern, in fringed pride,  
Decks the lonely valley's side;

Where the linnet chirps his song,  
Flitting as thou tread'st along;  
Know, where now thy footsteps pass  
O'er the bending tufts of grass,  
Bright gleaming thro' th' encircling  
wood,

Once a NAIAD roll'd her flood:  
If her urn unknown to fame,  
Pour'd no far extended stream,  
Yet along its grassy side,  
Clear and constant flow'd the tide.  
Grateful for the tribute paid,  
Lordly Mersey lov'd the maid—  
Yonder rocks still mark the place  
Where she met his stern embrace.  
Stranger curious, would thou learn  
Why she mourns her wasted urn?  
Soon a short and simple verse  
Shall her hapless fate rehearse.

Ere yon neighbouring spires arose  
That the upland prospect close,  
Or ere long the startled shore  
Echo'd loud the cannon's roar,  
Once the maid in summer's heat  
Careless left her cool retreat,  
And by sultry suns oppress'd,  
Laid her weary limbs to rest;  
Forgetful of her daily toil  
To trace each tract of humid soil,  
From dews and bounteous show'rs to  
bring

The limpid treasures of her spring,  
Enfeebled by the scorching ray,  
She slept the sultry hours away;  
And when she op'd her languid eye,  
Found her silver urn was dry.  
Heedless stranger, who so long  
Hast listen'd to an idle song,  
Whilst trifles thus thy notice share,  
Hast thou no URN that asks thy care?

Sonnini's Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt. Royal 4to. Debrett.

(Continued from Page 131.)

IT is with peculiar satisfaction that we announce to our numerous readers the receipt of a note from more than one person of high rank, and distinguished in the republic of letters for their taste and judgment respecting works of science and literature, expressing their approbation of the first part of our Review of Sonnini's Travels in our Magazine for February; and it is in compliance with the instructions of one of those Gentlemen, that we preface the present Review with a brief historical account of Egypt, for the information and instruction of the rising generation, who may not have any op-

portunity, in the course of their scholastic education, to acquire any knowledge of this curious, and, at this time, very interesting subject.

Egypt was the original seat of the Sciences and the Fine Arts, and the cradle of History. Herodotus, the earliest Historian, whose writings have survived the ages and escaped the fury of barbarism, described her manners, her theogony, and her monuments. Other Historians have followed the example of Herodotus, and have related what they had seen in a country abounding in wonders of nature and of art. In the remotest



æras of antiquity, thither did philosophers from every part of the world repair; to learn lessons of morality, and the elements of the liberal sciences. Even the Emperors of Rome took delight in visiting this famous country; were proud of being initiated in her mysteries; and embellished her cities and towns with edifices, which were deemed in after ages, and are considered in our own time, as models of the most refined taste and magnificence. From this source sprang the polite and useful arts, which diffused themselves throughout Greece, and in their progressive course extended as far as Rome, the renowned capital of Italy, where grace and elegance assumed a superiority over those prodigious masses of Egyptian architecture, which at once astonished and terrified human imagination.

After many internal revolutions, this charming country became successively a prey to every Power that attempted its conquest, and was, during a long series of revolving years, in the hands of the most ferocious barbarians, whose footsteps, like those of the existing hordes of French banditti, unworthily called armies, were marked by desolation. Nearly all the grand edifices of antiquity tumbled into ruins, or disappeared beneath their destroying rage. Such as resisted their violent attacks, have in modern times excited the curiosity of the learned and the ingenious of every century, and of almost every civilized nation of Europe.

Enlightened men of various ranks and professions in society have resorted to Egypt, to view the stupendous remains of the power, grandeur, ingenuity, and persevering industry, of its ancient inhabitants; and have contemplated and compared, with sentiments of mingled compassion and indignation, the manners and customs of savage hordes with those of the earliest civilized people on the face of the globe.

A due portion of time, and other means of pursuing extensive researches into all the variety of objects worthy to be deliberately and thoroughly examined, have been denied to the generality of travellers, who have therefore usually confined their observations within very narrow limits. Various difficulties, some of them pecuniary, and the necessity derived from them of employing only a short space of time in each place to the best advantage, checked the zeal of different travellers, and obliged them to rest satisfied with

recording such facts and remarks only as best suited their own propensities or favourite ideas.

On the subject of Egypt therefore, fertile as its climate, we still wanted the work of a man of genius, accustomed to travel, who, confining moral, political, and philosophical discussions to their proper places, should delineate objects as they presented themselves, and trace accurately the Geography, describe the Climate, explain the Agriculture, and illustrate the Manners and Government of the Country; who should, while he analysed the works of Art, not pass unnoticed the history of Nature; who should collect authentic facts and anecdotes as the best means of elucidating national characters and customs; and should convey the information he acquired through the medium of an easy and perspicuous style, by which his work might be rendered not less pleasing than useful to his readers.

This desideratum is now supplied by the pen of Sonnini, who employed two entire years in actual researches both in Upper and Lower Egypt. No traveller before him had bestowed the labour he has done, or collected such satisfactory information on so great a variety of subjects. And at a time when we are waiting with daily and anxious expectation for the final event of Bonaparte's adventurous expedition, and the fate of the distressed remnant of his large army, this publication is rendered peculiarly interesting, and cannot fail of being equally acceptable to the learned and to the fashionable world.

To this explanatory introduction we have only to add, that an able draughtsman accompanied our author; and that all the drawings from which the plates have been elegantly engraved, were taken on the spot: the public may therefore rely with perfect confidence on their accuracy.

We shall now fulfil the promise made in our last, to gratify our readers with a satisfactory sketch of the once famed city of Alexandria, in the state in which Sonnini found and left it in 1780; promising that we shall still leave an ample field open for the antiquary, the man of science, the lovers of natural history, and the curious in general, who are blessed with affluence, to excite them to assign a space in their libraries to this valuable work.

To British Naval Officers and Masters of

of trading vessels, who may have occasion to visit that part of the coast of Africa, it is essential to circulate as much as possible the following important information; and we are fully persuaded that both the Translator and the Publisher are too liberal minded to be displeased with our extracting it for the benefit of that honourable and useful class of our countrymen, to whom it may prove serviceable.

"The making of Alexandria is also attended with danger; this part of Egypt being so low that it cannot be approached without great caution. On coming from the side of Libya, the first land-mark on the coast of Egypt is Aboufir, called by the Europeans, Towers of the Arabs. These are two heights, on each of which stands a tower: they may be discovered four leagues off at sea. One of these towers is round, the other is square; at least this was the appearance under which they presented themselves to me, when I saw them from the offing: but the navigator is only assured that he is in the direction of Alexandria, when he gets sight of Pompey's pillar, though two hillocks, which are behind the present city, and within the inclosure of the old, first make their appearance. Yet, from whatever quarter he may steer for this dangerous coast, he cannot be too wary, because none of these marks are perceptible at any great distance; and because currents, the rapidity of which it is more easy to foresee than to calculate, lay hold of vessels, and drift them towards the coast of Africa.

"At the entrance of the new harbour is a rock called the Diamond; ships should keep close to it, in order to avoid the shoals which are on the other side, and which, being covered only with a few feet of water, are still more dangerous. The Diamond, as well as the rocks near it that are on a level with the water, are very probably part of the ruins of the ancient Pharos; so that vessels may now be lost upon the remains of the finest building that was ever erected for their preservation. The sandy bottom of this harbour is thickly sown with rocks and rubbish; and this watery field of destruction often becomes that of the most horrid desolation. The cables are chafed and cut by continual frictions against the stones. Vessels crowded in tiers alongside of the jetty, find it difficult to withstand the violence of the northerly wind, and the fury of the sea it raises, especially during the winter, that is, during the

months of November, December, and January.—On the approach of these tempests, the crews abandon their vessels, for fear of being crushed to pieces along with them upon the beach. The first ship whose cables part, falls aboard the next; they drift together against a third; and in an instant the whole tier is thrown into confusion, bulged, and swallowed up by the waves. A year seldom passes in which Alexandria is not witness to similar disasters, that would suffice to convert the harbour into a desert, if it were possible for covetousness to be discouraged by danger.

"Ships of war, which require deep water, are obliged to anchor as soon as they have doubled the Diamond and the two dry sand banks, in other words, quite at the entrance of the port. The Atalante passed more than a month in this situation, labouring in a constant swell; an uneasy position, which I rather chose to suffer with my friends, than to take up my quarters on shore.—This detestable port is nevertheless almost always full of vessels: a constant bustle indicates the activity of Commerce: the riches of Asia and Africa are shipped; while the produce of the Arts and Manufactures of Europe is landed. A geographical situation of such high importance could not escape the genius of Alexander the Great. Being sensible that this was the proper place for the establishment of a central point of communication between the different quarters of the globe, he suddenly presented Alexandria to the admiration and to the commerce of all the nations of the universe."

A curious description of the remains of the ancient, and the state of the modern city, follows this useful account of the port; and though the detail necessarily includes quotations from ancient authors, it is nevertheless highly interesting from the pleasing manner in which he has connected it with the whole, and enlivened it with an account of the persons and manners of the present inhabitants. "Turks, Arabs, Moors, Copts, Christians of Syria, and Jews, compose a population, which may amount to five thousand souls, as far at least as it was possible to judge in a country where no register of any kind is kept." What an inconsiderate number for a city once so extensive that its walls were seven or eight leagues in circumference, and which contained near a million of inhabitants! The thick walls, however, and the



the hundred towers flanking them, though they are only two leagues round, are strong bulwarks to the present city, if well garrisoned; but it appears by Sonnini's account, that they were very badly, or rather cowardly, defended when Bonaparte invaded it; "for in spite of the disposition and resistance of the Mameluks and their troops, a handful of Frenchmen, without cannon, and almost without ammunition, took possession of this strong rampart, built by the Arabs, in a few minutes, by escalade."

Learned researchers into every species of antiquity will find ample scope for speculation on the historical doubts thrown out by our author respecting the two celebrated Obelisks which are still existing at Alexandria, and have been constantly denominated by former travellers—*Cleopatra's Needles* and *Pompey's Pillar*. One of Cleopatra's Needles is still upright on its base; the other is thrown down, and almost buried in the sand. "The first," says our author, "shews what the hand of man can do against Time; the second, what Time can effect in opposition to the efforts of man." The erect Needle is elegantly delineated by the first figure of Plate I.—"It is hewn out of a single block of granite, and covered on every side with hieroglyphics; the impression of those on the North side, which is represented on the Plate, is very clear, and easily distinguishable."—But he will not allow these Obelisks to have been the work of the beautiful Queen whose name they bear, as no historical proof can be brought to support the tradition. With respect to Pompey's Pillar, a number of different opinions prevail concerning the time and motives of erecting this famous Alexandrian column, which is the subject of Fig. II. of the same Plate. Some authors attribute it to Julius Cæsar, in remembrance of the victory he obtained over Pompey at the battle of Pharsalia. Others contend that it was a monument of gratitude erected by the Alexandrians in honour of the Roman Emperor, Alexander Severus; and a third party attribute its elevation to Ptolemy Evergetes, a King of Egypt; finally, our countryman, the celebrated Wortley Montague, asserted that it was the work of Adrian, another Roman Emperor; and in support of this unfounded suggestion, Sonnini relates a singular manœuvre of this traveller, which he says he had from a witness of undoubted credit. The adventure merits the discussion of the An-

tiquarian Society, whose respectable members are requested to refer to it in pages 82 and 83 of our author's work.

The Catacombs, the ancient repositories of the dead, are in the list of ruins visited and described, in the environs of Alexandria, as situated near the banks of the Canal of Lower Egypt, which formerly supplied the cisterns of the city with water; being for that purpose pent up with a dam, which was thrown down when they were filled, and the water then fell into the sea at the old port. "They were probably at first the quarries, whence the stones necessary for building the houses of Alexandria were extracted; and after having furnished the people of the country with materials for their habitations during their lives, they became their last abode after death. They are galleries, extending a considerable way under ground: if we may believe the Arabs, these Catacombs have a subterraneous communication with the Pyramids of Memphis. This opinion of their immense extent appears exaggerated. It does not, however, go beyond the other gigantic works of the Egyptians, and might be worth the trouble of verification. It is more certain that they extend as far as the sea, at the head of all the old port, the three grottos, or cavities hollowed out of the rock by the sea-side, which the Egyptians have honoured, rather improperly, with the name of Cleopatra's Baths, appear to be a continuation of them.—The greater part of these subterraneous passages have fallen in. In the small number of those into which it was still possible to penetrate, I perceived on each side three rows of tombs, placed one above another; they are not, as at Malta, cut lengthwise, but transversely. Their longest sides form an inclined plane inwards, so that the bottom of the tomb is much narrower than the upper part. At the extremity of some of these galleries, there are separate chambers, with their tombs; set apart, no doubt, for the interment of a family, or of a particular class of citizens."

We cannot close our review of this part of our author's elaborate work with greater propriety than by exhibiting a specimen of his talent for Natural History, more especially as it will annihilate a vulgar but prevailing opinion.

"At the entrance of the Catacombs, I saw several Cameleons. It is now well ascertained, that the change in their colour does not proceed from the objects presented

presented to them; that their different affections increase or diminish the intensity of the tints with which the fine skin that covers them is mottled; that they are not satisfied with such an unsubstantial nourishment as air; that they seek more solid food, by swallowing flies and other insects; and, in short, that all the wonderful stories that have been related of this kind of lizard are no more than a series of fables, which have dishonoured the science of nature even to the present day. I kept several Cameleons; not that I was tempted to repeat the experiments of Cornille le Bruyn, who, after having gravely affirmed that the Cameleons he kept in his room at Smyrna lived upon air, added that they died, one after another, in a short time; but I wished to

know how long they could go without nourishment. I took every precaution to deprive them of aliment, without ceasing to expose them to the open air. They lived thus for twenty days; but what a life! From being fat, when I caught them, they soon became very lean; with their flesh, they gradually lost their agility and colour; their skin became livid and wrinkled, and stuck to their bones; so that they appeared dried before they ceased to exist."

It is more than probable, that before the period for our next Review, intelligence may arrive from Egypt, which may render the account of Cairo, the proposed subject of it, peculiarly interesting. M.

(To be continued in our next.)

Asiatic Researches; or, Transactions of the Society instituted in Bengal, for inquiring into the History and Antiquities, the Arts, Sciences, and Literature, of Asia. Vol. V. Printed verbatim from the Calcutta Edition. 4to. Sewell. 1799.

IN our Magazine for October last we noticed the reprinted octavo edition of this useful and interesting work, and we gave a summary of the contents of the Fifth Volume. We have now to announce to the indulgent public the present more respectable European edition of the Asiatic Researches, in five quarto volumes, with the advantage of all the Engravings in their original size, and published at a price extremely moderate, when compared with the heavy expences incurred by it. The summary inserted by us in the Review for that month merely contained an enumeration of the articles of which the Fifth Volume consists, and we shall now proceed to a critical examination of those articles.

The First, and by no means the least important in the whole Volume, consists of *Historical Remarks on the Coast of Malabar*, by JONATHAN DUNCAN, Esq. a country, the domestic history of which, in the ancient periods to which Mr. Duncan refers, is less known than perhaps any other part of the vast continent of India. The desultory and vague reports of Missionaries and Voyagers to that coast are all the information we have yet been able to obtain concerning that interesting region, whence the richest spices and the rarest productions of the Indian loom have, in every age, been waisted to every quarter of the civilized world. Greeks, Romans, and Arabians, successively poured their treasures into its ports

during the more early periods; and in more recent æras, the Portuguese, Dutch, and British nations have alternately contended for the honour of enriching its princes with the bullion of exhausted Europe. Mr. Duncan has used the most laudable efforts to illumine the darkness that has so long and fatally obscured the ancient annals of the country. He was happy enough, he informs us, to meet with a curious Hindoo book in the Malabar language, which was obtained from one of the Rajahs of the Zamorin's family, and which goes back, in its narration, to the very origin of establishments in that country, as its very title implies, "The emerging of the Country of KERUL," for that appears to be its native appellation. Mythology is so connected with all Indian History, that we must not wonder at its commencing with a very wild fable of the ocean retiring from this spot at the request of PURESEU RAMA, an incarnation of Vishnu, into which Brahmins were invited from the most distant regions of Hindostan, who, settling in it, by degrees drained the marshy grounds of the remaining waters, pacified the serpents that lurked in the slime and made it dangerous to the cultivator, and, after a series of ages had revolved, rendered it exceedingly fertile, built cities, raised temples, and caused its havens to be the centre of a thriving commerce. The fact seems to have been, that the sea, which



which is said once to have washed the foot of the Ghaut mountains, has gradually retired from this coast; and the vigorous efforts of Indian industry seized, cultivated, and fertilized lands, which were the gift of the ocean; but this physical fact would not suit the romantic turn of their history, without being worked up into a legend, and sanctioned by a miracle. The tract of country, thus recovered from the ocean, is, in the native dialect, denominated MUYALUM, *i. e.* skirting at the bottom of the hills, whence our author thinks its ancient name of MALLEAM, and its modern one of MALABAR, have been formed.

The whole region, according to this authentic register, was divided into four grand principalities, with the geographical description of which we shall not trouble our readers, but keep to the historical part of the narration, which records the first government of the country to have been a sort of Republic of Brahmins, directed by two or three Chiefs, who, not according in their politics, called in to their respective assistance the Sovereigns of the neighbouring districts. This terminated, as was naturally to be expected, in their being obliged, eventually, to submit to the most powerful of those Sovereigns, and to receive a Viceroy from the King of CHALDESH, or the Southern Carnatic, who, under the name of PERMAL, continued to govern the country (a new Permal being appointed at the end of every twelve years) for a series of ages. One of these Viceroys, named SHEO RAM, contrived to render himself independent of his master, successfully repelled all the forces sent against him, and formed the four principalities into one powerful kingdom. This event took place about a thousand years anterior to the present period, and from that æra all the Rajahs and chief NAYRS of Malabar date their title to the respective sovereignties which they hold in the country; for SHEO RAM, at the close of his reign, divided his kingdom among his great Lords and principal dependents, and in right of that grant they retained them; continuing a brave and warlike tribe, bound together by powerful political bands to repel every invading foe, till subdued partly by the stratagems and partly by the superior armies of the tyrant Hyder Ali Khan, in 1766. The Zamorin of Calicut (a name celebrated in all the Portuguese histories of their connection with this coast), who was one of the greatest

of these Malabar Rajahs, related to Mr. Duncan, personally, the perfidious and cruel conduct of that despot to his family, when he ravished from them, as he did from all the rest, their regal honours. The passage is very curious and interesting, and we therefore insert it for the amusement of our readers.

“In the Malabar year 941, A. D. 1765-6, Hyder Ali Khan came with an army of fifty thousand men into Mulyalum, or Mullewar, (both terms meaning the Malabar country,) and waged war with my maternal uncle; and having defeated him, took possession of his dominions. My uncle sent a vakeel (or ambassador) to Hyder Ali Khan, to request that his country might be restored to him, and agreed to pay any tribute which might be settled. Hyder gave a very favourable reception to the ambassador, but informed him, that, as he could not place entire reliance on his word, he proposed himself to depute two persons, by name Sree Newaus Rao and Mookut Rao, to the Rajah, to communicate his views; adding, that the Rajah might trust to his honour, and go to meet him, when he would settle with him the terms that might be concerted between them. The vakeel came back with Hyder's men to the late Rajah, and informed him of what had passed; whereupon the Rajah intimated his apprehensions of Hyder, whom he spoke of as a man of a quarrelsome disposition, and who had disgraced many persons of high rank, and who would probably be disposed to inflict some mark of disgrace upon him also; wherefore he (the Rajah) declared, that he would place his reliance not so much on Hyder, as upon the assurances from his two agents, who being both Bráhmens, he would, on their swearing by their Bráhménical *threads*, by the salgram, (a stone sacred among the Hindus,) and by their swords, that he should return in safety, consent to accompany them, to have an interview with Hyder; to all which they agreed: and, as Hyder's army was at Toorhery, the Rajah, my uncle, went with Sree Newaus Rao and Mookut Rao to meet Hyder, who advanced to Coorumnar, where the meeting took place.

“During the interview, they conversed about the country: but Hyder soon broke off the conference, by demanding of the Rajah a crore of gold mohurs; upon which the latter assured him, if he were to sell the whole of the Calicut country, he could not get near that sum for

for it; but that he would deliver the whole of his treasure, and other property, and pay him as much as was in his power: yet Hyder was not satisfied with this offer, but caused the Rajah to be seized and imprisoned, and sent him under a guard of five hundred horse, and two thousand infantry, to the fort of Calicut; and the Rajah was confined in his own house, without food, and was strictly prohibited from performing the ceremonies of his religion; and, as he thought that Hyder might inflict some further disgrace upon him, either by causing him to be hanged, or blown from a gun, the Rajah set fire to the house with his own hand, and was consumed in it."

This excellent historical memoir, which may be of the greatest use to the general historian hereafter, is accompanied with very ample details respecting the singular manners and local customs of the Malabar nations; but as there are many other important articles that press for notice in this volume, we must refer our readers to the book itself for the curious particulars.

