

THE European Magazine,

For APRIL 1800.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of C. S. SONNINI. 2. A MAP of CHERBOURG ROAD. And, 3. A PORTRAIT of DAINES BARRINGTON, ESQ.]

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For J. SEWELL, CORNHILL; and
J. DEBRET, PICCADILLY.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Account of John Bushnell the Statuary, sent to us as a translation from the French published in 1743, is copied verbatim from Lord Orford's Anecdotes of Painting.

Our Correspondent ***'s Account of Dr. Joseph Warton came too late. It shall be inserted in our next.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from March 15, to April 19.

	Wheat					Rye					Barl.					Oats					Beans					COUNTIES upon the COAST.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	0	00	0	00	0	0	00	0	00	0	0	00	0	00	0	Essex	121	0	78	0	59	6	45	8	56	0	Kent	112	0	00	0	51	0	43	0	61	9	Suffex	118	4	00	0	52	0	39	6	00	0	Suffolk	118	7	00	0	50	1	39	8	50	6	Cambrid.	106	9	00	0	49	10	27	3	52	1	Norfolk	108	7	00	0	48	3	41	3	52	2	Lincoln	93	9	84	0	55	11	38	9	70	0	York	96	6	69	7	52	11	41	1	100	6	Durham	110	6	98	2	61	11	54	2	00	0	Northum.	86	1	84	0	48	0	45	0	72	8	Cumberl.	108	1	97	0	33	8	53	11	00	0	Westmor.	135	2	112	0	81	10	52	5	00	0	Lancash.	123	11	00	0	65	10	56	7	89	4	Chefhire	116	8	00	0	66	6	62	8	00	0	Gloucest.	111	9	00	0	48	5	48	1	85	3	Somerfet	117	9	00	0	48	1	42	2	69	4	Monmou.	121	6	00	0	69	10	37	6	00	0	Devon	116	11	00	0	51	7	31	8	72	0	Cornwall	105	5	00	0	56	4	32	6	00	0	Dorset	115	10	00	0	40	7	00	0	00	0	Hants	119	1	00	0	51	6	40	4	59	2

INLAND COUNTIES.

WALES.

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

FEBRUARY.				12	30.04	40	S.W.
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.	13	30.22	41	E.
26	29.86	34	N.E.	14	30.05	39	E.S.E.
27	29.94	33	N.E.	15	29.83	42	E.
28	30.02	31	E.N.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	E.
10	29.90	33	E.	27	29.87	52	S.
11	29.80	39	S.				

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

MEMOIRS OF C. S. SONNINI.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

THE little we have been able to collect concerning the descent of this celebrated Naturalist and Traveller, and the very early part of his life, amounts to no more than that his progenitors emigrated from some part of Italy, and settled in France during the long reign of Louis XIV. where they either acquired, or brought with them, considerable property: it likewise appears, that he was at first a pupil in the Marine Academy at Toulon, and afterwards in *l'Ecole Militaire* at Paris; from being thus qualified for the naval service of his Sovereign Louis XV. he was, whilst very young, appointed a subaltern officer of a frigate destined for South America, but on what particular service cannot be ascertained at this distance of time; it was, however, his first voyage, and served him as an introduction to the practical knowledge of navigation, and to that branch of the military art which enabled him afterwards to act in the double capacity of a Marine Officer and an Engineer. Fortunately for his future reputation in the literary world, those arduous employments furnished him with the fairest opportunities to gratify his predominant inclination for travelling, and for the study of Natural History;

and in both these propensities he was encouraged and supported on the one hand by Government; and on the other, by his private patron and friend, the celebrated *Buffon*.

From comparing the different events of his life with the circumstances attending them, we are led to conclude that he must have commenced his career of public services towards the close of the reign of Louis XV. and that he is at present somewhat turned of fifty years of age. If this calculation be just, and we shall produce corroborating evidence in support of it, both the Translators of his *Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt* have mistaken the meaning of the term *Ancien Officier* in the original; for which reason, amongst others, we have recommended in any future edition of the work in 4to. a total suppression of the Appendix, or *Hilaria Hunteriana* *.

From his own account of himself, in Chapters I. and II. we may fairly infer that he was employed upwards of twelve years, in various active services, in regions far remote from his native country; as he expressly mentions his return from a second voyage to America prior to his travels into Egypt, and adds, "that he then repaired to *Montbard*, the country

* See the first page of this Appendix, where the Translator of Debrett's 4to. Edition, in correcting his antagonist, falls into a greater error—by remarking that the description in the title page of Sonnini's rank, viz. *Ancien Officier, et Ingénieur de la Marine Francoise*, should have been translated thus—"formerly an Officer, and Engineer in the French Navy:" whereas the true meaning is—A Veteran, or old Officer, and Engineer in the French Naval service; which titles he held under the late unfortunate Monarch, and which he still retains, though he is not in the actual service of the Republic.

residence of Buffon, who was desirous to see him, and with whom he spent six months; and that time, which fled too rapidly, he mentions as the period of his life that has left behind it the most grateful recollection.—“It is to my stay in that retreat, the temple of the sciences and of taste, that I am indebted for the little I am worth. It was winter, and the severity of the season (1776) kept away troublesome visitors. Day succeeded day in delightful succession, while I was aiding the great man in his labours, and enjoying his society—a society highly agreeable, which was never disturbed by the smallest inequality of temper, and which I have never met with any where else. Buffon was not one of those men of letters whom Erasmus whimsically compared to the tapestry of Flanders with great figures, which, in order to produce their effect, must only be seen at a distance: his conversation was equally agreeable and interesting, and he blended with it an unaffected gaiety and a good-natured manner, which put every one at his ease. To these social qualities he joined a finely-formed person; like Plato, he was of the tallest stature and most robust make; his broad shoulders announced his strength; his forehead was high and majestic; and he distinguished himself by the grace of his demeanour, and the dignity of his gestures.”