The Second Article comes from the pen of the same ingenious writer, and exhibits an interesting account (illustrated with Engravings) of *two Indian Fakeers* who have devoted themselves to severe penances; the first distinguished by the epithet OORDHBAHU, in which the hands and the arms are kept in a fixed position above the head, and become in time immovable from the drying up of the juices that nourished them; the second is denominated SER SEJA, or extension on a bed of spikes. Mr. Duncan prevailed upon these Fakeers to relate the history of their travels to visit the holy places, deemed sacred in Hindostan, and not only in Hindostan but as far as the extremities of Asia, North and South. In particular, they both visited the JUULA MUCHI, or *springs of fire*, adored by the old Persian Magi, near BAHU, on the Caspian sea; a proof of the identity of their religion in the most ancient periods, as well as the vast extent of that species of superstition over Asia. From what is here related from their own lips, though without the accuracy of *dates*, it must be evident what advantage might result from a more frequent application to these mendicant penitents for the history of their adventures; since neither the tropical fervours, nor the snows of Caucasus, can check the career of enthusiasm; and it will be recollected that their pious character and motives procure

them admission into places from which *common travellers* are excluded by the jealousy and vigilance of the despotic Governors of the East. Mr. Duncan has here only presented us with an abridged account of their astonishing peregrinations from Ceylon to Moscow, and from the Caspian to the frontiers of China. The detailed relation must be extremely valuable, and, if ever published, cannot fail of greatly enlarging the limits of our geographical knowledge respecting the remoter provinces of Asia.

Article the Third, by H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. consists of an *Enumeration of Indian Classes*, from Sanscrit authorities, and must prove of high utility to the servants of the Company in their commercial connections with a people who have been thus separated into distinct casts, or classes, from the very foundation of their empire. Thirty-six are the number specified from Mr. Colebrooke's authorities; but the Hindu books vary on this subject, and the subdivisions of these classes are infinite. All these, by the original laws of Menu (though the writer observes the distinctions are not so rigidly adhered to at this day as they were formerly), were separated, for political purposes, by an insurmountable barrier, so that no one might intrude upon the professional branch of another, but each labouring in his appointed vocation might carry the art or occupation, to which he was destined from his birth, to the utmost height of attainable perfection. Though this arbitrary disposition of the individuals of a mighty nation has been loudly declaimed against, since, by damping emulation, it repressed the ardour and exertion of genius, yet it certainly tended to promote domestic happiness and national tranquillity. Every one of those individuals knew the line of active pursuit marked out for him in life; and, as the bar could not *legally* be removed, as Menu had ordered it so, and the Gods had sanctioned the solemn ordinance, obedience or *the loss of cast*, a punishment worse than death, was the consequence. The timid Indian was too much the slave of superstition and local prejudice, to brave at once the thunder of Heaven and the wrath of terrestrial despotism; and he resigned himself, without repining, to a destiny that was unavoidable. However hostile this kind of insidious policy to the expansion of the mental powers, it kept the people easy under their burthens, and the prince secure upon his throne.



throne. As an inhabitant of Europe is not much concerned in this distinction of Indian classes, we trouble the reader with no extracts from this article; and those who are interested in the subject, we are convinced, will not be satisfied without consulting the original.

The Fourth Article treats of the *Sculptures at Mahabalipooram*, usually called the *Seven Pagodas*, on which the reader will find some very excellent strictures in the First Volume of the *Asiatic Researches*, by Mr. Chambers. The present are by J. Goldingham, Esq. whose observations on the style, age, and execution of these mythological sculptures are not only more minute, but more particularly deserving of attention, from the accompanying engravings of the inscriptions that decorate the walls and the roofs. These, indeed, are in characters which have not yet been decyphered; but there can be no doubt, that as the Society extend the bounds of their knowledge in regard to the sciences and literature of Hindostan, the hidden meaning of those characters will be investigated. Since the period even of Mr. Chambers's visit to these sculptures, the sea is said to have considerably encroached upon the shore; and in the course of ages, perhaps, the whole of these antiquities may be immersed with the city Mahabalipooram to which they adjoined, and which is now buried beneath the waves. Let the sons of science, therefore, hasten to the spot; and the pencil be employed to snatch these monuments of Indian ingenuity from that destruction which otherwise inevitably awaits them. PAINTING can never be better employed than when she exerts herself to rescue her sister SCULPTURE from the fangs of oblivion.

Two elaborate dissertations succeed the first, on the *barometry*, or mode of measuring and dividing the hours in India; the second, on *Indian weights and measures*, which, to gentlemen resident in India, cannot fail of being extremely useful, but are too dry a subject, and are attended with too many arithmetical and local details, to admit of extracts that could at all gratify our readers. We therefore pass on to the Seventh Article, on a subject highly interesting and very little explored, the ancient kingdom of Pegu, with observations on the *City* of the same name, and its principal Temple, that of *Sboemadaw Praw*.

Here we have a dreadful instance of the ravages made by ambition. One of the richest, the noblest, though not the most

extensive, kingdoms of Asia in desolation, and its capital ruined, by an aspiring and victorious rival! The finest rubies, and many other Eastern commodities of the highest value in commerce, are the produce of Pegu, and its Monarch was anciently inferior to none in splendour, till an unhappy contention, first with the King of SIAM, and afterwards with the Sovereign of BIRMA, his neighbours, deprived him of his throne and kingdom, which has now become an appendage to the empire of the latter. The present desolate aspect of the capital is thus described by Captain SYMES, the writer of this article, who, we hear with pleasure, is printing a history of AVA; a history which cannot fail of being highly interesting to the literary world, from the few authentic accounts to be met with of this remote part of Asia, and the known character of the writer for ability of head, and integrity of heart.

"The limits of the ancient city Pegue may still be accurately traced by the ruins of the ditch and wall that surrounded it. From these it appears to have been a quadrangle, each side measuring about a mile and a half. In several places the ditch is nearly filled by rubbish that has been cast into it, or the falling in of its own banks: sufficient, however, still remains to shew that it once was no contemptible defence. The breadth I judged to be about 60 yards, and the depth ten or twelve feet, except in those places where it is choked up from the causes I have mentioned. There is still enough of water to impede a siege; and I was informed, that when in repair, it seldom, in the hottest season, sunk below the depth of four feet.

"The fragments of the wall likewise prove that this was a work of considerable magnitude and labour. It is not easy to ascertain precisely what was its exact height; but we conjectured it to have been at least twenty five feet; and, in breadth at the base, not less than forty. It is composed of brick, badly cemented with clay mortar. Small equidistant bastions, about 300 yards asunder, are still discoverable; but the whole is in a state so ruinous, and so covered with weeds and briars, that it requires close inspection to determine the extent and nature of the defences.

"In the centre of each side there is a gateway, about thirty feet wide. These gateways were the principal entrances. The passage across the ditch is on a mound of earth, which serves as a bridge;

and was formerly defended by a retrenchment, of which there are now no traces.

"Nothing can exhibit a more striking picture of desolation than the inside of the walls. Alomprow, when he carried the city by assault in the year 1757, razed every dwelling to the ground, and dispersed or led into captivity all the inhabitants. The pagodas, or praws, which are very numerous, were the only buildings that escaped the fury of the conquerors; and of these, the great pagoda of Shoemadoo has alone been attended to and repaired. After the demolition of the city, Alomprow carried the captive monarch with his family to Ava, where he remained many years a state prisoner. Yangoon, or Rangoon, founded about this time, was by a royal mandate constituted the seat of provincial government, and Pegue entirely abandoned.

"The present King of the Birman, whose government has been less disturbed than that of any predecessor of his family, entirely altered the system which had been adopted by his father, and observed during the successive reigns of his two brothers, Namdoge Praw and Sembuan Praw, and of his nephew Chenguza. He has turned his attention to the population and improvement, rather than the extension, of his dominions; and seems more desirous to conciliate his new subjects by mildness, than to rule them through terror. He has abrogated several severe penal laws, imposed upon the Talien or Peguers: justice is now distributed impartially; and the only distinction at present between a Birman and Talien, consists in the exclusion of the latter from all public offices of trust and power.

"No act of the Birman government is more likely to reconcile the Talien to the Birman yoke, than the restoration of their ancient place of abode, and the preservation and embellishment of the pagoda of Shoemadoo. So sensible was the King of this, as well as of the advantages that must accrue to the state from an increase of culture and population, that five years ago he issued orders to rebuild Pegue, encouraged new settlers by liberal grants, and invited the scattered families of former inhabitants to return and repopulate their deserted city.

"The better to effect this purpose, his Birman Majesty, on the death of Taomangee, the late Mayoos, or Viceroy, which happened about five years ago, directed his successor, Main Lla no Kethee, to quit Rangoon, and make Pegue

his future residence, and the seat of provincial government of the thirty-two provinces of Henzawuddy.

"These judicious measures have so far succeeded, that a new town has been built within the site of the ancient city; but Rangoon possesses so many superior advantages, and holds out such inducements to those who wish to dwell in a commercial town, that adventurers do not resort in any considerable numbers to the new colony. The former inhabitants are now nearly extinct, and their families and descendants settled in the provinces of Taughoo, Martaban, and Talowncou; and many live under the protection of the Siamese. There is little doubt, however, that the restoration of their favourite temple of worship, and the security held out to them, will, in the end, accomplish the wife and humane intentions of the Birman Monarch."

No object in Eastern climes more deeply impresses with astonishment the mind of Europeans, than their temples. They seem to have been the labour of ages, and to have exhausted, in their formation, the revenues of whole provinces. The principal temple of Pegu is one of this stupendous sort, and decidedly marks the former magnificence of the ruined empire. Both the style of the architecture, and the ornaments that decorate this august abode of deity, are too curious to be wholly omitted, a partial extract, therefore, is here presented to the reader.

"The object in Pegue that most attracts and most merits notice, is the Temple of Shoemadoo, or the Golden Supreme. This extraordinary edifice is built on a double terrace, one raised upon another. The lower and greater terrace is about ten feet above the natural level of the ground. It is quadrangular. The upper and lesser terrace is of a like shape, raised about twenty feet above the lower terrace, or thirty above the level of the country. I judged a side of the lower terrace to be 1391 feet, of the upper 684. The walls that sustained the sides of the terraces, both upper and lower, are in a state of ruin. They were formerly covered with plaster, wrought into various figures. The area of the lower is strewn with the fragments of small decayed buildings; but the upper is kept free from filth, and in tolerable good order. There is a strong presumption that the fortress is coeval with this building; as the earth, of which the terraces are composed, appears to have been taken from the ditch; there being



no other excavation in the city, or its neighbourhood, that could have afforded a tenth part of the quantity.

"These terraces are ascended by flights of stone steps, broken and neglected. On each side are dwellings of the Rahaans, or priests, raised on timbers four or five feet from the ground. Their houses consist only of a single hall. The wooden pillars that support them are turned with neatness. The roof is of tile, and the sides of sheathing-boards. There are a number of bare benches in every house, on which the Rahaans sleep. We saw no furniture.

"Shoemadoo is a pyramid, composed of brick and plaster, with fine shell mortar, without excavation or aperture of any sort; octagonal at the base, and spiral at top. Each side of the base measures 162 feet. This immense breadth diminishes abruptly; and a similar building has not unaptly been compared in shape to a large speaking trumpet.

"Six feet from the ground there is a wide ledge, which surrounds the base of the building; on the plane of which are fifty-seven small spires, of equal size, and equidistant. One of them measured 27 feet in height, and 40 in circumference at the bottom. On a higher ledge there is another row, consisting of 53 spires, of similar shape and measurement. A great variety of mouldings encircles the building; and ornaments, somewhat resembling the fleur de lys, surround what may be called the base of the spire. Circular mouldings likewise gird this part to a considerable height; above which there are ornaments in stucco, not unlike the leaves of a Corinthian capital; and the whole is crowned by a *tee*, or umbrella, of open iron-work, from which rises an iron rod with a gilded pennant.

"The *tee*, or umbrella, is to be seen on every sacred building in repair, that is of a spiral form. The raising and consecration of this last and indispensable appendage, is an act of high religious solemnity, and a season of festivity and relaxation."

We are glad to observe the attention of the Society so generally turned to *botanical* subjects. The number and exquisite beauty of the plants and flowers of Asia highly merit that attention, for who can tell what acquisitions may not be thus made, not only to medical science, but to those elegant arts and manufactures, which have immemorially employed the active ingenuity and laborious

industry of the Indian nation. Their flowered silks and painted cottons have long obtained them the admiration of all Europe, for the matchless beauty of their colours, and the rich variety of the design. The spices and perfumes, which the gardens of the East produce, gratify our pride, and pamper luxury, while the salubrious oils and balsams which she sends us, her indigo and her gum lac, are of the highest use in the various professions and occupations connected with health, and productive of commerce. The description of the Birman plant, called LAUNZAN, by Dr. Buchanan, which forms the Eighth Article of this Volume, must be very useful to the Company, since it determines the character of a *new genus* among plants, as the writer terms it, and one very deserving of culture; for it produces a valuable oil, and, in times of scarcity, the fruit, which is very nutritious, is generally eaten, boiled with rice or Indian corn, by the inferior classes among the Birmans. The plants which the Doctor brought from Birma unfortunately died before he reached Bengal; but, doubtless, other attempts will speedily be made to transplant into our settlements so great a treasure in the vegetable world.

There is no occasion for our entering into grammatical disquisitions and comparisons of the Asiatic languages. Our business is to select the more important and entertaining articles for the instruction and amusement of our readers; and therefore, with bestowing our just applause on the laborious diligence of the writers on those subjects, so worthy the attention of the oriental classic, we pass over a few articles of this kind, and some *inscriptions*, of the antiquity of which Mr. Wilford doubts, while he translates them for the Society, to a curious account, transmitted by James Howison, Esq. of a certain shrub or plant, the production of the Prince of Wales's Island, denominated the *Elastic Gum Vine*, and very much resembling the well-known *Caout Chouc* of America, of which the Indian rubber is formed. Mr. Howison reports, that in various excursions into the forests, with which that newly-discovered island is overgrown, it being necessary to clear the way through the underwood with cutlasses, this curious plant, being divided, left on the blade of the instrument a substance perfectly similar in its properties to the resinous produce of the *Caout Chouc*. The principal difference

difference is, that this is a *shrub*, whose tendrils curl round the loftiest trees to an inaccessible height, the American production is itself a lofty *tree*, growing plentifully on the banks of the great river Amazons. It is from the milky juice which, after incision, exudes from the plant, that this gummy substance is formed; for, on being exposed to the air, it gradually hardens into a solid consistence, of which gloves, boots, and stockings are formed, which has the singular quality to resist the penetration of any liquid; and, in proof of its being impermeable by water, Mr. Howison, having formed a pair of boots of this *elastic gum*, and put them on, stood for a quarter of an hour in a pond, and on coming out, upon pulling them off, found his stockings perfectly dry. One inconvenience, however, Mr. H. found, which he has endeavoured to rectify, and that is, after several times wearing, they no longer retained their original shape, but shrank considerably. To obviate this disadvantage, and to lay the basis of a *future manufacture*, which he is of opinion may be of the highest utility, if this plant should be transplanted, as it ought to be, into our settlements, and cultivated in large plantations, where it would best thrive, he tried, and he strongly recommends, the following method, which we insert, because we consider it as equally ingenious and satisfactory. It may also be of material use to our domestic artists, as it is well known, from M. Macquer's experiments on the substance of the Indian rubber, that it is perfectly soluble with a proper mixture of *vitriolic ether*.

"From what I had observed of the advantage gained in substance and uniformity of strength, by making use of gunny as a basis for the soles, I was led to suppose, that if an elastic cloth, in some degree correspondent to the elasticity of the gum, were used for boots, stockings, gloves, and other articles, where that property was necessary, that the defects above mentioned might in a great measure be remedied. I accordingly made my first experiment with Cossimbazar stockings and gloves.

"Having drawn them upon the wax moulds, I plunged them into vessels containing the milk, which the cloth greedily absorbed. When taken out, they were so completely distended with the gum in solution, that, upon becoming dry by exposure to the air, not only every thread, but every fibre of the cotton had its own

distinct envelope, and in consequence was equally capable of resisting the action of foreign bodies as if of solid gum.

"The first coat by this method was of such thickness, that for stockings or gloves nothing farther was necessary. What were intended for boots required a few more applications of milk with the fingers, and were finished as those made with the gum only.

"This mode of giving cloth as a basis I found to be a very great improvement; for, besides the addition of strength received by the gum, the operation was much shortened.

"Woven substances, that are to be covered with the gum, as also the moulds on which they are to be placed, ought to be considerably larger than the bodies they are afterwards intended to fit; for, being much contracted from the absorption of the milk, little alteration takes place in this diminution in size, even when dry, as about one third of the fluid evaporates before the gum acquires its solid form.

"Great attention must be paid to prevent one part of the gum coming in contact with another while wet with the milk or its whey; for the instant that takes place, they become inseparably united. But should we ever succeed in having large plantations of our own vine, or in transferring the American tree (which is perhaps more productive) to our possessions, so that milk could be procured in sufficient quantity for the covering various cloths, which should be done on the spot, and afterwards exported to Europe, then the advantages attending this singular property of the milk would for ever balance its disadvantages: cloths, and coverings of different descriptions, might then be made from this gum cloth, with an expedition so much greater than by the needle, that would at first appear very surprising: the edges of the separate pieces only requiring to be wet with the milk, or its whey, and brought into contact, when the article would be finished, and fit for use. Should both milk and whey be wanting, a solution of the gum in either can always be obtained, by which the same end would be accomplished.

"Of all the cloths upon which I made experiments, nankeen, from the strength and quality of its fabric, appeared the best calculated for coating with the gum. The method I followed in performing this, was to lay the cloth smooth upon a table, pour the milk upon it, and with  
a ruler



a ruler to spread it equally. But should this ever be attempted on a larger scale, I would recommend the following plan: To have a cistern for holding the milk a little broader than the cloth, to be covered with a cross bar in the centre, which must reach under the surface of the milk, and two rollers at one end. Having filled the cistern, one end of the piece of cloth is to be passed under the bar, and through between the rollers; the former keeping the cloth immersed in the milk, the latter in pressing out what is superfluous, so that none may be lost. The cloth can be hung up at full length to dry; and the operation repeated until of whatever thickness wanted. For the reasons above mentioned, care must be taken that one fold does not come in contact with another while wet.

"Having observed that most of the patent catheters and bougies made with a solution of the elastic gum, whether in ether or in the essential oils, had either a disagreeable stickiness, or were too hard to admit of any advantage being derived from the elasticity of the gum, I was induced to make some experiments with the milk towards removing these objections.

"From that fluid, by evaporation, I made several large sized bougies of pure gum, which, from their over-flexibility, were totally useless. I then took some slips of fine cloth covered with the gum, which I rolled up until of a proper size, and which I rendered solid by soaking them in the milk, and then drying them. These possessed more firmness than the former, but in no degree sufficient for the purpose intended. Pieces of strong catgut, coated with the gum, I found to answer better than either.

"Besides an effectual cloathing for manufacturers employed with the mineral acids, which had been long a desideratum, this substance, under different modifications, might be applied to a number of other useful purposes in life: such as making hats, great coats, boots, &c. for sailors, soldiers, fishermen, and every other description of persons, who, from their pursuits, are exposed to wet stockings; for invalids, who suffer from damps; bathing caps, tents, coverings for carriages of all kinds, for roofs of houses, trunks, buoys, &c.

"This extraordinary vegetable production, in place of being injured by water, at its usual temperature is pre-

served by it. For a knowledge of this circumstance I am indebted to the Chinese. Having some years ago commissioned articles made of the elastic gum from China, I received them in a small jar filled up with water, in which state I have since kept them without observing any signs of decay.

"Should it ever be deemed an object to attempt plantations of the elastic gum vine in Bengal, I would recommend the foot of the Chittagong, Rajmahal and Bauglipore hills, as situations where there is every probability of succeeding, being very similar in soil and climate to the places of its growth on Prince of Wales's Island. It would, however, be advisable to make the first trial at this settlement, to learn in what way the propagation of the plant might be most successfully conducted. A further experience may also be necessary, to ascertain the season when the milk can be procured of the best quality, and in the greatest quantity, with the least detriment to the vine."

The only remaining article which we have room to notice at present, is a *regular botanical description*, by Dr. Roxburgh, of the above mentioned plant, and an accurate classification of it, according to the Linnæan system. This is a circumstance essentially necessary in all new botanical discoveries, but Mr. Howison seems to have had no opportunity of determining its botanical character; a defect which is here supplied by Dr. R. from more correct information, communicated by Dr. Campbell, of Fort Marlborough. It forms, he acquaints us, a *new genus* in the class *Pentandrin*, and order *Monogynia*; it comes in immediately after *Tabernaemontana*, and consequently belongs to the thirtieth natural order, or class called *Contortæ* by Linnæus; for it possesses the peculiar quality of the plants of that order, viz. that of yielding, when cut, a milky juice, generally deemed of a poisonous nature. *Urseola Elastica* is the name by which Dr. R. wishes this plant to be in future distinguished, and he has accompanied his description with an elegant and, we have no doubt, an accurate engraving, both of the *plant*, the *flower*, and the *seeds*. It appeared to Dr. R. to exceed, in its quality of elasticity, the American *Caout Chouc*; as readily as that, it effaces the marks of a black lead pencil, and is equally fit for the purpose of *making torches*. Some chemical experi-

ments conclude the disquisition, which is well deserving of the attention of the botanist, as it is on a subject yet new to the Eastern world; and, though in the general character of the plant consonant to what we know of that production in

the West, yet there are shades of discrimination, which render it a proper object of minute enquiry by the student in this branch of literature.

(To be concluded in our next.)

*Grecian Prospects, a Poem, in Two Cantos. By Mr. Polwhele. 8vo. Chapple. 1799.*

THE Analysis of this Poem, by the Author, will afford the best information of the nature of it. "A Welch bard, in the Isle of Lesbos, is enamoured with an extensive and beautiful prospect, which he contemplates till the approach of night. He then laments the ruins of art at Athens, Corinth, Sparta, and the Grecian Isles, Delos, Teios—imagines nature languishing from neglect in sympathy with art; and where she is fruitful as heretofore, observes her bounties lost upon the Greeks in their present state of subjection and degradation—sees Attica, for instance, Arcadia or Andros, Paros, Cos or Lesbos, vainly offering their respective luxuries to those who are not in a situation to relish them—regrets the degeneracy of the Greeks—characterises the Macedonians as robbers, the Athenians as dastardly and intriguing, those of the Peloponnesus as pirates, and most of the islanders as assassins—recognises in the present race the countenance and figure of the old Greek, but not his mind; and female beauty as described by the poets, yet subservient only to libidinous desire—and concludes, that if a few still inherit the courage and genius of their fathers, they inherit also the ambition, which can only serve to suggest fruitless wishes, and torture them with a sense of their imbecility. In these reflections, the bard is suddenly interrupted by the scream of a person struggling with an assassin; and, under the influence of terror, surveys his portrait of Greece as the cold picture of truth, unembellished by fancy." In the second Canto—"The bard, falling into slumber, seems to see a spirit of a majestic form, who comes from Chios to the shores of Lesbos, and approaches him with looks of friendly salutation. The spirit avows himself the guardian angel of Greece—corrects the mistaken notion of the hopeless degeneracy of the natives—represents them as still brave and enterprising; particularizes the Macedonians, Athenians, and Spartans, and passes to the islanders, his peculiar care,

more especially those of Chios. 'Behold (cried the angel) all Greece and the Grecian Isles in full prospect'—when the bard perceived the islands, both of the Egean and the Ionian seas, from Lemnos even to Zaccynthus, illuminated with a supernatural splendor. 'Behold (cried the angel) that FLEET, whose triumphs astonish the nations, this instant overshadowing my seas, and waiving liberty to my happy islands! See Cephalonia and Coreyra delivered from their tyrants, and Chios rejoicing in the friendship of Britons! Then deem not the ambition and the patriotism of the Greeks absurd or idle passions. The days of Grecian glory are fast approaching: again shall the patriotic virtues arise in Greece, springing up from the domestic! Again shall the arts of peace and war be cultivated and improved; and as Britain derived her chief excellence from Greece, shall Greece resume her dignity under the auspices of Britain."

From this analysis it will be seen that Mr. Polwhele has taken a wide range, sufficient to afford both entertainment and instruction. The manners, customs, and polity of the Greeks are displayed in a pleasing manner, though some of his authorities in the notes (particularly Chas. Thompson's Travels, the production of a gazetteer, and no real traveller,) are liable to some objection. We hope Mr. Polwhele will finish this work according to his original plan.

A Postscript presents the reader with the Tale of ARAXES, which is detached from the Poem, "from a suspicion of its being defective in the unities; though, in a vision or dream, a strict regard to the unities can hardly be judged essentially requisite."

*Proposals for a Rural Institute, or College of Agriculture and the other Branches of Rural Economy. By Mr. Marshall. 8vo. Nicol. 1799.*

Mr. Marshall's abilities in Agriculture are well known and acknowledged. Having finished his general survey of the kingdom; having practised in different parts of it; and having at length published the superior practices of professional men in each of its six agricultural departments, as well as his own practice



practice in four of them; the time, he says, is arrived, when he can with propriety lay before the public his proposals at large; and say, without injury or risk to his general undertaking, that he is ready to enter on the difficult task of carrying the plan into execution. This plan has for its object nothing less than to secure to this island a state of permanent prosperity, which, if to be accomplished, can, he asserts, be done at the expence of 50,000*l.* divided by ten years, or 5000*l.* each year. The benefit appears so great, compared to the small sum to be expended, that we are of opinion the trial should not be delayed.

*A General View of the Nature and Objects of Chemistry, and its Application to Arts and Manufactures.* By William Henry. 8vo. Manchester printed, 1799. Johnson.

The Author of this pamphlet is a lecturer at Manchester, and offers his performance to the world as "a more ample detail than has perhaps been hitherto published, of the general uses and applications of chemistry." He proposes it as a general introductory address to his course of lectures, which, from the specimen here exhibited, we have no doubt, will be entitled to the approbation of his auditors, and will contribute to their instruction.

*A Narrative of what passed at Killala, in the County of Mayo, and the Parts adjacent, during the French Invasion in the Summer of 1798.* By an Eye-Witness. 8vo. Wright and Hatchard. 3*s.* 6*d.*

This Eye-Witness is the Rev. Dr. Joseph Stock, Bishop of Killala, who, sensible that "inaccurate accounts of remarkable events must at length be taken for true, and be adopted by the historian, if he is not supplied with a better," has here undertaken to state what fell under his own observation of the occurrences which took place while foreign and domestic enemies were in possession of Killala. The Narrative is plain, unornamented, and perspicuous; candid towards the enemy, and honourable to his own feelings and character.

CONGRESS AT RASTADT. *Official Correspondence between Count Matternich and Citizens Treillard, Bonnier, Roberjot, and Jean De Bry, assembled at Rastadt for the Purpose of negotiating a Peace between the Empire and France. Containing the whole of the State Papers, from the Commencement of the Negotiation in Dec. 1797 to April*

1799, the Period of its Dissolution. 8vo. Wright. 9*s.*

This official correspondence ascertains the views of the contending Powers, and exhibits in a glaring light the insolence, duplicity, and rapaciousness of one of the parties. These papers shew the domineering spirit of upstart power, where it supposes itself contending with impotence. Every species of insult is here offered, under the pretence of moderation; and rapacity appears with hardly any disguise. To the future historian this correspondence will be of infinite service.

*Speech of the Right Hon. William Pitt, delivered in the House of Commons, Monday Feb. 3, 1800, on a Motion for an Address to the Throne, approving of the Answers returned to the Communications from France relative to a Negotiation for Peace.* 8vo. Wright. 2*s.* 1800.

This Speech appears to be published by authority, and exhibits a most luminous display of eloquence, united with a chain of facts and reasoning fully sufficient to establish the conclusion aimed at—that it is unsafe, at the present time, to enter into a negotiation for peace with the present Rulers of France. The whole conduct of Bonaparte is examined with great minuteness and accuracy, and the danger of trusting to such a man is made manifest to any unprejudiced understanding.

*Result of two Series of Experiments towards ascertaining the respective Velocity of Floating Boats varying in Form, and towards determining the Form best adapted to Stability, or possessing most Power of resisting the Force of the Wind in carrying Sail. Intended to convey useful Hints to the Constructors of Ships, with Observations, in a Letter to the Society for Improvement of Naval Architecture.* By Charles Gore, Esq. of Wiemar, in Saxony. Illustrated with Two Plates of the Forms, Figures, and Plans of Stability. 4to. 2*s.* 6*d.* Black.

We are of opinion, that this little Work cannot fail of fulfilling the Author's intention, by conveying some useful instructions, or at least some improveable hints, to the Constructors of Ships. From the high character of the Author, and the respectability and professional abilities of his coadjutors, we can entertain no doubt of the accuracy of the experiments; and the results are drawn, and the comparisons calculated, with such concise perspicuity, as to render them intelligible to the meanest capacity.

# THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

FEB. 22.

**M****R****S.** **YATES**, from Dublin, appeared the first time at Drury Lane in the character of Angela, in *The Cattle Spectre*. She possesses a graceful person, and an interesting countenance. Her voice combines force and sweetness, and her action is natural and elegant. Notwithstanding the favour in which her predecessors in the character are deservedly held by the public, she met with considerable applause from the audience.—Mrs. Yates is the widow of Lieutenant Yates, of the Navy, who was killed three years ago at Pimlico, in consequence of a dispute which arose respecting the possession of a house belonging to his uncle Mr. Yates, the celebrated Comedian.—Her first appearance was in April 1794. (See Vol. XXV. p. 310.)

**MARCH 11. THE EGYPTIAN FESTIVAL**, a Comic Opera, by Mr. Franklin, was acted the first time at Drury Lane. The Characters as follow :

## EGYPTIANS.

Mustapha Muley Bey,	Mr. RAYMOND.
Ali Hassan,	Mr. HOLLAND.
Murteza,	Mr. C. KEMBLE.
Jaffa,	Mr. CAULFIELD.
Priest,	Mr. CORY.
Yezid (Chief of the Arabs),	Mr. DIGNUM.
Kedah,	Mr. SURMONT.
Uscola,	Mr. SUETT.
Zemira,	Madame MARA.
Nigra,	Mrs. BLAND.

## ENGLISH.

Governor,	Mr. POWELL.
Boomley,	Mr. KELLY.
Mainstay,	Mr. SEDGWICK.
Longbow,	Mr. BANNISTER.
Violetta,	Miss STEPHENS.
Jackina,	Miss DECAMP.

## FABLE.

Mustapha Muley Bey, a powerful Chieftain, had usurped the government of a considerable portion of Egypt, and confined in a dungeon Ali Hassan, the lawful prince. Murteza, the son of Hassan, is induced to believe that his father had been murdered, as a report to that effect had been circulated by the usurper. Murteza gets access to Mustapha, and is told by the latter that the murderer of his father is in a subterraneous confinement, and is exhorted by the former to avenge

his father's death. Murteza accordingly visits the cavern for that purpose, and, instead of a murderer, discovers his father, Jaffa, a servant of the usurper, to whom the care of Hassan had been entrusted, but who did not know that his prisoner was his prince, and who had been ordered by Mustapha to destroy Murteza as soon as the latter shall have killed his father, determines to save both. He directs them through a secret passage, and they escape. Mustapha is tired of his former mistress, Zemira, and becomes enamoured of Violetta, a young lady who had been rescued, in infancy, from a fire in the palace where she resided, by an English soldier, and who is under the protection of the English Governor of a neighbouring settlement. Mustapha visits this Governor under pretence of friendship, but in reality to force away his ward. This purpose he accomplishes, and brings Violetta to his palace, striving, however, in vain, to reconcile her to his addresses. It appears that she is attached to Boomley, the son of the Governor. The Governor, with the English forces under his command, and with the assistance of an English vessel, storms the castle of Mustapha. He is also assisted by Murteza and his father, who arrive time enough to save the life of Zemira, whom the cruel Mustapha had destined to the bow-string, suspecting that she has been confederating with Murteza to overthrow his power. At length the castle is taken by assault, and the tyrant dies. There is an under-plot arising from the characters of Uscola, a whimsical servant of Mustapha, Longbow, an English sailor, and others of subordinate rank.

Little can be said of this Opera as a dramatic performance. It, however, by the attractions of scenery and music, was well received, and will probably reward the Manager's generosity in producing it in so expensive a manner. The music, by Florio, was admirable, and Madame Mara exerted herself with great effect.

17. A young Lady, whose name is said to be Ixon, but who at present assumes that of Beaumont, and who has acted at the private theatre in Tottenham Court Road, appeared the first time at Covent Garden in the character of Nell, in *The Devil to Pay*. Her figure is low and



and stout, but well adapted to low comedy. Her face not unpleasing, and capable of comic expression. She was by no means destitute of humour, and played with a strong degree of natural spirit. The old fashioned airs in this piece were not favourable to her voice, but she managed them well. Upon the whole, there was an appearance of simple humour in the performance that merited the encouragement she liberally received.

## EPILOGUE TO ADELAIDE.

WRITTEN BY MR. TAYLOR,  
AND SPOKEN BY MISS MELLON.

WHAT an odd creature was this Gallic Maid,  
To seek a Cloister's melancholy shade,  
Whilst a young ardent Lover, high in arms,  
Submissive bow'd before her conqu'ring charms!  
Grant thee the Father would supplant the Son,  
The double vict'ry by her graces won,  
Should but have fir'd the Nymph to take the field,  
In the proud hope a thousand more might yield:  
Beauty should gain new laurels every day,  
And nobly aim at universal sway.  
Besides, to give some glory to the thing,  
Her venerable Victim was a King;  
And then, how vast the triumph, to enshare  
The fam'd Gallant of Rosamond the fair!  
Unhappy Rosamond, whose piteous fate,  
Love, with a sigh, for ever shall relate!

But to our Play—the Heroine's case was hard,  
So oft to wedlock near, so oft debarr'd;  
And then that meddling Priest to interfere  
When youthful passions urged their fond career,  
Bid the poor Swain to Palestine depart,  
That he might lose his head as well as heart.  
Why, if the man had known his place aright,  
He would not separate Lovers, but unite;  
His duty was to join Love's gentle Elves,  
And as to parting—leave it to themselves:  
Or if there needs another's help, at least,  
'Tis business for the Lawyer, not the Priest.  
Nay, had this Legate paus'd a week, or so,  
The Spouse might then have been content to go,  
And rather rush amid the martial strife,  
Than wage close warfare with a wrangling Wife.  
Well! Women must be strangely chang'd, I vow,  
No Girls from Lovers fly to Convent: now:

None here will hide in dismal dens from Man,  
But range the World, and conquer all they can.  
Now to our Bard—The Man pretends to say,  
There's more of truth than fiction in his Play;  
If so, from him avert all hostile aim,  
And e'en let gossip History bear the blame.

## PROLOGUE

TO  
SPEED THE PLOUGH.

WRITTEN BY W. T. FITZGERALD, ESQ.  
SPOKEN BY MR. BETTERTON.

IN ev'ry age the trump of deathless Fame  
Proclaims the Warrior's and the Poet's name;  
Painting and Sculpture all their pow'rs combine,  
And laurels deck the Bard's and Hero's shrine.  
No farther can the parallel extend,  
The Poet's honours on success depend;  
While Fortune's frown can ne'er molest the Brave,  
Nor blast the laurel springing from his grave.  
An equal wreath impartial Fame supplies  
To him who conquers and to him who dies;  
For British valour was display'd, not more  
On Nile's proud flood than Helder's barren shore:  
The Chance of War the bravest may controul,  
But leaves untouched the courage of the soul;  
And England gives her Heroes, ever dear!  
The shout of triumph or the starting tear.  
Not so the Bard—with him Success is all!  
When Fortune frowns his air-built castles fall;  
But, if she smiles, he sails with prosperous breeze,  
Like the small Nautilus o'er summer seas,  
Whose little oars on Ocean's bosom sweep,  
Fearless of all the monsters of the deep!

[After a pause.]

Oft at this Bar our Author has been try'd,  
Where English Judges take the Pris'ner's side!  
Guilty of faults, no doubt, he will appear,  
But human errors find acquittal here,  
Where e'en the Friendless always meet support  
From honest Juries and an upright Court.  
Critics, who rule o'er Politics and Plays,  
If you are adverse, vain the Poet's lays!  
"You who with equal hands the balance hold,  
"Whose just decision ne'er was bought or sold,

"But

" But who to ev'ry candidate dispense  
 " His lot of humour and his share of sense,"  
 Protect our Author on the coming day,  
 And, though you damn the Prologue—spare  
 the Play !

To your decree each Dramatist must bow—  
 Give but your aid, and that will *Speed the*  
*Plough !*

\* \* The four lines marked with inverted  
 commas were not spoken.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE REVEREND FRANCIS HAGGITT,  
 PREBENDARY OF DURHAM, TO THE BISHOP OF DURHAM.

*Nuneham, Feb. 18, 1800.*

MY LORD,

IF you were surpris'd at receiving from me a Loaf of Bread, your surpris'e will cease when I explain my reason for sending it ; in doing which, I must enter into some details which I am persuad'd will be far from uninteresting to your Lordship. In the course of reading an old work on Rural Economy, I lately met with the following assertion, viz. that flour kneaded with bran-water will produce a more *substantial* Bread, and a *greater quantity* of it, than is obtained by the common mode of baking. As the author says nothing more upon the subject, I conclude he wrote in a time of plenty ; but the information (if it should prove correct) appeared to me of vast importance in these days of scarcity, and I determin'd to make the experiment without delay. Accordingly I caus'd four bushels of wheat (nine-gallon measure) to be ground, and nothing but the coarse bran taken out : the produce was four bushels and a half of flour, and 22 lb. of bran. About ten days ago, I boiled some of the bran, and kneaded a due proportion of the flour with the strained liquor, and the result of the experiment was so highly satisfactory, that I resolv'd to repeat it with the most strict attention, and the most scrupulous exactness. The details of this second experiment I am now about to communicate to your Lordship ; and I thought proper to send you also some of the Bread produced by it, that you might form a judgment of its excellence. Yesterday I took 5 lb. of bran, boiled it, and with the liquor strained from it kneaded 56 lb. of flour, adding the usual quantity of salt and yeast. When the dough was sufficiently risen, it was weigh'd and divided into loaves ; the weight, before being put into the oven, being 93 lb. 13 oz. or about 8 lb. 10 oz. more than the same quantity of flour kneaded in the common way ; it was then bak'd two hours, and, some time after being drawn, the bread

was weigh'd, and gave 83 lb. 8 oz.—loss in baking 10 lb. 5 oz. The same quantity of flour kneaded with common water loses about 15 lb. 11 oz. in the baking, and produces only 69 lb. 8 oz. of bread ;—gain by my method 14 lb. ; that is, a clear increase of one-fifth of the usual quantity of bread from a given quantity of flour. This increase, which at first appears astonishing (since only 5 lb. of bran were boiled), seems to depend on a combination of three causes ;—first, the water in which the bran is boiled weighs half a pound more per gallon than plain water ; secondly, owing to its glutinous consistence, it is less subject to evaporation by heat ; thirdly, and principally, a greater quantity of it is necessary to make the dough ; a bushel (or 56 lb.) of flour requires three gallons (i. e. 27 lb.) of plain water ; but it imbibed three gallons and three quarts of bran water, weighing 35 lb. 10 oz. The bran, after being used in this way, is equally fit for many domestic purposes, and I suspect even more nutritious for pigs and poultry than if given to them raw. I had the curiosity to weigh it after the liquor was strained off, and found that it had gain'd 12 lb. and if water incorporates with it in the same manner as it does with rice, why may not its nutritive power be increased in the same manner ? The conjecture accords, at least, with Count Rumford's principle. But to return to my experiment : I have amus'd myself with the following calculation, which perhaps will make your Lordship smile. The increase of bread, by this method, being a fifth from a given quantity of flour, the consumption of flour would be sav'd by it every sixth day, or sixty days in a year. Supposing then that the practice were universally adopted, and taking the consumption of flour in this kingdom at 200,000 bushels per day, the *annual saving* would amount to 12 millions of bushels, which, at the present price, would cost about 10 millions sterling,  
 and



and in ordinary times above four millions. Of the wholesomeness of the bread there can be no doubt; of its flavour you will judge by the specimen I have sent you; and I can add from experience, that it keeps very well. After my *first* batch had been baked ten days, I put a loaf which remained of it into my oven for about 20 minutes, and, being suffered to grow cool again, it was cut, and had every appearance of new bread; nay, we even thought it better than it was at first.

I am, with true respect,

Your Lordship's dutiful  
and obliged Servant,

FRANCIS HAGGITT.

*The Lord Bishop of Durham.*

The following Experiments, in a Letter from the Rev. Mr. HOOKER, exhibit a further proof of the advantages to be derived from the use of Bran-water in making Wheaten Bread:

Ten ounces of bran was boiled in somewhat more than two quarts of water, from 15 to 20 minutes. The water was then strained off; and when of a proper degree of heat, seven pounds of flour was wet with it in the usual way, with the common quantity of salt and yeast. The produce was 12 lb. 10 oz. of bread. The same quantity of flour, made at the same time by the same person, and baked in the same oven, as bread is generally made, produced 9 lb. of bread.

The next day, 14 lb. of flour was made up with the Bran-water as before, and the produce was 20 lb. 12 oz.

You will observe a considerable difference in the result of the experiments. The latter was made with flour fresh from the mill, besides that it was the second day of heating the oven; and the first experiment was wetted with more of the Bran-water. On the accuracy of each, as to fact, you may rely; but I suspect the last experiment to be the more general produce. The second flour was used, and the bread exceedingly good. Fourteen women, housekeepers, who make their bread at home, saw the loaves of the first experiment, agreed in the goodness of it, and that in their opinion it would greatly answer. I should not have mentioned this, but that, as the Poor are ever much averse to innovation, I consider their opinion and concurrence in this experiment as of great weight.

#### INCREASE OF BREAD BOTH TO THE PUBLIC AND TO THE BAKER.

On two critical experiments made at the Reform of the Philanthropic Society, St. George's Fields (where the Society bake all their Bread), with respect to the use of Bran instead of common water, the result has been (and is now adopted at the Reform), that for every pound of Bran, one pound of Bread may be procured; and that, of course, every pound of *Wheat* Bran in the kingdom may be made to produce an equal quantity of Bread. As for example—for a sack of flour of five bushels, or 280 lbs. boil 25 lbs. of Bran in 88 quarts of water; this, when strained, will produce 54 quarts of Bran liquor. Use this instead of plain water, to make the dough, with the usual quantity of salt and yeast. The bread so made, will weigh 25 lbs. more than in the common way, is full as white, and more moist. The increase is equal to the weight of the Bran, and one 15th more in the Bread, which, if generally adopted, will be a gain upon the present supposed stock of Corn in the kingdom, of near one month in the year; and, at the present price of Bran, will be an additional profit to the Baker of more than *five shillings* in the sack of flour.—The Steward of the Philanthropic Reform, if applied to, will explain and verify the fact.

The Committee, by proper regulations to meet the present alarming scarcity, have reduced their usual consumption of Bread in the Reform to nearly one half; and, for two days in the week, afford an ample subsistence for 156 objects, at less than 2d. per head, composed of baked Rice pudding, of 32 lbs. of rice, 6 lbs. of suet, 12 lbs. of treacle or molasses, and 8 quarts of milk—altogether One Guinea.

A Gentleman, named Millington, has communicated to the Society instituted at Bath for the benevolent purpose of improving the condition of the lower orders of the people, a method for preserving Potatoes:—Take three pounds and a half of potatoes, peel and rasp or grind them, then put the pulp into a coarse cloth, and place it between two boards in a common napkin-press, till it becomes a dry cake, about the thickness of thin cheese; then lay it on a shelf to dry. From such a quantity of potatoes about a quart of juice is expressed, to  
which

which add the same quantity of cold water, and about 60 grains of starch or fine flour for pastry will be deposited. The potatoe cake, by boiling or steaming, regains nearly the same weight as the roots lost by the pressure. Frozen

potatoes, by this mode, become perfectly sweet and eatable. Upon a large scale, the same methods may be adopted for the Navy, as the cake occupies but a sixth part of the compass of the potatoes, and will remain good for years.

## POETRY.

### ADDRESS TO THE SWILCAR OAK \*.

BY DR. DARWIN.

**G**IGANTIC Oak! whose wrinkled form  
hath stood  
Age after age the patriarch of the wood!  
Thou, who hast seen a thousand springs unfold  
Their ravel'd buds, and dip their flowers in  
gold;  
Ten thousand times yon moon re-light her  
horn,  
And that bright star of evening gild the morn!

First, when the Druid bards, with silver  
hair,  
Pour'd round thy trunk the melody of prayer;  
When chiefs and heroes join'd the kneeling  
throng,  
And choral virgins trill'd the adoring song;  
While harps responsive rung amid the glade,  
And holy echoes thrill'd thy vaulted shade,  
Say, did such dulcet notes arrest thy gales,  
As MUNDY † pours along the listening vales?

Gigantic OAK!—thy heavy head sublime  
Ere while must perish in the wrecks of time;  
Should round thy brow innocuous lightnings  
shoot,  
And to fierce whirlwinds shake thy steadfast  
root;  
Yet shalt thou fall!—thy leafy tresses fade,  
And those bare shatter'd antlers strew the  
glade;  
Arm after arm shall leave the mouldering  
butt,  
And thy firm fibres crumble into dust!—

But MUNDY's verse shall consecrate thy  
name,  
And rising forests envy SWILCAR's fame;  
Green shall thy genius expand, thy branches  
play,  
And bloom for ever in the immortal lay.

\* In Needwood forest. This tall tree, which stands singly upon a beautiful small lawn, surrounded with extensive woods, measures thirteen yards round at its base, and eleven yards round at four feet from the ground. It is believed to be six hundred years old.

† See a Poem, entitled Needwood Forest, by F. N. C. Mundy, Esq. in the hands of a few of the author's select friends.

### RURAL CORONATION.

Inscribed to MR. MUNDY, on reading his  
Poem on Needwood Forest.

BY MISS SEWARD.

**H**ASTE from your dells, your woods, and  
lawns,  
Nymphs, Naiads, Satyrs, Fays, and Fawns,  
Haste hither bring your flowers and boughs,  
And weave a wreath for MUNDY's brows!

First twigs of Oak from SWILCAR rend,  
And round his auburn temples bend;  
Then tie the ends, that twisting meet,  
With tendrils from the woodbine sweet:  
With laurel blossoms next bespread  
Pale ivy crosswife o'er his head;  
These holly sprigs insert between,  
—The berries blush amid the green—  
While hare-bells blue, and lilies fair,  
Mix'd with the wild rose, deck his hair.

Now with fantastic step advance,  
And hand in hand around him dance;  
To oaten pipe attune his lays,  
And hail the bard who sings your praise.  
“While the gay choirs of the grove,  
“Give breath to harmony and love,  
“And golden furze and purple ling  
“Around their mix'd embroidering fling,  
“And, all irregularly join'd,  
“The according outline waves behind.”

### EPITAPH

On the Most Noble DOUGLAS HAMILTON  
DOUGLAS, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon,  
&c. &c. &c.

**H**ERE lies repos'd, beneath this sculptur'd  
stone,  
All that remains of princely Hamilton;  
All that remains of Beauty, Strength, and  
Health,  
Grac'd by high Lineage and the gift of  
Wealth.



Exulting Nature, when the child was born,  
Lavin'd her store, the fav'rite to adorn;  
And, when the beauteous boy to manhood  
sprung,  
Knit every joint, and every sinew string:  
Gave grace to motion, to exertion ease,  
A mien unrival'd, and a power to please.  
She crown'd him with perception's brightest  
beam,  
She bath'd his heart in Friendship's sacred  
stream,  
O'er his fine form her radiant mantle threw,  
And with his strength her choicest talents  
grew.  
O! Gifts neglected—Talents misapplie!—  
Favours contemned—and Fortune unenjoy'd!  
At this sad shrine the serious man may find  
A subject suited to engage his mind;  
And the rash youth, who runs his wild ca-  
reer,  
May tremble at the lesson taught him here:  
While baffled Nature kneels dejected by,  
And hails the shade of DOUGLAS with a  
sigh!

⚭ This Epitaph has been handed about in  
polite circles as a production of the  
accomplished Princess E——.

EDITOR.

#### STANZAS TO MARY.

WHY, when pale Cynthia glides o'er  
yonder west,  
And midnight's hour has hush'd each stilly  
dome;  
Why, when the world is full'd in peaceful  
rest,  
Forlorn and hapless do I quit my home?  
Why, as to Heav'n my sorrowing eyes I  
raise,  
Do love's sad murmurs break the still pro-  
found;  
Ah! on the Moon, as sighing oft I gaze,  
Why trembling start!—at every fancied  
sound?  
Fond as I gaze on yonder mansion dear,  
Where *Mary's* lull'd in the soft balm of  
sleep,  
Why o'er my cheek does sorrow's starting  
tear  
In trembling movement trickling slowly  
creep?  
With eye propensive, and with museful pace,  
Why do I steal to yonder lone retreat?  
Ah! whilst my thoughts *fled raptures* fondly  
trace,  
My breast why thus with swelling tumults  
beat?

Why, fott'ring thus mine anguish, do I  
stray  
To scenes whose gloom her smile alone  
can cheer?  
Now o'er my heart hope sheds no flitting  
ray,  
Sweet joys ye're fled!—for *Mary* is not  
here!

How drear—how mournful is yon terrace  
grown,  
Where, first my breast love's flutt'ring  
transport knew,  
Yet will I think—tho' every *hope* is flown,  
Fann'd by her smile how soft the raptures  
grew!

Genius of Pity! sympathetic Maid!  
Who seest me thus the path of anguish  
tread,  
Wilt thou ne'er sooth these sorrows that in-  
vade,  
Nor raise from misery affliction's head?

Vain—vain the sigh that from my bosom  
steals,  
In vain my knee I bend to Pity's shrine,  
For ah! too plain my cheerless bosom tells,  
It heaves for bliss that—NEVER can be  
mine!

Hope! hope! to thee a love-lorn suppliant  
troops,  
From misery's pang, oh! *where's* the  
bourne to save?—  
Hope, with my head, in silent sadness droops,  
And points her trembling finger—to the  
*grave*!!!

W. F.

#### THE BATTLE OF BERGEN.

FOUGHT OCT. 2, 1799.

##### I.

SEE! see! our warlike troops advance  
And proudly meet the foe;  
Mark how they gall the hosts of France,  
Dealing death at each blow.  
“Oh! bravely done!” the Chieftain cries,  
“Onward, my heroes, on;  
“The courage of th' opposer flies,  
“And now his strength is gone.

##### II.

“Look!—on each quarter of the field,  
“Our brethren, side by side,  
“The British to old triumphant wield,  
“Their country's dearest pride.  
“On Power's rock your fathers stood  
“Undaunted, firm, and bold;  
“And purchas'd with a sea of blood  
“The rights which you now hold.

G g 2

“But

## III.

"But must it then be said, my boys,  
 "That we—for whom they toil'd;  
 "For whom they left their sweetest joys—  
 "Shall by an Atheist band be foil'd?  
 "Ah! no! I see your zeal increase,  
 "Each breast with honour beat;  
 "The Gallic soldier's fury cease—  
 "He falls beneath your feet.

## IV.

"The day is won—the charge renew;  
 "Yon fainting Frenchmen fly:  
 "Conquest is ours:—pursue—pursue!  
 "In mangled heaps they die.  
 "Huzza! huzza! Heav'n's vengeance falls,  
 "And aids us in the fight;  
 "Huzza! huzza! my warlike souls,  
 "The foe now sleeps—in eternal night!"  
*March 5, 1800. S. W.*

## VERSES,

On seeing Hoar-Frost on the Ringlets of a  
 beautiful and charitable young Lady.

By DR. TROTTER.

(Written in 1795.)

**A**SK not why on fair Lucy's cheek  
 The pinching season, cold and bleak,  
 Has strew'd these locks with frost:  
 Why o'er that bosom, white as snow,  
 The shivering ringlets seem to flow,  
 As if its warmth was lost?  
 That breast may seem to lose its heat,  
 O'er which the winds so rudely beat,  
 That heart is lifeless sure:  
 Ah no! 'tis only gone to roam,  
 Awhile it leaves its placid home,  
 To warm the neighbouring poor.  
*Devonshire.*

SPECIMEN OF A POETICAL VERSION  
OF THE DEATH OF ABEL.

BY W. HOLLOWAY.

## INTRODUCTION.

**H**ENCEFORTH in silence thou, soft Pipe,  
 repose,  
 Vocal no longer with inferior woes:  
 No more I chaunt, in unassuming strain,  
 The simple manners of the rustic swain:  
 Fain my bold song to nobler flights I'd raise,  
 Glow with my theme, and in harmonious  
 lays,

Rehearse the deeds of those, to whom we  
 owe  
 The seeds of suffering, and the scenes of  
 woe—  
 Would celebrate the youth, whose form di-  
 vine

Bled, by a Brother's hand, at Envy's shrine!

Ye noble ardors that inspire the soul,  
 And thro' the Poet's raptur'd bosom roll,  
 When at night's silent, solitary hour,  
 He seeks the thick grove, or the gloomy  
 bow'r,  
 Or marks the Moon's pale lamp, its silver  
 gleam

Cast on some lonely, undulating stream—  
 When bold Imagination wings her flight  
 To worlds unknown and realms of endless  
 light,

Where thousand wonders in succession rise,  
 And nameless beauties charm her ravish'd  
 eyes—

Return! return! with glorious treasures  
 fraught,

By wise Economy, and Reason taught,  
 What, 'midst the vast variety, to chuse,  
 Prompt to adopt, and steady to refuse.

Delightful task! O Constancy divine!  
 Blest be the bard who bows to Virtue's  
 shrine!

Her lore who teaches to the docile heart,  
 Void of the charms or sophistry of art,  
 Watching the grasshopper's nocturnal strain,  
 Till the bright day star gilds th' ethereal  
 plain:

Remote posterity his fate shall mourn,  
 And deck with fun'ral flow'rs his honour'd  
 urn;

While the proud Conqueror's trophies all  
 shall fade,

Where human feet no vent'rous track have  
 made,

And the mausoleum, crumbling from its base,  
 Forgets its glories, and resigns its grace!

Amidst the tuneful train, how few aspire,  
 With skill transcendent, to awake the lyre  
 On themes divine, with rapt'rous notes to  
 dwell,

And claim the envied praise of singing well?  
 To this I consecrate my noblest pow'rs,  
 My solitary walks, and all my lonely hours!

*E. India House, Jan. 1, 1799.*

## GENERAL WASHINGTON'S WILL.

In the name of } **I** GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
 God, Amen. }  
 I, GEORGE WASHINGTON, of Mount Ver-  
 non, a Citizen of the United States, and  
 lately President of the same, do make,  
 ordain, and declare this instrument,

which is written with my own hand,  
 and every page thereof subscribed with  
 my name, to be my last Will and Testa-  
 ment, revoking all others.

*Imprimis.*—All my debts, of which  
 there



there are but few, and none of magnitude, are to be punctually and speedily paid; and the legacies hereafter bequeathed are to be discharged as soon as circumstances will permit, and in the manner directed.

*Item.*—To my dearly beloved wife, Martha Washington, I give and bequeath the use, profit, and benefit of my whole estate, real and personal, for the term of her natural life, except such parts thereof as are specially disposed of hereafter. My improved lot in the town of Alexandria, situated in Pitt and Cameron streets, I give to her and her heirs for ever, as also I do my household and kitchen furniture of every sort and kind, with the liquors and groceries which may be on hand at the time of my decease, to be used and disposed of as she may think proper.

*Item.*—Upon the decease of my wife, it is my will and desire that all the slaves which I hold in my own right shall receive their freedom. To emancipate them during her life would, though earnestly wished by me, be attended with such insuperable difficulties, on account of their intermixture by marriages with the dower negroes, as to excite the most painful sensations, if not disagreeable consequences, from the latter, while both descriptions are in the occupancy of the same proprietor; it not being in my power, under the tenure by which the dower negroes are held, to manumit them. And whereas among those who will receive freedom according to this demise, there may be some who from old age or bodily infirmities, and others who, on account of their infancy, will be unable to support themselves, it is my will and desire that all who come under the first and second description, shall be comfortably clothed and fed by my heirs while they live; and that such of the latter description as have no parents living, or if living are unable or unwilling to provide for them, shall be bound by the Court till they shall arrive at the age of twenty-five years; and in cases where no record can be produced whereby their ages can be ascertained, the judgment of the Court, upon its own view of the subject, shall be adequate and final. The negroes thus bound are (by their masters or mistresses) to be taught to read and write, and to be brought up to some useful occupation, agreeably to the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia, providing for the support of orphan and

other poor children. And I do hereby expressly forbid the sale or transportation out of the said Commonwealth, of any slave I may die possessed of, under any pretence whatsoever. And I do moreover most solemnly and most pointedly enjoin it upon my executors hereafter named, or the survivor of them, to see that this clause respecting slaves, and every part thereof, be religiously fulfilled at the epoch at which it is directed to take place, without evasion, neglect, or delay, after the crops, which may then be in the ground, are harvested, particularly as it respects the aged and infirm; seeing that a regular and permanent fund be established for their support as long as there are subjects requiring it, not trusting to the uncertain provision to be made by individuals.

*Item.*—To the Trustees (Governors, or by whatsoever name they may be designated) of the Academy in the town of Alexandria, I give and bequeath (in trust) four thousand dollars, or, in other words, twenty of the shares which I hold in the Bank of Alexandria, towards the support of a free-school, established at and annexed to the said Academy, for the purpose of educating such orphan children, or the children of such other poor and indigent persons as are unable to accomplish it with their own means; and who, in the judgment of the Trustees of the said seminary, are best entitled to the benefit of this donation. The aforesaid twenty shares I give and bequeath in perpetuity: the dividends only of which are to be drawn for, and applied by, the said Trustees for the time being, for the uses above mentioned: the stock to remain entire and untouched, unless indications of failure of the said Bank should be so apparent, or a discontinuance thereof should render the removal of this fund necessary. In either of these cases, the amount of the stock here devised is to be vested in some other Bank, or public institution, whereby the interest may with regularity and certainty be drawn and applied as above. And, to prevent misconception, my meaning is, and is hereby declared to be, that these twenty shares are in lieu of, and not in addition to, the twenty thousand pounds given by a missive letter some years ago; in consequence whereof an annuity of fifty pounds has since been paid towards the support of this institution.

*Item.*—Whereas, by a law of the com-

commonwealth of Virginia, enacted in the year 1785, the Legislature thereof was pleased, as an evidence of its approbation of the services I had rendered the public during the Revolution, and partly, I believe, in consideration of my having suggested the vast advantages which the community would derive from the extension of its inland navigation, under Legislative patronage, to present me with one hundred shares, of one hundred dollars each, in the incorporated company established for the purpose of extending the navigation of James River, from Tidewater to the mountains; and also with fifty shares, of one hundred pounds sterling each, in the corporation of another company, likewise established for the similar purpose of opening the navigation of the River Potomac, from Tidewater to Fort Cumberland; the acceptance of which, though the offer was highly honourable and grateful to my feelings, was refused, as inconsistent with a principle which I had adopted, and never departed from, namely, not to receive pecuniary compensation for any services I could render my country in its arduous struggle with Great Britain for its rights, and because I had evaded similar propositions from other States in the Union. Adding to this refusal, however, an intimation, that, if it should be the pleasure of the Legislature to permit me, to appropriate the said shares to public uses, I would receive them on those terms with due sensibility; and this it having consented to in flattering terms, as will appear by a subsequent law, and sundry resolutions, in the most ample and honourable manner; I proceed, after this recital, for the more correct understanding of the case, to declare that it has always been a source of serious regret with me to see the Youth of these United States sent to Foreign Countries for the purpose of Education, often before their minds were formed, or they had imbibed any adequate ideas of the happiness of their own, contracting too frequently not only habits of dissipation and extravagance, but principles unfriendly to Republican Government, and to the true and genuine Liberties of Mankind, which thereafter are rarely overcome.—For these reasons, it has been my ardent wish to see a plan devised on a liberal scale, which would have a tendency to spread systematic ideas through all parts of this rising Empire, thereby to do away local

attachments and stale prejudices as far as the nature of things would, or indeed ought, to admit from our National Councils. Looking anxiously forward to the accomplishment of so desirable an object as this is (in my estimation), my mind has not been able to contemplate any plan more likely to effect the measure than to establish a University in a central part of the United States, to which the youths of fortune and talents, from all parts thereof, might be sent for the completion of their Education in all the branches of polite Literature, in Arts and Sciences, in acquiring knowledge in the principles of Politics and good Government, and (as a matter of infinite importance in my judgment), by associating with each other, and forming friendship in juvenile years, be enabled to free themselves, in a proper degree, from those local prejudices and habitual jealousies which have just been mentioned, and which, when carried to excess, are never-failing sources of disquietude to the public mind, and pregnant with mischievous consequences to this Country: under these impressions so fully dilated,

*Item*, I give and bequeath, in perpetuity, the 50 shares I hold in the Potomac Company (under the aforesaid acts of the Legislature of Virginia), towards the endowment of an University to be established within the limits of the district of Columbia, under the auspices of the General Government, if that Government should incline to extend a fostering hand towards it; and until such seminary is established, and the funds arising in those shares shall be required for its support, my further will and desire is, that the profit accruing therefrom shall, whenever the dividends are made, be laid out in purchasing stock in the Bank of Columbia, or some other Bank, at the discretion of my Executors, or by the Treasurer of the United States for the time being, under the direction of Congress, provided that honourable body should patronise the measure; and the dividends proceeding from the purchase of such a stock are to be vested in more stock, and so on until a sum adequate to the accomplishment of the object is obtained; of which I have not the smallest doubt before many years pass away, even if no aid or encouragement be given by Legislative authority, or from any other source.

*Item*.—The hundred shares which I hold



hold in James River Company, I have given, and now confirm in perpetuity to and for the use of Liberty Hall Academy, in the county of Rockbridge, in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

*Item.*—I release, exonerate, and discharge the estate of my deceased brother Samuel Washington, from the payment of the money which is due to me for the land I sold to P. Pendleton, (lying in the county of Berkeley), who assigned the same to him the said Samuel, and his son Thornton Washington; the latter became possessed of the aforesaid land without any conveyance having passed from me, either to the said Pendleton, the said Samuel, or the said Thornton, and without any consideration having been made, by which neglect neither the legal nor equitable title has been alienated; it rests therefore with me to declare my intentions concerning the premises; and these are to give and bequeath the said land to whomsoever the said Thornton Washington (who is also dead) devised the same, or to his heirs for ever, if he died intestate; exonerating the estate of the said Thornton, equally with that of the said Samuel, from payment of the purchase money, which, with interest, agreeably to the original contract with the said P. Pendleton, would amount to more than a thousand pounds. And whereas two other sons of my said deceased brother Samuel, viz. George Steptoe Washington, and Lawrence Augustine Washington, were, by the decease of those to whose care they were committed, brought under my protection, and, in consequence, have occasioned advances on my part for their education at college and other schools, for their board, cloathing, and other incidental expences, to the amount of near five thousand dollars, over and above the sums furnished by their estate, which sum it may be inconvenient for them or their father's estate to refund; I do, for these reasons, acquit them and the said estate from the payment thereof, my intention being, that all accounts between them and me, and their father's estate and me, shall stand balanced.

*Item.*—The balance due to me from the estate of Bartholomew Dandridge, deceased, (my wife's brother), and which amounted on the first day of October 1795, to four hundred and twenty-five pounds (as will appear by an account rendered by his deceased son, John

Dandridge, who was the acting executor of his father's will), I release and acquit from the payment thereof; and the negroes (then thirty-three in number) formerly belonging to the said estate, who were taken in execution, sold and purchased in on my account, in the year (blank), and ever since have remained in the possession, and to the use of Mary, widow of the said Bartholomew Dandridge, with their encrease, it is my will and desire, shall continue to be in her possession, without paying hire, or making compensation for the same, for the time past or to come, during her natural life, at the expiration of which, I direct that all of them, who are forty years old and upwards, shall receive their freedom; all under that age, and above sixteen, shall serve seven years, and no longer; and all under sixteen years shall serve until they are twenty-five years of age, and then to be free; and to avoid disputes respecting the ages of any of those negroes, they are to be taken into the Court of the county in which they reside, and the judgment thereof, in this relation, shall be final, and record thereof made, which may be adduced as evidence at any time thereafter, if disputes should arise concerning the same; and I further direct, that the heirs of the said Bartholomew Dandridge shall equally share the benefits arising from the service of the said negroes, according to the tenor of this devise, upon the decease of their mother.

*Item.*—If Charles Carter, who intermarried with my niece, Betty Lewis, is not sufficiently secured in the title to the lots he had of me, in the town of Fredericksburg, it is my will and desire that my Executors shall make such conveyance of them as the law requires, to render it perfect.

*Item.*—To my nephew, William Augustine Washington (if he should conceive them to be objects worth prosecuting), and to his heirs, a lot in the town of Manchester, opposite to Richmond, No. 265, drawn on my sole account, and also the tenth of one or two hundred acre lots, and two or three half acre lots, in the city and vicinity of Richmond, drawn in partnership with nine others, all in the lottery of the deceased William Byrd, are given; as is also a lot which I purchased of John Hood, conveyed by William Willie and Samuel Gordon, trustees of the said

John Hood, numbered 139, in the town of Edinburgh, in the county of Prince George, state of Virginia.

*Item.*—To my nephew, Bushrod Washington, I give and bequeath all the papers in my possession, which relate to my civil and military administration of the affairs of this country—I leave to him also such of my private papers as are worth preserving; and at the decease of my wife, and before, if she is not inclined to retain them, I give and bequeath my library of books and pamphlets of every kind.

*Item.*—To the Earl of Buchan I recommit “the box made of the oak that sheltered the great Sir William Wallace, after the battle of Falkirk;” presented to me by his Lordship, in terms too flattering for me to repeat, with a request, “to pass it, on the event of my decease, to the man in my country who should appear to merit it best, upon the same conditions that have induced him to send it to me.” Whether it be easy or not to select the man who might comport with his Lordship’s opinion in this respect, is not for me to say; but conceiving that no disposition of this valuable curiosity can be more eligible than the re-commitment of it to his own cabinet, agreeably to the original design of the Goldsmiths’ Company of Edinburgh, who presented it to him; and, at his request, consented that it should be transferred to me—I do give and bequeath the same to his Lordship; and, in case of his decease, to his heir, with my grateful thanks for the distinguished honour of presenting it to me, and more especially for the favourable sentiments with which he accompanied it.

*Item.*—To my brother, Charles Washington, I give and bequeath the gold-headed cane left me by Dr. Franklin, in his will. I add nothing to it, because of the ample provision I have made for his issue. To the acquaintances and friends of my juvenile years, Lawrence Washington and Robert Washington, of Chotanck, I give my other two gold-headed canes, having my arms engraved on them; and to each (as they will be useful where they live) I leave one of the spy glasses, which constituted part of my equipage during the late war. To my compatriot in arms, and old inti-

mate friend, Dr. Craik, I give my bureau; or, as the cabinet-makers call it, tambour secretary, and the circular chair, an appendage to my study. To Dr. D. Stuart, I give my large shaving and dressing-table, and my telescope. To the Reverend, now Bryan Lord Fairfax, I give a bible, in three large folio volumes, with notes, presented to me by the Right Reverend Thomas Wilson, Bishop of Sodor and Man. To General de la Fayette, I give a pair of finely wrought steel pistols, taken from the enemy in the revolutionary war. To my sisters-in-law, Hannah Washington and Mildred Washington, to my friends Eleanor Stuart, Hannah Washington, of Fairfield, and Elizabeth Washington, of Hayfield, I give each, a mourning ring, of the value of one hundred dollars.—These bequests are not made for the intrinsic value of them, but as mementos of my esteem and regard. To Tobias Lear, I give the use of the farm which he now holds, in virtue of a lease from me to him and his deceased wife (for and during their natural lives), free from rent during his life; at the expiration of which, it is to be disposed of as is herein after directed. To Sally B. Haym, a distant relation of mine, I give and bequeath three hundred dollars. To Sarah Green, daughter of the deceased Thomas Bishop, and to Ann Walker, daughter of John Alton, also deceased, I give each one hundred dollars, in consideration of the attachment of their fathers to me, each of whom having lived nearly forty years in my family. To each of my nephews, William Augustine Washington, George Lewis, George Steptoe Washington, Bushrod Washington, and Samuel Washington, I give one of the swords or cutteaux, of which I may die possessed; and they are to choose in the order they are named. These swords are accompanied with an injunction not to unsheath them for the purpose of shedding blood, except it be for self-defence, or in defence of their country and its rights; and, in the latter case, to keep them unsheathed, and prefer falling with them in their hands to the relinquishment thereof.

(To be concluded in our next.)



JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
FOURTH SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN,

[ Continued from Page 161. ]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, FEB. 3.

**H**EARDED Counsel in an appeal between a Mr. Donaldson and Lord Perth.—Ordered to be affirmed.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5.

Lord Holland stated, that however irksome he felt it to come forward on an occasion of the kind, yet he felt it his duty to urge a motion respecting the failure of the late Expedition, and for the consideration of which he moved, That their Lordships be summoned for that day se'nnight.—The question was put for this proceeding, which was ordered accordingly.

MONDAY, FEB. 10.

Some private business was transacted.

TUESDAY, FEB. 11.

The Marquis of Lorn took the oaths and his seat, as Lord Hamilton.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12.

Lord Holland rose and apologized for taking upon himself a task of such importance as that which he should submit, viz. of moving for an investigation of the failure we lately experienced in Holland; which he observed proceeded merely from that sense of duty he owed to his country.—The Noble Lord then entered into the usual strain of severe epithets on Ministers in their general conduct, and particularly as it related to the adoption and planning this enterprize; and then, turning his arguments more especially to the point for consideration, asked how they could desire to screen themselves from inquiry? When the plan first became public, he reprobated it as dangerous, inefficient, and impolitic; and, unless Ministers could shew that even any advantages could arise from it, the blame as well as the responsibility should fall on them.—His Lordship then glancing at other embryo expeditions for the restoration of the Bourbon race, said that if Ministers did not wish to excite doubts of the success of such in the public mind, they would not refuse a fair inquiry; and if they now resisted it, their only rea-

son must be, that in mystery alone is their safety. He then moved, That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the causes of the failure of the late Expedition to Holland.

Lord Moira said, that as far as the mere inquiry went, were no other reasons urged but those of the danger and the impropriety of communication, he should oppose it; but there were many and prevailing arguments which might be adduced to resist such a measure; and for that purpose, as the Noble Lord would not withdraw his motion, it was his intention to move the previous question: which his Lordship did.

Lord Mulgrave entered much at length into the views entertained by Ministers and by the world, in the emancipation of Holland, and concluded with observing, that an inquiry of this nature would be more disastrous than even the failure of the Expedition so much complained of.

The Lord Chancellor was then proceeding to put the previous question, when

Lord Grenville rose and objected to it, saying, that the very reasons urged by the Noble Earl (Moira) for substituting it, instead of the motion of the Noble Baron (Lord Holland), pleaded with him the necessity of deciding on that motion first submitted, and thereby taking the sense of the House thereon.

Lord Moira then withdrew his motion, and their Lordships divided—Non Contents, 34; Proxies, 17; Total 51;—Contents, 6.—Majority against Lord Holland's motion, 45.

THURSDAY, FEB. 13.

Lord Grenville presented a Message from the King (similar to that delivered to the Commons, see page 236,) and moved that the House be summoned to take the same into consideration to-morrow.—Agreed to.

FRIDAY, FEB. 14.

Lord Auckland moved that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the causes

causes of the present Scarcity of Bread Corn.—Agreed to.

The Order of the Day being then read for taking his Majesty's Message into consideration,

Lord Grenville having expressed in strong terms the imperious necessity of Continental aid and alliance in the present contest, and having moved an Address of Thanks to his Majesty, thanking him for his gracious communication, and declaring the hearty concurrence of that House, a division took place—Contents, 28—Non Contents, 3—Majority, 25.

MONDAY, FEB. 17.

The House came to a resolution of communicating with the Commons concerning their inquiries relative to the present scarcity of corn, and to request the same from the Commons, and their messengers were ordered to proceed to that House with such resolutions.

Lord Stanhope was sworn, and, having taken his seat, gave notice of his intention of bringing forward a motion on Thursday next concerning the War.

TUESDAY, FEB. 18.

The Bills upon the Table were forwarded in their respective stages.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Militia Volunteer Bill, the Seduction Bill, and the Newfoundland Judicature Bill.—The Commissioners

were his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Earl of Leicester.

Lord Hawkesbury brought up a Bill from the Commons, for prohibiting bakers from vending any bread but what was baked at least 24 hours; which Bill, on the motion of the Earl of Liverpool, went through all its respective stages, and, being read the third time, passed—as was also the Indemnity Bill.

THURSDAY, FEB. 20.

Several private Bills were forwarded in their respective stages; and the Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Bill for preventing the Sale of Bread that has not been baked at least 24 hours; and to the Annual Indemnity Bill.

Lord Stanhope rose pursuant to his promised intention, and said, that after a long absence he deemed it his duty to come down to that House on the subject of peace. An occurrence had happened which the more invited him, because that peace was offered, which we thought fit to reject. On this account he deemed it incumbent on him to move an Address to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to use his efforts towards the accomplishment of this desirable object.

A division took place—Against the motion, 36—For it, 2—Majority against it, 34.

Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, FEB. 4.

MR. ROSE moved that the part of his Majesty's Message relative to the Supply be read, which being read accordingly, he then moved that a Supply be granted to his Majesty; and the House concurring in the same, he next moved that it be taken into consideration to-morrow in a Committee, which being agreed to, he presented some financial accounts.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5.

The House in a Committee to take into consideration the Supply to be granted to his Majesty, on the question being put by the Chairman, that a Supply be granted,

Mr. Nichol said, though he should not oppose that question now, yet when the specific sum should be proposed, it was his intention to oppose it, as it was for the purpose of carrying on a war, the principle of which was utterly changed, as well as the object.

The Committee went through the Resolution, and the Report was ordered for to-morrow.

THURSDAY, FEB. 6.

Mr. Pitt moved for leave to bring in two Bills for continuing two Acts, one passed in the 37th, and the other in the 38th year of his present Majesty, for enabling him to take advantage of the voluntary services of the militia.—Leave granted.

Mr. Pitt moved, that to-morrow the House should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider what Supply shall be granted to his Majesty.—Agreed to.

The Indemnity Bill was read a second time, and committed for to-morrow.

FRIDAY, FEB. 7.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought in a Bill for continuing so much of the Acts of the 37th and 38th of his present Majesty, as may enable his Majesty to accept the offer of the Militia Forces



Forces for a time to be limited therein.

The Bill was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

He then moved the Order of the Day for the House to go into a Committee of Supply, when, after some debate, the Vote of Supply passed, and the usual sums were voted for the Seamen and Marines for the 11 lunar months of the year 1800.

The Annual Indemnity Bill went through a Committee. To be reported on Monday.

MONDAY, FEB. 10.

The Military and Marine Seduction Bill, and the Militia Service Bill, were severally read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

Mr. Pitt gave notice, that on this day fortnight he meant to bring forward the Ways and Means, commonly called the Budget, for the ensuing year.

The Attorney-General gave notice that he intended on Friday next to move for leave to bring in a Bill, to continue for a time to be limited, the further Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

Mr. Sheridan, in pursuance of his notice relative to a Motion of Inquiry concerning the late Expedition to Holland, rose. He desired that it might be understood, that this was no party question; it was the task and common duty of every man to inquire into the reason why there was such a lavish of British blood and British money, as well as of British character and fame. He admitted, that if Holland could be rescued from France, it was the interest of this country so to do, and therefore, as the object was great, the disappointment of obtaining it was in proportion to its magnitude; and he charged the want of common foresight as the cause of that disappointment. Government, before they undertook so arduous an enterprize, ought to have had positive information of the co-operation of that people, and then only embarked in it. He next took a retrospect of the conduct of the British troops, and their illustrious Commander, and paid them the high encomiums due to their courage and exalted heroism, which he asserted could not be equalled, certainly not be exceeded, considering the insurmountable difficulties they had to encounter, by any troops in the world; and concluded by saying, that Ministers owed it to their King, to the people, to the army, and to mankind, to submit to an inquiry: expressing a hope that they would not resist one, he therefore moved, That it be

referred to a Committee of the whole House, to consider and inquire into the causes of the failure of the late Expedition to Holland, which being seconded,

Mr. Dundas said, that the plan of rescuing Holland was a favourite scheme, and from last spring attracted the particular attention of the Government. He hesitated not to say, that it comprised a threefold consideration; first, to rescue that country from France; secondly, to add to the strength of this, by diminishing her force; and thirdly, by endeavouring to create diversions, whereby to distress the resources of the common enemy, and confuse his councils—accomplishing any one of which must be counted an object of the greatest importance. The Right Hon. Secretary then proceeded to a minute detail of the operations of the ships, and of the troops, from the embarkation till the day of the convention, and finally till their return. He reminded the House of the hurricane that retarded their landing, and the opportunity which that and a temporary calm afforded of giving the enemy an opportunity of strengthening themselves, and in the end of defeating our projects, and concluded a very energetic speech with stating his opposition to the motion.

Mr. Bouverie expressed his surprise that Ministers should refuse an inquiry, and assign as a reason that it was very improper to institute one in time of war; for he remarked that when the war would be over, it would be late and useless.

Mr. Tierney said, the speech delivered by the Right Hon. Secretary was the most singular he ever heard, and condemning it in pointed terms, argued that the motion of his Hon. Friend was just, necessary, and reasonable.

Mr. Sheridan then closed the debate with an animated reply, and the question being loudly called for, the House divided—For the motion, 45—against it, 216—Majority, 171.

TUESDAY, FEB. 11.

Mr. Pitt presented at the bar of the House a Message from the King, to the effect following:

“That his Majesty thought it right to inform the House of Commons, that in consequence of three ships having arrived from Mogadore, on the coast of Africa, it was found from the Bills of Health, that their goods had been put on board, attended with very suspicious circumstances: that his Majesty, with the advice of his Privy Council, and

from what transpired respecting the same, thought it proper that the ships and their cargoes should be destroyed, conformable to usage; and that the House of Commons should consider the allowance that ought to be made to the parties concerned, in consequence of such destruction."

Mr. Pitt having moved thanks to the King for his gracious communication, stated, he should now move for a Committee to investigate the whole of the matter, whose business would be to examine the titles of the claimants, and guard against any imposition on the public, as well as prevent a repetition of such negligence on the part of the proprietors of ships in future, as would render any application for Parliamentary aid in like circumstances of no avail. A Committee of seven Members was then appointed accordingly.

Mr. Whitbread moved, that leave be given to bring in a Bill to explain and amend an Act of the 5th of Eliz. cap. 4. The object of this Bill would be to give a discretionary power to Magistrates to fix a *minimum* for the poor; that is, when provisions should happen to be dear, and work scarce, that they should be supported by a public stock.

Mr. Pitt said, he would not now oppose the motion of the Hon. Gentleman, but he could assure him, if the Bill he intended to bring in did not provide some better remedy for the defects in the Poor Laws than that now suggested, it never should have his concurrence.

The motion was carried, and the Bill ordered to be brought in.

The Seduction and Militia Volunteer Bills went through their respective Committees.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12.

The Bill for empowering his Majesty to accept the offers of his Militia forces to serve in Ireland or elsewhere, went through a Committee, was reported, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow, if engrossed.

The Bill for preventing the Seduction of the Navy and Military went through a Committee, and was also ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The Annual Indemnity Bill was read a third time and passed.

THURSDAY, FEB. 13.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up the following Message from his Majesty:

G. R. — His Majesty is at present employed in concerting such engage-

ments with the Emperor of Germany, the Elector of Bavaria, and other Powers of the Empire, as may strengthen the efforts of his Imperial Majesty, and materially conduce to the advantage of the common cause in the course of the ensuing campaign; and his Majesty will give directions that these engagements, as soon as they shall have been completed and ratified, shall be laid before the House. But, in order to ensure the benefit of this co-operation at an early period, his Majesty is desirous of authorising his Minister to make (provisionally) such advances as may be necessary, in the first instance, for this purpose; and his Majesty recommends it to the House to enable him to make such provision accordingly. G. R.

The Message being read,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was his intention to move in a Committee of Supply on Monday, that 500,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty for the above purpose.

Mr. Sheridan wished to know whether as great a Russian force would be employed as in the last campaign.

Mr. Pitt said, want of immediate communication prevented him giving a direct answer, but assured him the Emperor of Russia was likely to act in concert, though not in the particular direction which he did last year: at the same time that the Russian force was not likely to be so large as that employed in the last campaign.

The Militia Volunteer Bill and the Seduction Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Attorney General, after a short preface, wherein he stated that no occurrence or change had happened since last year, when he brought in a Bill similar to the present, and that the same necessity existed for its continuance, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to continue the further suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act until the 1st of March, 1801.

Mr. Sheridan reprobated the measure. In his opinion, all the warrants issued, and all the imprisonments inflicted, under this Suspension Bill were illegal, and that Ministers would hereafter be obliged to apply to Parliament for an Indemnity Bill, in consequence of their unconstitutional conduct in these particulars. — He then moved an amendment to the motion, viz. "wherever it shall appear manifest that it is necessary."

This brought on a conversation with the Speaker, Mr. Pitt, the Master of the Rolls,



Rolls, and Mr. Sheridan, when the motion, as disorderly, was over-ruled, and the House divided on the original question—For the Motion, 69—against it, 9—Majority, 60.

The Bill was brought in, read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Tuesday next, on which day Mr. Sheridan gave notice of opposing it.

FRIDAY, FEB. 14.

The Order of the Day being read, for taking into consideration his Majesty's Message,

Mr. Pitt said it was not his intention to go into the subject of that Message this day, but on Monday next he should move for an advance of 500,000*l.* to enable his Majesty to carry into effect, without delay, the purport of his gracious Message, which, on his motion, was then referred to a Committee of Supply on Monday.

MONDAY, FEB. 17.

A Message was received from the Lords, acquainting the House of their Lordships' intention of making communications to that House, of the result of their daily inquiries into the causes of the present scarcity of Bread Corn, and requesting a mutual co-operation and communication on the subject from the Commons.

The Message being received, the Speaker signified to the Messenger the compliance of that House with the desire of the House of Lords.

The House in a Committee of Supply, and the King's Message being read,

Mr. Pitt said, that as the House had deemed it requisite to pursue a vigorous system of warfare, with a view of securing, beyond the possibility of chance or fate, the permanent security of this realm, he was of opinion few remarks would be necessary. He would undertake to assert, that by the pending negotiation more real effect would be given to the ensuing campaign, than any hitherto obtained, and therefore to both these descriptions he would continue to recommend a steadiness of effort more in proportion than heretofore, as the magnitude of the measure the more increased. There existed a difficulty, on account of the season of the year, of communication between the Powers of Europe and this Country, which prevented treaties entered into from being submitted to that House, but the instant they should be ratified, they would be presented. In the interim, he had no hesitation in announcing, that the sum to be paid conditionally in consequence of this last treaty, would

not exceed 2,500,000*l.* He then moved, that a sum not exceeding 500,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, to enable him to make such advances as would insure a steady and speedy co-operation with his Allies against the efforts of the common enemy.

Mr. Nichol declared that this treaty was the most offensive of the kind that Great Britain ever embarked in. He said it was a lavish abuse of the public money, at a time when the country could not afford it—at a time when it required upwards of two million quarters of wheat to supply the actual deficiency that existed until the end of harvest next. Corn and money, however, were not the only articles of life that were likely to be scarce—hay and turnips promised a similar scarcity. We should therefore pause before we consented to give away the money of the people in this wanton manner; and till information is obtained on those heads, he was of opinion that the motion for voting away so large a sum of money should be postponed, and the debate adjourned.

Mr. Bouverie was of opinion, that when a fair overture for peace had been made, it was the duty of Ministers to have accepted it: and he thought, that in rejecting it they acted impolitically and unwisely.

Mr. Jolliffe supported the propriety of voting for the motion, and thought the Government should not be impeded in their efforts to carry on with vigour the war.

Mr. Tierney said he was determined not to vote one shilling for carrying on the war one hour longer, nor one farthing for the restoration of Royalty. The war was neither just or necessary; the restoration of Royalty was the unequivocal and primary object: he concluded with giving his negative to the motion.

Mr. Pitt said that the object, the real and sensible object, of the war was *security*—security against the most dangerous and inveterate foe that ever existed in or against any country. He then entered into the usual strain of shewing the war was not only just and necessary, but unavoidable, and noticed the illiberality of introducing in the debate the circumstance of the scarcity of corn, which was ever coupled with the war, for the most mischievous designs. Proceeding next to the circumstances of the apparent defection of the Russians, which he stated would not affect the general cause, he said that he was happy in being able to state, that

that we had lately obtained a very considerable supply of corn, and he entertained not a shadow of doubt but we should have quite sufficient to meet all the wants of the people; at the same time he did not hesitate to declare, that if even the case were otherwise, that should not deter him from prosecuting with the utmost vigour the war; for still he was proud enough to aver, that we possessed resources abundantly sufficient to supply ourselves with corn, and to carry on the war.

Mr. Wilberforce justified the necessity of the war, which he contended was a war against Jacobinism; but even which his Right Hon. Friend was as desirous to put an end to as any man on earth.

Mr. Sheridan, in a very animated speech, urged with many very forcible arguments his opinion, that Bonaparte was capable and desirous of making Peace, and that Ministers would be obliged one day or other to come down in a *slope* from the high towers on which they had been battering at him, and sue him for Peace, and stating his opposition to subsidies altogether, concluded with declaring his resistance to the motion.

The question was then called for, and the House divided—For the motion, 162—against it, 19—Majority, 143.

The Resolution was then put and carried, and the Report ordered to be brought up.

#### TUESDAY, FEB. 18.

Mr. Abbot, after a long preface, wherein he shewed the necessity of keeping faithfully and securely the Records of the kingdom, moved that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the state of the public Records and other public papers of the kingdom, and that they report the same to that House for the better arrangement and preservation of such Records and papers.

The Matter of the Rolls seconded the motion, which was carried.

The House in a Committee on the Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the causes of the present scarcity of Corn, Sir J. W. Anderson, Bart. in the chair,

Lord Hawkesbury, adverting to the Act of the 13th Geo. III. said, that the Committee had agreed universally in one general opinion, which was, that legislative interference could have very little effect in any thing that related to the subject in question; all that they at this day deemed to be their duty, was to ascertain the deficiencies of that article,

and by some temporary measure try to remedy them. The average quantity of wheat used for bread was estimated at eight millions of quarters annually; of this necessary quantity it appeared by the Report, that about one month's supply for the year was actually wanted, or about 6 or 700,000 quarters of wheat. To make up that deficiency he thought might be accomplished, if, for the next six or seven months, stale bread was used instead of new bread: by this an average of one fortnight might be obtained. The next mode would be, to make bread of such a composition as would take in more of the bran; and the third and last would be, to encourage the use of potatoes. These two latter circumstances, even if we could not import more wheat, would certainly make up the deficiency of the other fortnight.—His Lordship then moved, That the Chairman be directed to report for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent Bakers from exposing bread for sale, which has not been baked a certain number of hours.

Sir J. Sinclair and Mr. Tierney said a few words, and the Resolution was agreed to.

#### WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19.

Lord Hawkesbury presented a Bill for prohibiting Bakers from vending bread that had not been baked a certain number of hours; which being read a first and second time, went into a Committee, when the blanks were filled, viz. That its operation should commence on the 26th inst. in London, and ten miles round the Royal Exchange; and, from and after the 4th of March, that its powers should extend to the rest of Great Britain, where the laws of assize of bread already exist. That the penalty, for every loaf exposed to sale otherwise than as by the Act directed, should be 5*l.* and that before one or more justices, upon the oaths of one or more credible witnesses; and finally, that its powers should continue till six weeks after the next Sessions of Parliament.

The Attorney General moved the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Habeas Corpus Bill, which being done, he then moved that there be laid on the table the Report of the Secret Committee; that also being complied with, he next moved, that the Bill for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act be now read a second time.

Mr. Jolliffe said, that the abrupt manner in which the learned Gentleman made the motion would lead the House



to believe that the thing was a matter of course; but, this was a measure of the greatest import, and, as regarding the liberty of Englishmen, should not be flurred over. He therefore moved, that the second reading should be postponed till this day six weeks.

Mr. Henry Lascelles vindicated the propriety and wisdom of the measure adopted by this Bill, and ascribed the tranquillity of Great Britain to the wholesome restrictions it prescribed.

Mr. Hobhouse did not think that there was any reason for adopting this measure now; there was no comparison between the state of the times now and that when the Secret Committee gave their Report, as such he gave the motion his most decided negative.

Sir Francis Burdett expressed his opinion, that if the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended altogether, or cancelled, the people would have a better chance than they possess now, by repeated and partial violations of it. And in fact, if any violation of law prevailed, and some he contended did prevail, these, and these only, were to be laid to the doors of Ministers.

The Attorney General answered in a very spirited manner to the imputation, as he termed it, of making this measure a matter of course; and said, that as long as Jacobinism was a matter of consequence, it would be an unparalleled neglect in the Government not to make such a measure a matter, not of equal course, but of equal pace, to counteract its force and effect. Then adverting to the Report of the Secret Committee, he from thence argued the imperious necessity of the Bill in question, and concluded with asserting that Ministers had not abused the powers given to them by the Bill, and maintained the propriety and consistency of supporting the motion he had the honour to submit.

Mr. Tierney entered into an argument to shew that something more than the Report of the Secret Committee should be adduced to render the Bill necessary.

Mr. Sheridan, in a very animated speech, animadverted on the precipitation with which Ministers endeavoured to hurry the Bill through the House, and declared that he would support the adjournment of the second reading for six weeks, or even a lesser time.

A division ensued—For the second reading, 98—against it, 12—Majority, 86.

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

THURSDAY, FEB. 20.

The accounts of the Income Act, as far as the same could be made out, up to January 1800, were presented.

Sir John Sinclair moved that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the state of the country bridges.—Ordered.

The Marine Mutiny Bill was read a second time, committed, and the Report ordered for to-morrow.

FRIDAY, FEB. 21.

Mr. Manning brought up the Bill for the improvement of the Port of London, which was read a first time.

The Scotch Distillery Prohibition Bill was read a second time, and committed.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for continuing the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, agreed, on the motion of the Attorney General, that the Act should continue in force till the 1st of February next. The Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Monday next.

On the motion for the second reading of the Labourers' Wages Regulation Bill,

Sir William Young opposed it on the ground of its tending to do injury to the parties intended to be relieved by it. None but strong men would be employed to work, and the weak would be thrown upon the parish. Nothing was more improper than for the Legislature to interfere at any time in settling the price of any commodity, and there was no commodity more extensive than labour.

Mr. Simeon, Lord Belgrave, and Mr. Ellison, likewise spoke against the Bill.

Mr. Whitbread and Mr. Martin supported it: after which the second reading was postponed for six months.

Sir John Sinclair gave notice, that as some allusions, he understood, had been made to Inclosures on the argument as to the Scarcity of Corn, he should, on Monday next, move that that business be referred to the Committee of the whole House on the high price of Corn.

A Message from the Lords informed the House, that their Lordships had agreed to certain Resolutions, the object of which was to lessen the Consumption of Bread; and the Lords sent to the House a copy of a paper to which they had put their names, and thereby agreed to diminish the consumption of Bread in their families, and to abstain from all kinds of Pasty.

On the motion of Mr. Pitt, the consideration of this Message was referred to the Corn Committee.

The

The House, pursuant to the Order of the Day, resolved itself into a Committee to consider the Act of the 21st of the King, and a person from the Bank having delivered at the Bar of the House a proposal from the Corporation, the same was read. It contained an offer on the part of the Bank, that in consideration of the further extension of its Charter for the period of 21 years after the expiration of its present Charter, the Bank would advance for the service of Government the sum of three millions, the repayment of which was to be secured by Exchequer Bills, payable at the end of six years; and that, if the money was not then paid, it was to bear an interest of five per cent.

Mr. Pitt said, that as this subject was to be discussed more fully on a future day, he would trouble the Committee with very few words. He should merely take notice of the great advantages which the public must derive, in case the proposal of the Bank should be complied with. They would have a loan of three millions, without any interest, for six years; at the expiration of which period it was reasonable to conclude that the country would be free from the hostility in which she was now engaged; and in that case the 3 per cents. would not be much below par, so that a loan could be made on very advantageous terms, for the purpose of repaying this sum to the Bank. He concluded by moving, That it is the opinion of the Committee, that it is expedient to continue to the Bank of England, for the period of twenty-one

years, after the year 1812, the privileges secured to them by the Act of the 21st of Geo. III. on condition of their complying with the terms contained in their proposal to that House.

Mr. Tierney wished to know whether the proposal for this renewal first came from Mr. Pitt to the Bank, or from the Bank to the Right Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. Pitt said, the proposal was first made by him to the Bank Directors; was then submitted by them, after they had approved of it, to the consideration and judgment of a Court of Proprietors, who having approved the same, in mature deliberation, it came back to him; and from that time he and the Bank Directors had acted together.

Mr. Tierney said, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Bank Directors acting together, was a thing he had never heard of before.

The Resolution was agreed to, the Report received, and ordered to be taken into further consideration in the Committee of Supply on Tuesday next.

Mr. Pitt moved the Order of the Day, that the House should go into a Committee of Supply, and moved, That the sum of two millions be granted to his Majesty, to defray the Extraordinaries of the Army. After which he moved the several annual estimates for the Supply of the ensuing year. The Report was brought up and agreed to. Monday next was appointed for the consideration of further Supply to his Majesty.

Adjourned.

## REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RESPECTING BREAD CORN, &c. OF THE 10TH FEBRUARY, 1800.

THE Committee appointed to consider of Means for rendering more effectual the Provisions of an Act, made in the 13th year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for better regulating the Assize and making of Bread;" and who were instructed to consider of the most effectual Means of remedying any inconveniences which may arise from the deficiency of the last Crop of Grain; and empowered to report their Proceedings, from time to time to the House;

Have proceeded, in pursuance of the orders of the House, to consider of the provisions of the said Act; and are decidedly of opinion, that the Act of the

13th of George III. in its present state is completely ineffectual for the purposes for which it was intended; that the regulations contained in it are in many respects defective; and that the execution of it would be totally incompatible with the present mode of setting the Assize of Bread by Law, and would answer no object, unless, at the time when Bakers are prohibited from making, according to the demand of their customers, different kind of Bread, Millers should be prohibited from manufacturing different sorts of Flour.

Your Committee proceeded next to consider how far it might be proper to recommend to the House to adopt such further



further regulations and restrictions; and as they understood a prejudice existed in some parts of the Country against any coarser sort of Bread than that which is at present known by the name of the "Fine Household Bread," on the ground that the former was less wholesome and nutritious than the latter, they thought it important to obtain the opinions of some eminent and respectable Physicians on this point. The result of their evidence appears to be, that although a change of any sort of food, which forms so great a part of the Sustenance of Man, might, for a time, affect some constitutions, that as soon as persons were habituated to it, the Standard Wheaten Bread, or even Bread of a coarser sort, would be equally wholesome with the Fine Wheaten Bread which is now generally used in the Metropolis; but that in their opinion, the Fine Wheaten Bread would go further with persons who have no other food, than the same quantity of a Bread of a coarser sort.

Your Committee were next desirous of ascertaining, whether a Standard Bread was likely to be acceptable to the People of this Metropolis; they have examined for this purpose several considerable Bakers, who agree in stating, that scarcely any Bread is consumed in the Metropolis but that which is made from the Fine Wheaten Flour; that attempts have been formerly made in times of scarcity, to introduce a coarser species of Bread into use, but without success; and that in their opinion, the high price of Bread would be considered, by the lower Classes of People, as a small evil, when compared with any measures which would have the effect of compelling them to consume a Bread to which they have not been accustomed.

Your Committee then proceeded to enquire, whether a measure, which compelled the Millers to manufacture only one sort of Flour, would be likely to increase the quantity of Sustenance for Man. It has been stated to your Committee, that, according to the mode of manufacturing Flour for London and its neighbourhood, a bushel of Wheat, weighing 60lbs. produced 47lbs. of Flour, of all descriptions which were applied in various ways directly to the Sustenance of Man; that about 1lb. was the waste in grinding, and the remaining 12lbs. consisted of Bran and Pollards, which were made use of for

feeding Poultry, Swine, and Cattle. It has, however, been suggested, that if only one sort of Flour was permitted to be made, and a different mode of dressing it was adopted, so as to leave in it the finer Pollards, 52lb. of Flour might be extracted from a bushel of Wheat, of the before-mentioned weight, instead of 47lbs.; that this proportion of the Wheat would afford a wholesome and nutritious Food, and would add to the quantity for the Sustenance of Man, in places where the fine Household Bread is now used, 5lbs. on every bushel, or somewhat more than one-ninth. But as this saving is computed on a finer Wheat, and of a greater weight per bushel than the average of the Crop may produce, and can only apply to those places which have been stated, and as a coarser Bread is actually in use in many parts of the Country, the saving on the whole Consumption would, according to this Calculation, be very considerably reduced.

Your Committee have considered how far other circumstances might operate, or the saving likely to be made of Flour by adopting this proposition. They beg leave in the first place to observe, that if the Physicians are well founded in their opinion, that Bread of a coarser quality will not go equally far with the fine Wheaten Bread, an increased consumption of Bread would be the consequence of the measure, and this increased consumption might in a considerable degree make up for any saving which might result from the use of the finer pollards: in the second place, if the Millers were permitted to make only one sort of Flour, it is to be apprehended, that sieves would be introduced into many private families for the purpose of sifting the Flour to different degrees of fineness: such a practice might, in times of scarcity, increase the evils which it would be the intention of Parliament to remedy. The quantity of Flour extracted from a bushel of Wheat depends very much on the Miller, and the perfection of his machinery. The extent of his concern, and his interest in his trade, is a security that he will endeavour to draw from the grain whatever it will produce: but the comparative want of skill, and want of attention to the nicer parts of the operation, in private families, might lead upon the whole to a very great and unnecessary expenditure, and waste of Flour.

Your

Your Committee are of opinion that to change by law the food of a large part of the Community is a measure of the greatest delicacy, and on the face of it highly objectionable. If a considerable benefit could be proved to arise from it to the Community at large, your Committee might be induced to recommend it, notwithstanding any inconveniences which might for a time result from it; but from all the consideration your Committee have been able to give to this subject, and from the evidence which has appeared before them, they are not satisfied that any saving would arise proportionate to the disadvantages that would, in the first instance, necessarily attend upon it.

Your Committee have hitherto confined their observations to the idea of compelling the people, by law, to consume a particular sort of Bread. They are sorry, however, to be under the necessity of stating, that, in consequence of the last wet and unfavourable season, the Crops have been unusually deficient; and although a considerable Importation of Wheat from Foreign Countries has already taken place, and more may be expected, yet they feel, that they should not discharge their duty, unless they strongly recommended to all individuals to use every means in their power to reduce the consumption of Wheaten Flour in their families, and encourage in the district in which they live, by their example, influence, and authority, every possible economy of this article.

Impressed with the idea of the importance of such economy at the present moment, your Committee earnestly recommend the adoption of a measure, which, from the unanimous opinion of those who have appeared in evidence before them, would lead to a very considerable saving of Wheat Flour. The evidence of the Bakers who have been examined before your Committee, cannot fail to convince the House, that in families where Bread which has been baked for some hours is used, the consumption is far less considerable, than in those where it is the custom to eat it new. They differ in the proportion of this saving; some have stated it as amounting to one-third, some as amounting to one-fifth, and others only to one-eighth: but when it is considered, that one-half of the Bread in London is consumed the day on which

it is baked, there can be no doubt that a great saving would ensue (perhaps one-tenth or twelfth part of the whole consumption in London) if the Bakers were prohibited from selling it, until twenty-four hours after it was baked. Your Committee are strongly induced to recommend this measure, from the consideration that a very respectable Physician has given it as his decided opinion, that new Bread is far less wholesome than that which has been baked a certain number of hours; and they think it important to add, that in the opinion of the Bakers in the metropolis, no material inconvenience or detriment to their trade would arise from adopting this regulation.

Your Committee have heard, with very great concern, that from the mistaken application of the charity of individuals, in some parts of the country, Flour and Bread have been delivered to the Poor at a reduced price; a practice which may contribute very considerably to increase the inconveniences arising from the deficiency of the last Crop: and they recommend that all Charity and Parochial relief should be given, as far as is practicable, in any other articles except Bread, Flour, and Money, and that the part of it which is necessary for the sustenance of the Poor, should be distributed in Soups, Rice, Potatoes, or other substitutes. — Your Committee are of opinion, that if this regulation was generally adopted, it would not only, in a very great degree, contribute to economize, at this time, the consumption of Flour, but that it might have the effect of gradually introducing into use, a more wholesome and nutritious species of food than that to which the Poor are at present accustomed.

Your Committee think it important to state, before they conclude, that Government, in conformity to the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the last Session of Parliament, have abstained from all interference in the purchases of Corn in the Foreign Markets; and, as they conceive the speculations of individuals are more likely to produce an adequate supply of Foreign Wheat at the present crisis, than any other measures that could be adopted, the policy of Government in this respect meets with the decided approbation of your Committee.



## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

DOWNING-STREET, JAN. 31.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has 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, Borgo St. Dalmazzo,  
Dec. 4.*

MY LORD—It is with the greatest satisfaction that I announce to your Lordship the surrender of Coni. The batteries opened on the 2d in the morning, and early on the 3d the Commandant desired to capitulate. The garrison, consisting of 2,844 men, exclusive of 800 wounded, whom the French had not time to remove before the investment of the place, marched out this morning prisoners of war. The loss of the Austrians does not exceed fifty men in killed and wounded. The very short defence that has been made of this very strong and most important fortress, is to be attributed to the want both of provisions and of ammunition. This event may be considered the more fortunate, from information having been received that Gen. Championet has been assembling the whole French army in La Rivière de Gênes, near Ormea, which was to have been assisted in its march by a reinforcement of 15,000 men that is marching from Savoy, and is probably a detachment from the army of Switzerland. So much snow has fallen, that the roads in the mountains are no longer practicable; and it will not be possible for the corps coming from Savoy to form a junction with Championet. The severity of the weather has obliged the enemy to abandon the Col de Scade, where they left four pieces of cannon, which they could not drag through the snow.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. BENTINCK.

*The Right Hon. Lord Grenville, &c.*

[Here follow the Articles of Capitulation.]

DOWNING-STREET, JAN. 30.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received from William Wickham, Esq. by the Right Hon.

Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

*Augsburg, Dec. 13.*

MY LORD—I am sorry to have to inform your Lordship of the death of the Advoyer Steiguer, which happened on the 3d inst. after a lingering illness. He was interred on the 7th inst. with all possible honours, in the Protestant burying-ground of this city. The Swiss regiment of Rovéra, and (by direction of Field-Marshal Italisky) three Russian regiments, together with the British and Russian Ministers to the Swiss Cantons, several Russian, Austrian, and Prussian Staff Officers, and a Deputation from this city, attended the corpse to the grave. I passed an hour with him at his own desire, three days before his death, when he was perfectly sensible; and I had the satisfaction of hearing him, after recommending his country, under God, to his Majesty's special protection, pray most earnestly and devoutly for the blessings of God on his Majesty and on his subjects. He is an irreparable loss to Switzerland.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. WICKHAM.

*Right Hon. Lord Grenville, &c.*

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 1.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Robert Larkan, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Camilla, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated off Havre, the 30th ultimo.*

SIR—I beg leave to inform you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that yesterday evening I captured the *Le Vigoureux* French lugger privateer, of three guns and 26 men, belonging to Cherbourg; out 19 days; had not taken any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. LARKAN.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 4.

*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 1st instant.*

SIR—Enclosed is a Letter which I received from Captain Bartholomew of

the Havick, together with a Paper containing a particular Account of the Vessels mentioned in the said Letter. I am, &c. T. PASLEY.

*Havick, at Sea, Jan. 30.*

SIR—I have the pleasure to inform you, yesterday morning Capt. Wittman, of the *Suffiante*, made the signal to chase Northward; and soon after discovered a Ship, Lugger, and Cutter, steering to the S. E. At two P. M. I recaptured the American ship *Strafford*, from Baltimore bound to London, mounting Sixteen Guns. She was taken by the Lugger and Cutter above mentioned; her Cargo worth from Thirty to Forty Thousand Pounds. At half past two I had the pleasure of seeing the Lugger strike to the *Suffiante*; and I have every reason to believe, from the *Suffiante*'s excellent sailing, that the Cutter is now in Capt. Wittman's possession.

I have the honour to be, &c.

P. BARTHOLOMEW.

RECAPTURED.—*Strafford*, from Baltimore bound to London, laden with tobacco, &c. Worthington and Troap, Owners.

The two Privateers sailed together from St. Maloes, the 26th Jan.

TAKEN.—Le *Courageux* Lugger, of 4 four-pound guns, and 1 eighteen-pound carronade, and 42 men.

Le *Grand Quinola* Cutter, of eight-pound brass carronades, 4 two-pound brass guns, 2 two-pound iron guns, swivels, and 40 men.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 8.

*Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty, dated in Port Royal Harbour, Dec. 1, 1799.*

SIR,

You will be pleased to communicate to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's ship *Calypso* arrived here the 21st of last month, with a part of the English and Cork convoys, which had been dispersed by a Spanish Squadron off the Mona passage. On the 23d ult. his Majesty's ship *Crescent* arrived with the remainder of the convoy, the General Goddard storeship only excepted. Capt. Lobb's conduct on this occasion (as their Lordships will perceive by the copy of his letter enclosed) was that of a judicious Officer.

*Crescent, Port Royal, Nov. 22, 1799:*

SIR—I am exceeding sorry to acquaint you, that on the dawn of the 15th inst. the S. W. end of Porto Rico bearing N. E. 10 or 12 leagues, we unfortunately fell in with a Squadron belonging to the enemy, consisting of a line of battle ship, frigate, and corvette. As the two former were directly in our course on the larboard tack, I made the convoy's signal to haul to the wind on the starboard tack, made sail to reconnoitre them, and on joining the *Calypso*, which had previously chased, perfectly coincided with Capt. Baker that they were enemies, and made signals to the convoys for that purpose. The line of battle ship and frigate keeping close together, I was in great hopes of drawing them from the convoy, by keeping within random shot to windward, and bore up for that purpose, making the *Calypso*'s signal to chase N. W. the direction the body of the convoy was then in; at nine the enemy tacked, and I was under the necessity of making the signal to disperse. The *Calypso* bore up for that part of the convoy that were running to leeward. The corvette, which had been seen some time before, was standing for the ships that had kept their wind; I immediately made sail to relieve them, and had the good fortune to capture her. The enemy were previously chasing the ships to leeward, and I was happy to observe them haul their wind. I suppose, on perceiving the situation of the corvette; but this, as well as their other manœuvres during the course of the day, appeared so very undetermined, that they did not take the necessary steps to prevent our taking possession of her; nor had they brought to any of the convoy at dark, notwithstanding they had been near them for 12 hours; and their situation was such as to give me sanguine hopes not any have been captured. The Squadron proved to be Spanish, from St. Domingo, bound to the Havannah, consisting of the *Asia*, of 64 guns, and 550 men, Commodore Don Francisco Montes; *Amphitrite*, of 44 guns, and 360 men, Captain Don Diego Villagomez; *Galgo*, of 16 guns, and 100 men, Capt. Don Jose de Arias.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. G. LOBB.

*Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Admiral of the Blue, &c. &c. &c.*

*Copy*



*Copy of a Letter from Admiral Milbanke, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Portsmouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 7th inst.*

SIR—I beg you to lay before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the enclosed letter which I have received from Capt. Rogers, of the Mercury, giving an account of his having captured the French brig privateer L'Egyptienne, which has lately done considerable mischief in the Channel.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

M. MILBANKE.

*Mercury, Spithead, Feb. 6.*

SIR—I beg to acquaint you, that on the 24th of Jan. cruising agreeably to your orders, I recaptured (Scilly bearing N. by E. 28 leagues) the ship Aimwell, of Whitby, from Quebec, bound to London, with a valuable cargo; she had been taken 15 days before in lat. 49 deg. 30 min. N. long. 13 deg. 30 min. W. by L'Arriège, French privateer, belonging to Bourdeaux. I have also to acquaint you, that yesterday morning, returning to Spithead, I captured off the Isle of Wight L'Egyptienne French brig privateer, mounting 15 brass guns, and manned with 66 men. She is a new vessel, and sailed from Cherbourg the evening before, and was close in with Peverel Point when discovered by the Mercury, looking out for vessels going in at the Needles; she had however taken nothing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOMAS ROGERS.

P. S. I should mention that the privateer, when the Mercury got close up with her, very wantonly, when in the act of hauling down her colours (not having fired a shot before), discharged her musketry into us, by which one of my people was shot in the body, but the wound is not mortal.

*Extract of a Letter from Admiral Lord Viscount Duncan, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the North Sea, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Yarmouth, the 7th inst.*

By Lieut. O'Neile's letter their Lordships will see he has captured a small Dutch privateer; and, as the Cobourg is in want of ordnance stores, which are not to be had here, I shall let her go to the Nore for a supply.

*Marshall de Cobourg fired armed Brig, Yarmouth Roads, Feb. 7.*

MY LORD—I beg to inform you, that cruising to effect the purport of

your Lordship's order of the 18th ult. on the 1st inst. the Texel in sight, bearing South, observing a cutter to windward standing for us, which, from her signals and movements, we presumed to be an enemy, we practised several necessary deceptions to decoy her nearly into our wake, when, on tacking, and giving her a few guns, she lowered her sails down, and was taken possession of; proves to be the Flushing Dutch privateer, commanded by Mynheer Van C. G. Hamendel, mounting four two pounders, and 28 men, out from Heivoet three days, and had not captured anything.

I have the honour to be, &c.

TERENCE O'NEIL.

*Admiral Lord Duncan.*

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 18.

*Copy of a Letter from Capt. Joshua Sydney Horton, Commander of his Majesty's Sloop Fairy, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Plymouth Sound, the 7th inst.*

SIR,

Finding his Majesty's ship La Loire has not arrived at this port with the Pallas National Frigate, having sent a duplicate of my proceedings by Capt. Newman, I conceive it my duty to forward you another for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with the additional satisfaction of informing you, that the Pallas was captured close in with the Seven Islands, by La Loire, Railleur, Harpy, Danae, and Fairy. Having been joined in the night of the 6th, at nine o'clock, by La Loire, I desisted giving further particulars, concluding Captain Newman would state the further proceedings of the Fairy and Harpy. The badness of the weather obliged me to put in here, my standing rigging, &c. being much cut. I am anxious to save the post.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. S. HORTON.

*His Majesty's Sloop Fairy, 5th Feb.*

SIR—In compliance with your order of the 3d inst. his Majesty's sloop Harpy in company, having weighed from St. Aubin's Bay at six A. M. I proceeded to reconnoitre St. Maloes, and at half past eleven, Cape Frehel bearing S. E. five or six miles, I discovered a large ship running down close along shore to the Westward, which I very soon made out to be a large frigate, and as she did not answer the private signal, I concluded she was an enemy; but being

so close in shore, I saw there was no chance of bringing her to action; I therefore judged it necessary to tack, with the hopes of decoying her out from the land, which fully answered my wishes, as she immediately gave chase to us. At one o'clock, the Harpy having formed close under my stern, the enemy arrived within pistol shot, when a close action commenced, and continued till a quarter before three, when the enemy made all sail from us. As soon as the damages the Fairy and Harpy had sustained in the rigging (which was very considerable) were repaired, we made all sail in pursuit of her; at four o'clock three strange sail were discovered from the mast-head to the Northward, which I judged to be a Squadron of English frigates, to whom I made the signal for an enemy, and at nine were joined by his Majesty's ships La Loire, Danae, and Railleur, in the chase. I must now beg leave to acknowledge the very able assistance and support I received from Capt. Bazely in the Harpy, who speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of his Officers and ship's company; and I cannot conclude without expressing, in the most particular manner, the exertions and good conduct of the Officers and ship's company under my command; and without any disparagement to the rest of the Officers, I trust I may be allowed to mention Mr. Smith (First Lieutenant of the Fairy) as a very active good Officer. Annexed is a return of the killed and wounded.

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

J. S. HORTON.

*Captain D'Auvergne (Prince of Buillon) Senior Officer at Jersey.*

Fairy.—4 Seamen killed; Captain Horton slightly wounded; Mr. Hughes, Purser, broken arm; 6 Seamen, four badly, and one reported since last evening.

Harpy.—One Seaman killed; three Seamen wounded.

P. S. I have the satisfaction to inform you, that his Majesty's ship Danae, four or five miles to N. W. captured one of the enemy's cutters this morning (Feb 6.)

*Copy of a Letter from Capt. James Newman, Commander of his Majesty's Ship La Loire, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea the 5th inst.*

SIR—I have the honour to acquaint their Lordships of the capture of the French National frigate La Pallas, Citi-

zen Jacque Epion, Commander, by his Majesty's ship under my command, after a close action of two hours and ten minutes, close in shore under Seven Islands, where she was supported by a battery. I was most gallantly and ably seconded by Capt. Turquand, of his Majesty's sloop Railleur: and to the Captains of his Majesty's ship Danae, and Fairy and Harpy sloops, I feel indebted for their every exertion to come up with the chase. I cannot too much applaud the conduct of the Officers and Crew under my command, as well as Lieut. Krenitzin of the Russian Navy; and though I wish not to particularise, I cannot let this opportunity escape of recommending my First Lieutenant (Mr. Raynor) to their Lordships' notice, as an Officer whose services I have witnessed on other trying occasions.—The Pallas is a new frigate, never at sea before, mounting 42 guns, eighteen, nine, and thirty-six pounders, was bound to Brest, victualled for five months, and had 350 men on board. I inclose a list of killed and wounded, and am Sir, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES NEWMAN NEWMAN.

*List of Killed and Wounded on board his Majesty's Ship La Loire, in the Action with La Pallas.*

2 Seamen killed; 3 Midshipmen, 16 Seamen (one of whom is since dead of his wounds) and 1 Marine wounded.

*Names of the Midshipmen wounded.*—Watkins Oliver Pell, Francis William Eves, John Allen Medway.

(Signed)

JAMES NEWMAN NEWMAN.

*A List of the Killed and Wounded on board his Majesty's Sloop Railleur, under my Command, in Action with the French Frigate La Pallas, on the 6th of Feb.*

*Killed.*—Mr. William Prothers, Midshipman; Alexander Ferguson, Gunner's Mate.

*Wounded.*—Robert Pring, Yeoman of the Sheets; Wm. Wilde, Private Marine; John M'Mullin, boy; Benjamin Gibbon, Ordinary Seaman.

(Signed) W. TURQUAND, Capt.

*Extract of a Letter from Capt. William Bowen, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Caroline, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea the 16th ult.*

I have the pleasure to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that on the 15th instant, in lat. 37 deg. 45 min.



45 min. long. 13 deg. 8 min. W. I perceived a vessel, which suspecting to be a cruiser, I chased, and by eight in the evening, being alongside, she struck without firing a gun. She proves to be *Le Vulture*, a French privateer ship of Nantz, out 38 days, commanded by Citizen Bazile Ang. Eno Laray. She is a remarkably fast sailer, pierced for 22 guns, and mounting four twelve-pounders, two thirty-six pound carronades, brass, 16 six-pounders, iron, two of which she threw overboard during the chase; had on board, when captured, 137 men. On my first seeing her, she was in the act of bearing down on the brig *Flora* of London, and a ship, the name I did not learn, both of which in less than an hour must inevitably have fallen; but, thus delivered, proceeded on their voyage.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 22.

*Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Francis Godolphin Bond, commanding his Majesty's Gun Vessel Netley, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Lisbon, Jan. 28.*

SIR,

By the inclosed copy of a Letter to Lord Keith, which I have the honour to transmit to you for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, it will be seen that his Majesty's schooner under my command has been, during her last cruise, rather successful; but a long continuation of tempestuous weather subjected the vessels which I had the good fortune to intercept, to the same hazard experienced by all the trade on this coast.

I have the honour to be, &c.

F. G. BOND.

*Netley, Lisbon, Jan. 28.*

MY LORD—On the 4th of last month, I had the honour of transmitting to you, from the Tagus, copies of two orders, the one from Rear Admiral Duckworth, and the other from Capt. Blackwood, with an account of the captures made by his Majesty's schooner under my command, during her last cruise. Hard gales of wind prevented our sailing hence till the 11th, and on the 22d, off Viana, we captured *L'Esperance* French lugger privateer, pierced for twelve, but having only five guns, with 36 men, formerly a privateer belonging to Guernsey. Having the next day spoke the *St. Fiorenzo*, in the neighbourhood of Oporto, I was informed by Sir Harry Neale of the dispersion of three

convoys on the coast, and the obstacles that had opposed their entry into the Douro for more than 20 days, from considerable freshes, frequent calms, and adverse winds. As the weather was now favourable for the arrival of vessels from the S. W. and I conceived no time should be lost in endeavouring to intercept the enemy's captures bound to Vigo, I accordingly stood for the entrance of that bay, and on the morning of the 24th, retook the *Hamburgh* brig *Catharina*, from Oporto, bound to Limerick, laden with wine and fruit. At night, after a smart chase, we came up with a small Spanish lugger privateer, called *Felicidad*, of two guns, eight swivels, and 22 men; and, before the prisoners were all shifted, at midnight, another privateer and her prize hove in sight. We were enabled, at one A. M. (the 25th) to come up with the latter, the *Duchess of Gordon*, a bark, from Newfoundland to Oporto, with 7,600 quintals of salt fish. By ten o'clock that morning, after a short chase, we brought to the *St. Antonio y Animas*, alias *La Aurora*, Spanish schooner privateer, of six guns, and 46 men, and her prize, the *Venus*, from London, with shot, lead, tin, slaves, &c. for Oporto. On the 27th, I made three more recaptures, viz. an English brig, called the *Commerce*, laden with salt fish; a Swedish brig from Stockholm to Viana, with iron and deals, taken by a French lugger; and a Portuguese schooner with salt. On the evening of the 28th, the weather began to threaten, with strong winds to the Southward. Our recapture remained with me till the 8th of Jan. when our vicinity to the shore, and a heavy sea, obliged me to carry sail and abandon to herself the *Commerce*, that was destitute even of one sail to shift, and those bent were in the worst condition. Having the following day spoke the *Trojan West Indian*, with the loss of her main-top-mast, cross-jack yard, and most of her sails, now bound to Lisbon to refit, but separated from many others in the recent gales from the outward-bound convoy, I continued to attend her till the 21st, in almost a continual storm, and on the 27th had the pleasure to see her safe into this port. It is, however, with much sorrow I have to acquaint your Lordship with the loss of most of our prizes and several of our crew. Of the *Duchess of Gordon*, which was wrecked near Lisbon, only one person

was saved, the Pilot of the Netley being of the number who perished. The fate of the others is anticipated, though it is known that two brigs are arrived safe; and two others took refuge in Vigo. The French lugger was stranded in attempting the Bar of Viana, but I am happy to hear her crew were saved.

I have the honour to be, &c.

F. G. BOND.

*The Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B.*

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 25.

*Copy of a Letter from Admiral Milbanke, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Portsmouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 22d inst.*

SIR,

Enclosed I beg leave to transmit to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter I have this day received from Capt. Riou, of the Amazon, acquainting me with his having captured the Bougainville French privateer on the 14th inst. on his return from Cork to this anchorage, and of the loss of her on the following evening.

I am, Sir, &c.

M. MILBANKE.

*His Majesty's Ship Amazon, Spithead, Feb. 21.*

SIR—I am to acquaint you, that his Majesty's ship under my command failed from Cork harbour on the 12th inst. and on the 14th captured the Bougainville, a French privateer of St. Malo, commanded by Pierre Dupont, mounting 18 six-pounders, and carrying 82 men: but I am sorry to add, that on the following evening, as the Amazon was brought to anchor, the Bougainville ran on board us at the rate of nine knots, and rebounded off with the immediate loss of her fore and main-masts, and with so much injury to her hull, that there was an instantaneous alarm of sinking. It was not without some risk, as the night was dark, the sea rough, and the wind high, that the boats were hoisted out of the Amazon, and all the men saved excepting one. The Bougainville, I am told, was at this time going down by the stern, the water within-board being above the afterpart of the gun-deck. The injury done to the Amazon was nothing more than the carrying away the spritsail, yard, and buntin.

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

E. RIOU.

*Extract of a Letter from Captain D'Auvergne (Prince of Bouillon), Commander of his Majesty's Ship Bravo, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Jersey the 20th inst.*

I have the honour to transmit you herewith, for their Lordships' information, Lieut. D'Auvergne's report to me of his having yesterday captured, in the Aristocrat brig, under his command, one of the French gun-boats.

*Off Cape Frehel, his Majesty's Hired Armed Brig Aristocrat, Feb. 19.*

SIR—On my way to execute your order of yesterday's date, I fell in this morning and captured, after an hour's chase, a French gun-vessel, No. 57, mounting an iron 24 pounder in her bow, with a number of small arms, &c. commanded by Le Citoyen Roulland, Enseigne de Vaisseau, from the river Fegué, bound to St. Maloes, out 24 hours. Several of her crew and passengers made their escape in the boat before she struck, and one was drowned in attempting to swim on shore. Cape Frehel bore South half a mile from us, when the above brought to and struck.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. J. D'AUVERGNE,

Lieutenant and Commandant.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Peter Hallkett, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Apollo, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Madeira, bearing N. W. 12 Leagues, 25th Jan.*

SIR—On the 11th inst. in latitude 43 deg. 29 min. N. longitude 12 deg. W. a ship of very suspicious appearance was discovered at a great distance from the convoy. The weather at the time being extremely hazy, after a chase of four hours, we got within shot of her, when she brought to and surrendered; we found her to be the Aquilla Spanish ship of war, pierced for 22 guns on the main deck, but having only four mounted, commanded by Don Mariano Merino, from Buenos Ayres, bound to Curruña with a cargo. At day-break on the 15th inst. when proceeding on our voyage, a sail was seen a-head; on our approaching her, she altered her course, and endeavoured to avoid us; after a very short chase we came up with and re-captured her; she is the Lady Harewood, a ship that parted from the convoy on the 11th instant, at the commencement of an excessive hard gale of wind; she was taken two days before



fore in latitude 38 deg. N. longitude 16 deg. W. by the Vautour French ship privateer of 20 guns.

I have the honour to be, &c.

P. HALKETT.

*Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 24th inst.*

SIR—You will herewith receive the copy of a letter from Capt. John Cooke, of his Majesty's ship Amethyst, which I transmit to you for their Lordships' information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BRIDPORT.

*Amethyst at Sea, Feb. 15.*

MY LORD—I beg leave to acquaint your Lordship that I this day, (his Majesty's ship Nymph being in company) after a long chase, captured Le Vaillant, French cutter privateer, a remarkable fast sailer, belonging to Bourdeaux, mounting one long eighteen pounder, two long twelve-pounders, and 12 six-pounders, and manned with 131 men; had been out four days, and had taken nothing.

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

JOHN COOKE.

*Extract of a Letter from Sir Alan Gardner, Bart, Admiral of the Blue, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Royal Sovereign, at Sea, the 17th inst.*

Enclosed I transmit to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, an extract of a letter I received this morning from the Hon. Captain Curzon, of his Majesty's ship Indefatigable, dated off the Stevenet Rock, the 15th inst.

*Extract of a Letter from the Hon. Captain Curzon, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Indefatigable, to Sir Alan Gardner, Bart. dated off the Stevenet Rock, Feb. 15.*

On Tuesday morning the Triton chased from the Squadron, and came up with the French National brig La Vidette, of 14 guns, and 84 men, from L'Orient bound to Brest.

*Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Port Royal Harbour, Jamaica, Dec. 27, 1799.*

SIR—I have the pleasure to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords

Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 23d inst. Captain Rolles, of his Majesty's ship Alarm, brought with him into this port, a very rich and valuable Spanish ship. She was captured by the Amphion, Capt. Bennet, in company with the Alarm; and, for their Lordships' further information, enclose herewith a copy of Captain Bennet's letter to Capt. Rolles on this occasion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. PARKER.

*Amphion, at Sea, Nov. 26, 1799.*

SIR—In obedience to your signal, I chased S. W. last evening, and had the good fortune, at one A. M. to come up and capture L'Asturiana, Spanish letter of marque, carrying eighteen eight pounders, two twelve-pounders, and four howitzers, of thirty-two pounders (all brass), manned with 100 men, from Cadiz, bound to La Vera Cruz, with a very valuable cargo. She had four sail of convoy with her in the morning, three of which her Commander thinks are still to the eastward, forty days out. The Asturiana is a very large ship, quite new, admirably sound, and coppered.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. H. A. BENNET.

[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.]

PARIS, FEB. 19.

THE Government was this day installed in its palace. The procession left the Luxembourg at one o'clock. The Secretaries of State, the Counsellors, the Ministers, and the Consuls, went in carriages to the Thuilleries, preceded by military music, and accompanied by the staff officers of the 17th division.

The First Consul having got out of his carriage, mounted on horseback, reviewed the troops in the square, and afterwards received the Administrative Bodies of Paris, which were introduced to him.

The multitude of spectators was immense, but not the slightest accident took place.

The six white horses that were used in the carriage of the First Consul, were presented to him by the Emperor of Germany, and the sabre by his side was also a present from the Emperor, given as a mark of gratitude for a peace agreed to by the Conqueror of Italy.

TR

## TRIBUNATE, PARIS, MARCH 8.

At ten o'clock Citizen Champagny was introduced, and announced to the Tribunes that the Government, united with them in their wishes and desires, as it was their interest, would always be ambitious to communicate to them the measures which it might think proper to pursue for ensuring the glory and independence of the nation. The moment is approaching when the First Consul, at the head of those warriors whom he has so often led on to victory, will go to open the campaign, or sign peace. Before he carries his plans into execution, he has addressed a Proclamation to all the French, to make known to them the hostile designs of England, and to induce them to fly to arms.

The Counsellor of State then read two decrees, the first of which was as follows :

1. The Department which, at the end of Germinal (April 20), shall have paid up the greater part of its contributions, shall be declared to have deserved well of its country.

2. All the old troops who have obtained leave of absence, all veterans able to bear arms, and all requisitionaries and conscripts, are desired to join the armies before the 15th Germinal next (April 6).

3. Those who do not belong to any particular corps, shall repair, before the same epoch, to Dijon, where they shall be reviewed at the end of Germinal before the First Consul.

4. All other French citizens who wish to serve under the First Consul shall get their names inscribed by their Prefects; they shall be organized into battalions of volunteers: these who procure horses shall be organized into squadrons of volunteers.

5. Before 20 Germinal (April 10), the Prefects shall send to the Minister of the Interior a statement of the young men whom they have sent to join the armies.

6. The name of the Department which shall have furnished the greatest number of defenders to its country, shall be proclaimed.

The second decree states, that there shall be created an army of reserve, consisting of 60,000 men, the head-quarters of which shall be Dijon.—The artillery shall be commanded by General Saint-Remy; the park by the Chief de Brigade, Gassendi; and the engineers by the first inspector of engineers, Marefcoit.

Such are the dispositions which the Government has thought necessary under

the present circumstances. Let the army of observation be formed with as much speed as it will fly to victory; let all those who feel the necessity of glory run to range themselves under the standards of the First Consul. Who would not wish to concur in procuring a Peace that will repair so many misfortunes?—Who would refuse a share in that glory which has already placed France above all nations, and which still awaits those who are about to rush into battle. For the last time the trumpet of war is about to sound; it will no longer incite to carnage; it will invite to Peace. Let all parties, if any yet exist, rally around a Government which acknowledges none but that of those who are friends to their country. The First Consul will prove, by the testimony of facts, that his sole ambition is the happiness of France and the repose of Europe. Let every mind be inspired with enthusiasm; let all passions be absorbed in one; and let the electric spark which is to animate all Frenchmen proceed from the Tribune.

The President replied as follows:—The English Minister then has declared himself an enemy to all mankind, whom he wishes to sacrifice to his vile crafty (*astuce*) policy. He hoped that France, like ancient Rome, would have torn herself with her own hands. His hopes have been deceived: all the French are united; all are about to present themselves to the common enemy. It shall be with the sword in the one hand, and the olive of peace in the other, that the First Consul will go and proclaim in the midst of camps—repose to mankind, glory to France, and independence to all nations.

## PROCLAMATION.

The MINISTER of WAR to the REQUISITIONARY and CONSCRIPT Troops, 21 Ventose, 8th Year of the FRENCH REPUBLIC One and Indivisible.—March 12, 1800.

We have obtained Liberty; it remains for us to obtain Peace. Those times of discord and political turbulence have passed away, when our imprudence and ignorance favoured our enemies. All Frenchmen are called to the honour of fighting for their Country. There are no longer any parties; the great nation is united and unanimous. Bonaparte directs the armies; his genius and your valour assure of victory. When this Peace, so much desired, shall have cemented liberty, and proved to the universe the spirit of moderation



moderation which animates the French Government, who is there who will not be proud of having contributed to its establishment. No, Frenchmen, you will not neglect this opportunity of sharing in so much glory.

A. BERTHIER.

Extract of the Treaty of Friendship and Union, between the KING of SWEDEN on the one part, and the EMPEROR of all the RUSSIAS on the other part, concluded at Gatschina, on the 27th of October, 1799, ratified at Stockholm on the 30th of November, and at Gatschina on the 15th of December, in the same year.

I. The two Contracting Parties guarantee mutually to each other all their States, Countries, and Provinces in Europe.

II. Their Majesties the King of Sweden, and the Emperor of all the Russias, shall maintain the most intimate correspondence, and advise each other promptly and faithfully of any exterior injury or trouble, with which the States, &c. of either of the Contracting Parties may be menaced, and shall employ in time the most efficacious measures either to prevent them, or to repair the consequences.

III. If, contrary to all expectation, it should happen that one of the Contracting Parties should be attacked in his European provinces, the other, as soon as it shall have been required, shall employ his good offices to put an end to hostilities. In case these representations should not succeed, there shall be furnished, on demand, a stipulated number of troops, as follows, viz. His Swedish Majesty shall furnish 8000 infantry and 2000 cavalry, or dragoons, at the choice of the party called upon; six sail of the line, from 60 to 76 guns, and two frigates of 30 guns each. On the part of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, there shall be furnished to his Ally 12,000 infantry and 4000 cavalry, or dragoons, at the convenience of the party called upon, nine vessels of the line, from 60 to 70 guns, and three frigates of 30 guns each.

IV. If the succours stipulated by the present Treaty should not be found sufficient for the defence of that one of the Contracting Parties which shall be attacked, the other, after a previous agreement, shall assist with a greater

number of troops and vessels, if permitted so to do by his own situation.

V. This Alliance to be in force for eight years.

[These are followed by some other articles of slight importance.]

#### IRELAND.

The following statement of the affair of honour which took place between the Right Hon. Isaac Corry and Henry Grattan, Esq. is authenticated under the signatures of Major-General Cradock and Captain Metge:

"In consequence of what passed in the debate in the House of Commons early on Monday evening the 17th instant, Major-General Cradock, on the part of Mr. Corry, waited on Mr. Grattan in the Speaker's chamber, and proposed a meeting immediately on the rising of the House, to which Mr. Grattan assented. At day-light the Gentlemen proceeded to the field, and the ground being taken, the parties fired, according to agreement, by a word, when Mr. Corry was wounded in the left arm. The Gentlemen presented their second pistols, but neither firing on the word, they remained in that situation: after a short pause, the Seconds demanded what was the matter, and having given the word again, the Gentlemen presented a second time, but without firing, each calling on the other to fire; it being evidently the intention of each party not to fire the second shot at the other. Mr. Corry, under these circumstances, proposed aloud to Mr. Grattan, that both should give their honour to fire together upon the word being given again, to which Mr. Grattan agreed; and at the word they both fired together accordingly, after which they quitted the ground, the Sheriff having been some time on the field using his efforts to prevent the proceedings. In passing from the ground, Mr. Grattan enquired with anxiety of General Cradock whether Mr. Corry was much hurt; in consequence of such enquiry, and their mutual conduct in the field, Gen. Cradock observed to Mr. Metge, that it was to be regretted that the parties had separated without some exchange of compliment; to which Mr. Metge replied, it was his entire wish that it should take place; Mr. Grattan then proceeded to the house where Mr. Corry was engaged with his surgeon, and they exchanged mutual civilities.

JOHN FRANCIS CRADOCK,  
JOHN METGE."

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

FEB. 26.

**FOUR** convicts—Abbot, for forgery on the Bank; Chapman, Jones, and Hall, for a burglary in the Minorities—were executed before the Debtors' door at Newgate, pursuant to their sentences. Abbot, who appeared about 19 years of age, behaved with becoming propriety. Jones and Hall appeared penitent and resigned to their fate: but Chapman displayed instances of the most abandoned depravity. On his being brought out to mount the scaffold, he leaped up the steps that led to it, and then, instead of attending to the Clergyman, nodded to the females that appeared in the windows opposite; laughed at them sometimes immoderately; kicked off his shoes, one to the right and the other to the left, amongst the crowd that came to witness his disgraceful end; and, in short, did every thing that he thought could prove his contempt of death.

**MARCH 17.**—Lieut. Rotherfy, of his Majesty's ship *Repulse*, of 64 guns, Capt. Alms, arrived at the Admiralty, with the unpleasant intelligence of the loss of that ship, a few days since, on the French coast. She struck on a rock near Ushant, in a violent gale of wind, and, notwithstanding the utmost exertions were used by the Captain and Officers to save the men, ten brave sailors unfortunately perished. Capt. Alms and the remainder of the crew were made prisoners by the people on shore, from whom, we understand, they received all possible assistance in the hour of distress. Lieut. Rotherfy came home in the long boat, in which he happily effected his escape from the wreck.

## ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

At Reading eight received sentence of death, among whom was John Hutt, for the savage murder of Mrs. Pearman, of Bray. His trial lasted eight hours, and was deemed one of the most remarkable that ever came before a Jury. The Learned Judge, Le Blanc, summed up at great length, and rather favourably for the prisoner, as the evidence was only circumstantial; but the Jury, after being shut up near two hours, found the prisoner guilty. This verdict made many shudder, and the Judge himself seemed uneasy. The prisoner appeared wholly unconcerned during his trial, and even whilst the awful sentence of death was passing upon him, persisting, for some time after his removal from the bar, in

his innocence. Sir John Hippisley (the High Sheriff), with the Chaplain, afterwards attended him, and at length received from him an ample confession of his guilt; his confession in every respect verifying the conjectures, and solving the apparent inconsistencies made at his trial. It appears that he did not, as was stated, get in at the back door, but knocked at the front as soon as he saw Mr. Pearman go out. Mrs. P. let him in. He asked her what he was in her debt; and whilst she was casting up the sum in her book, he struck her a violent blow on the head with a bludgeon, which he had picked out of a faggot pile, and which he had employed himself in preparing during the time he waited for Mr. Pearman's going out. The poor woman fell instantly, and only exclaimed "O God!" Hutt then rifled her pockets, and took five or six shillings from the till; when, on seeing her move, he struck her again. At this moment a maid-servant from the opposite farm coming over, he bolted the door, bestowed an additional blow or two on the wretched sufferer, and made his escape backwards. He slept at his usual lodgings that night, but the following morning set off for Portsmouth, where he insisted as a marine. The stockings he left behind being very bloody, confirmed the suspicions that led to his apprehension; but when produced, it was evident that they were not stained by Mrs. P.'s blood; and on its coming out that a neighbour had had a pig killed the night preceding the murder, it occurred to the Judge, that it might possibly be the animal's blood; he therefore told the Jury, that as it was probable the boy had killed the pig, and fled on that account, they must not suffer that circumstance to have any weight with them so as to convict him of the murder. His confession, however, admits of his having committed both these crimes.

At Chelmsford assizes, Henry Hunsdon, a boy of eleven years of age, who stole the various Bank Notes out of the letters from the Post Office, in that town, was capitally convicted and received sentence of death: Baron Hotham, in the most humane manner, informed him there was great reason to believe that he would receive the Royal mercy.

At Worcester, came on the trial of John and Richard Lane (brothers), the former charged on the Coroner's Inquest, with the murder of Mr. Thomas Good,



of Redmarley, and the latter with being an accessory to the murder. It appeared that the deceased was way-laid on his return home in the evening of Saturday the 26th of October last, through a narrow lane, at a short distance from his own house, and two shots were fired at him through an hedge, which not having the desired effect, he was afterwards most cruelly beaten with a gun-stock, of which wounds he expired the next day. The prisoners were soon apprehended. On their trial they both evinced the most hardened depravity, mutually charging each other with the commission of the atrocious deed. Upwards of thirty witnesses were examined, and the prisoners took up more than two hours in their defence, in which they principally laboured to impeach the credit of the witnesses against them. After an excellent charge from Baron Thompson, the Jury found them both guilty, and they received the usual sentence, to be executed on

Thursday. On the morning following (Wednesday), the above unhappy criminals made a full confession of their guilt to the Chaplain of the gaol. The account which each of them gave of the circumstances attending the murder exactly correspond. It seems that Richard, on the death of Mr. Good, who was their uncle, was to succeed to a small estate belonging to the latter, and that he proposed to his brother John to give him 50*l.* if he would assist in murdering Mr. Good; to which horrid proposal John assented. John discharged a gun, and Richard a pistol, through the hedge at the unfortunate man: but the shot not depriving him of life, John afterwards struck him several blows with the butt end of the gun, as above stated. Before they left the Court, they expressed so much malice against each other, that the Judge ordered them to be confined apart; but on Wednesday morning they professed sincere and mutual forgiveness.

## MARRIAGES.

FRANCIS Freeling, esq. secretary to the post office, to Miss Newbery, eldest daughter of Francis Newbery, esq.

William Hilary, esq. to Miss Disney Ffytche.

Edward Astle, esq. of the exchequer, to Miss Bateman, of Gloucester.

John Hearne, esq. of the Temple, to Miss Sarah Bartlet, of Portsmouth.

E. Harrington, esq. eldest son of Sir Edw. Harrington, of Bath, to Miss Frances Boote, of Benson, Oxfordshire.

The Rev. Peter Wood, rector of Broadwater and Ruspar, in Suffex, to Miss Ellen Sheppard, of Great Pultney-street.

Thos. Barnard, esq. of Bath, to Miss S. Lillington, of Princes-street.

The Earl of Morton to Lady Mary Howe.  
C. Frederick Coetlogon to Miss Edkins, of Newbury.

Edward Miller Mundy, esq. to Miss Barton, of Penwortham, in Lancashire.

Sainsbury Longford Sainsbury, esq. to Miss Hutton.

Sir William Bagenal Burdett, bart. to Miss Maria Rennet, of Great Prescott-street.

The Rev. William Benson Ramsden, of the Charter-house, to Miss Douce, of Millman-street, Bedford-row.

Lieutenant-Colonel Conran, of the 52*d* regiment, to Miss Ann Hopkins.

The Rev. William Michael Lally, rector of Drayton Bassett, in Staffordshire, to Miss Cooper, of Southampton-buildings.

Thomas Vigni, esq. to Miss Thornton, eldest daughter of Godfrey Thornton, esq. of Austin-friars.

The Earl of Westmorland to Miss Saunders, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Saunders, and niece of Sir Chas. Saunders, K. B.

Lieutenant-Colonel Warren, of the 3*d* regiment of foot guards, to Miss Maitland.

## MONTHLY OBITUARY.

FEB. 8.

AT Edinburgh, Dr. Joshua Mackenzie, physician.

11. At Dublin, the Right Hon. John Sutton, lord mayor of that city.

At Edinburgh, John Thomson, esq. secretary to the board of excise.

14. At Darlington, in his 90th year, Mr.

Gideon Philips, a quaker, who is said to have bequeathed 500 guineas to the lord mayor, and 100 guineas to Mr. Sheridan.

Lately, Mrs. Platt, of Covent Garden theatre.

15. The Rev. Stephen Buckle, rector of All Saints and St. Julian, in Norfolk, and formerly of Caius College, Cambridge, aged 59; B. A. 1764.

18. Cap-

18. Captain William Allan, late of the 16th regiment of foot.

Lately, the Rev. Lancaster Framingham, rector of a mediety of West Walton, and vicar of Rougham, in Norfolk, formerly of Caius College; B. A. 1749; M. A. 1753.

19. Mr. Edward Bates, farmer, of Hilrow, Haddenham, in his 81st year.

Lately, Charles Waller, of West Wickham, Kent.

Lately, Mr. William Elyand, jun. of the Crescent, Minories, aged 19 years.

21. Mr. Jowett, of Newington, Surrey, in his 56th year.

At Hackney, Mr. Thomas Chapman, aged 61 years.

22. At Enfield Highway, Mr. Leedes Mason, formerly a haberdasher in Cornhill. Dr. John Stafford, of Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, in his 72d year. He had been near 42 years pastor of the Church in New Broad-street.

Mr. John Lone, stockbroker, aged 75.

Mr. Richard Townsend, of Ludgate-hill.

Lately, Mr. Philip Lamash, of the Theatre Royal, Dublin.

23. Dr. Joseph Warton. (See p. 199.)

Lately, Mrs. Farrington, wife of Joseph Farrington, esq. R. A.

Lately, Sir Thos. Shirley, bart. aged 72, of Oat Hall, in the county of Sussex, many years Governor and Commander in Chief of Antigua, St. Christophers, &c. and a General in the army.

24. In Dover-street, Elizabeth Countess Dowager of Warwick, daughter of Lord Archibald Hamilton. Her second husband was General Clarke.

Mr. John Jackson, of New Palace-yard, Westminster, aged 91 years.

Lately, at Wensley, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, Edward Handy, a naive of Worcestershire, in the 108th year of his age. During the middle part of his life he was groom in the racing stables of Charles Duke of Bolton, and trained many of the favourite horses of that nobleman.

25. At Fulham, in his 75th year, Mr. William Burchell.

In Sloane-street, Colonel Gorges.

In Great Portland-street, Mr. Heriot, sen. aged 67.

26. At Canterbury, Lieutenant-General R. Dawson.

27. Mrs. Dupre, of Wilton Park, Buckinghamshire, widow of Josias Dupre, formerly Governor of Madras.

Samuel Clay, esq. of Daventry, Northamptonshire.

At Bath, John Scott Butter, esq. late in the East India Company's service.

At Edinburgh, John Viscount of Arbuthnot, Lord Inverhervie.

28. At Windsor, Mr. Jealous, one of the police officers of Bow-street appointed to attend his Majesty.

At York, in his 79th year, the Rev. Hewley Baines, of Bell Hall.

Thos. Shiffner, esq. of Grosvenor-place.

Scroop Ogilvie, esq. of Sackville-street.

Mr. Lewis Hay, of Edinburgh, banker.

MARCH 1. At Bristol Hotwells, Mr. Isaac Hudden, late of Cheapside.

Mr. Thomas Welt, of Gracechurch-street.

Lately, the Rev. William Taswell, vicar of Ailsham, in Norfolk, and formerly a minor canon of Canterbury.

2. Mr. William Fuller, banker, of Lombard street, in his 95th year.

Mrs. Berners, wife of Charles Berners, esq. of Woolverston Park, Suffolk.

3. Mr. John P' Anson, solicitor, in Cannon-row, Westminster.

At Whitehaven, in his 71st year, Samuel Martin, esq.

4. At Sutton, Surrey, the Rev. Giles Harch, 33 years rector of that place.

Lately, Mr. Robert Reeve, cornfactor, of Mark-lane.

5. The Rev. Thos. Cray, dissenting minister of Walkerfold, Lancashire.

7. At Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, the Rev. Samuel Worsley, aged 59 years, and upwards of 35 years pastor of the protestant dissenters there.

8. Mrs. Angerstein, wife of John Julius Angerstein, of Pall-mall.

William Daniel, esq. a captain of the royal navy.

At Kensington, Mrs. Darkes, widow of the late John Darkes, esq. of Gayton, Northamptonshire.

The Rev. John Jacques, vicar of Provington, Warwickshire, formerly of Bennet College, Cambridge.

9. Mr. Edward Wetenhall jun. of Vauxhall, aged 21 years.

In Paradise row, Islington, Fleetwood Bury, esq. aged 67, late deputy clerk of the assizes of the Norfolk circuit, in which office he officiated 35 years, and 38 years as clerk of the indictments for the county of Middlesex.

John Wilkes, esq. of Tapfield-court, Inner Temple, aged 23.

Lately, at Rattery in Devonshire, a man named Cocker, aged 105 years.

10. Nicholas Lacy Fry, esq. at Streatham.

William Durbar, esq. of Chapel-street, Pentonville.

Lately, Mr. Baker, one of the principal messengers of the house of commons.



11. Mrs. Jarman, an actress of the York theatre, immediately after performing the character of Elvira, in the play of Pizarro.

At Stapleton House, Gloucestershire, Thos. Smyth, esq. youngest son of Sir James Smyth, of Ashton Court, Somersetshire.

At Chippenham, aged 36, the Rev. Chas. Henry Hardwicke, B. L. of St. Mary Hall, Oxford.

Thos. Gory, esq. of Brompton, aged 82.

12. Miss E. H. Stordy, daughter of Geo. Stordy, esq. of Bishop Wearmouth, in the county of Durham, and one of the magistrates of the police. Whilst dancing on the 10th at the Upper Assembly rooms at Bath, she was suddenly seized with illness, from which she never recovered.

Peter Butt, esq. of his Majesty's dock-yard, Deptford, in his 76th year.

13. In the Temple, John Floud, esq. one of the magistrates belonging to the police office in Worship-street, and a captain in the Tower Hamlet militia.

Mr. John Hardcastle, White Swan inn, York.

The Hon. Daines Barrington, esq. formerly one of the Welch Judges.

Mr. John Kemp, one of the cooks of his Majesty's kitchen.

Miss Louisa Tierney, second daughter of George Tierney, esq.

At the Isle of Wight, Captain Charles Menzies, in the barrack department.

Lately, by an act of suicide, John Shermer, esq. late of Pump court, in the Temple. He threw himself into the reservoir in Battersea fields, and was drowned.

15. Mr. Ponsonby, brother of the late Earl of Bessborough.

Joseph Baldwin, esq. registrar of the amicable society, Serjeant's-inn, clerk of the stationer's company, and late deputy clerk of the crown in chancery.

Lady Chapman, widow of Sir John Chapman, bart.

At Wootton Bassett, near Bradford, John Baskerville, esq. many years a deputy-lieutenant of the county of Wilts.

16. At Duxford, in Oxfordshire, in his 26th year, the Rev. James Henry Pugh, B.A. of Christ Church.

17. Mr. John Ryder, printer, of Little Britain.

At Eton, the Rev. John Norbury, fellow of Eton College. He was the son of a barrister in Cheshire. He was admitted into King's College 1744, and took the degrees of A. B. 1746; A. M. 1750; S. T. P. 1784. On 3d Dec. 1783, he was chosen fellow of Eton. On the death of Mr. Bar-

nard, 1772, he succeeded to the living of Maple Durham, in Oxfordshire, for which he resigned the rectory of Walton upon Trent in Derbyshire, to which he had been presented by the Marquis of Townsend. He was many years an assistant at Eton, and published in 1793, a translation into Greek verse of Gray's Elegy in a Country Churchyard.

At Edinburgh, Alexander Campbell, esq. of Burscaldin.

At Bath, aged 83, Lady Hawkins, relict of Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart. of Kilton House.

The Rev. Andrew Pern, jun. B. A. of Trinity College, Oxford, in his 25th year.

Edward Tawney, esq. senior alderman and father of the city of Oxford.

18. Mrs. Keate, relict of the late George Keate, esq. of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury.

In Saville-row, Mrs. Montague, eldest daughter of the late Henry Hobart, M. P. for the city of Norwich.

At Chertsey, Mr. William Payne, aged 28 years.

Lately, at Bath, Daniel Lysons, M. D. one of the physicians of the Bath general hospital. He was a gentleman commoner of Magdalen College, Oxford, and was afterwards elected fellow of All Souls, where he took the degree of B. C. L. May 2, 1755; Lic. to practise phys. July 5, 1756; D. C. L. Feb. 1, 1759; which he exchanged for D. M. Oct. 24, 1764. He practised first at Gloucester, but for about the last 25 years at Bath. He published,

(1) An Essay upon the Effects of Camphire and Calomel in Fevers, 8vo. 1771.

(2) Practical Essays upon Intermitting Fevers, Dropsies, Diseases of the Liver, the Epilepsy, the Colic, Dysenteric Fluxes, and the Operation of Calomel, 8vo. 1772, 2d Edition, 1783.

(3) Further Observations on the Effects of Camphire and Calomel, 8vo. 1777.

19. Lady Jones, of Rambury Manor, Wiltshire.

At Croydon, Richard Hewerston, esq. aged 77.

20. Mr. William Palmer, late of Abchurch-lane, dry salter.

At Farnham, Surrey, Mr. Daniel Britton, aged 80.

In Devonshire place, George Stratton, esq. of Tew Park, Oxfordshire, in his 66th year.

21. At Stepney causeway, in his 68th year, Mr. Joseph Browne, sail-maker, and captain of the Ratcliffe volunteers.

22. William Birch, esq. formerly an eminent solicitor, of Dean-street, Soho.

In Berkeley-square, T. Thornhill, esq. of Fxby, in Yorkshire.



# EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR MARCH 1800

Day	Bank Stock	3 per Ct. Reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. 1777.	5 per Ct. Ann	Long Ann	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct. 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Ditto.
25	158	63	62 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		79 $\frac{7}{8}$	92 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 1-16					202						
26																			
27	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	62 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$		80	93 $\frac{1}{8}$	18 5-16	6 $\frac{1}{8}$					202						
28		63 $\frac{1}{8}$	62 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		80 $\frac{1}{4}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{3}{8}$	6 $\frac{1}{8}$					201						
1	162 $\frac{1}{4}$	63 $\frac{7}{8}$	63 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$		81	94 $\frac{3}{8}$	18 9-16						202 $\frac{1}{2}$						
2	Sunday																		
3		64	63 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$		81 $\frac{1}{4}$	95 $\frac{1}{8}$	18 $\frac{5}{8}$	6 3-16					202 $\frac{1}{4}$						
4	162 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{7}{8}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$		81 $\frac{1}{2}$	95		6 $\frac{1}{8}$					202						
5			62 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$		81 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$		6 $\frac{1}{8}$											
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7			62 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$			94 $\frac{1}{2}$													
8			62 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$			94 $\frac{1}{2}$													
9	Sunday																		
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16	Sunday																		
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21			62 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$			95 $\frac{1}{4}$													
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24			62 $\frac{7}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$			95 $\frac{3}{8}$													
25																			

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