This concise sketch of the character and person of a man of the most exalted genius, whose works have been long known and admired in all the civilized nations of the habitable globe, and who has since paid the debt of nature, cannot fail of being acceptable to the literati of our own; the digression will therefore need no apology.

To return to Sonnini: Early in the year 1777, he was ordered by the Government to repair to Toulon, where a ship of war was fitting out, on board of which he was to embark with M. Tott, appointed Inspector of the Ports of the *Levant* and *Barbary*, and to follow its destination; but he afterwards received counter orders, in consequence of which he took leave of that famous Engineer at Alexandria, and proceeded on his travels through Egypt. Having already accompanied him in those travels, we shall now confine ourselves to biographical anecdotes.

It was not till the year 1781 that his friend Buffon stimulated him to the publication of his Travels, by the following

polite note, encouraging him to set about it:—“I make no doubt but that you have collected a number of excellent observations, the publication of which will do you great honour.” Encouragement likewise was given to him by other friends, to whom the sciences and literature have given celebrity; but at the period when he was pressed on all sides to hasten the publication, his constitution, which had resisted the heat of the burning climate of Africa, and the sultry humidity of the Equator in South America—that constitution, which neither fatigue nor privation were able to impair, could not withstand the languor of repose. Violent fits of sickness succeeded each other; a gloomy melancholy took place of activity of mind; and a painful agitation of the soul closely followed the salutary agitation of the body. Two causes are assigned for this unhappy state of his mind and body about this time. The first, a neglect on the part of the Prime Minister of France, whom he accuses of seldom putting a man in the place that suited him, or honouring himself by a choice unpolluted by venality and intrigue. The second was his being involved in a family law-suit, of which he gives the following account:—“An absence of several years had emboldened the cupidity of some of my relations. To recover what they had deprived me of, it was necessary to repair to what was then called a sanctuary of justice, but was in truth nothing but the labyrinth of chicanery—at the same time, men of malevolent dispositions, availing themselves of my inexperience in business; of my indifference about pecuniary concerns; of the frankness, the confidence, and carelessness, of a generous but too easy nature; involved me in a thousand difficulties; overwhelmed me with disputes and contestations; and, like bare-faced plunderers, found means to divide among themselves considerable portions of my fortune, which they pulled to pieces with circumstances that added to the bitterness of days already devoted to sufferings and chagrin.”

We shall not follow this melancholy detail any further, but close it with this just remark of its narrator:—“Such are the embarrassments which I should probably have met with, and which it would have been necessary for me to have overcome, had I written my Travels as soon as they were at an end. The traveller is not only the historian of the men he meets

meets with, but also of Nature; and to speak worthily of her, he should know how to paint her in full dress as well as in her most simple garb. I do not know whether I am mistaken; but I think, that in this respect my work will have gained a great deal by its tardy publication; and that I shall have reason to congratulate myself upon having followed the precept of Montaigne, when he says, in speaking of authors, *Qu'ils y pensent bien, avant de se produire—qui les hâie?* Let them reflect deliberately on the subjects of their works, before they usher them into the world—Who hurries them?"

A retired life, and the restoration of greater tranquillity, at length enabled our author to complete this interesting work; and, in another place, we have demonstrated that its importance to the generality of readers was considerably augmented by the Expedition to Egypt, under Bonaparte, taking place soon after the delayed publication.

We cannot take our leave of Sonnini without exculpating him from the charge brought against him by our Translator in his preface, page xxiii. It would be an insult to the good sense of the reader to imagine that he would expect a French Republican to write like a Royalist. Sonnini's principles are republican; in the course of his work he has exhibited them in glaring colours: the latter part of the accusation we must disprove from that very work, page 582, where the reader will find the following very striking political remark, by no means calculated to please the Directory that governed France at the time when it was published, or to flatter the Chief of the present Triumvirate. It was occasioned by the

despotic conduct of a Mamalûk officer, commander of the district of *Basjoura*, in Upper Egypt, who had seized his boat on the Nile for his own private use:—
"Authority in improper hands constantly leads to the same abuses, and is carried to the same excess; in all countries exposed to its absurdity and its violence, it pursues the same measures. The desolating system of *requisitions*, and particularly of arbitrary arrests, was exercised in Egypt with a degree of cunning and blind fury, which would have disgraced our most hot-headed Revolutionists, and our most skilful plunderers."

In another part, p. 688, we find a political axiom, which some may think more applicable to Monarchical than to Republican governments; but, without forming any judgment upon that point, we quote, as another instance to prove that Sonnini's principles breathe the spirit of manly freedom, and bear the stamp of sound morality—"Corruption among men in power, an irrefragable testimony of depravity of manners, and a certain preface of the fall of empires, and the dissolution of the ties of society, was, among the despots of Egypt, considered as a received usage and custom." From such a man the Revolutionary Governments of France could expect no active support; he is therefore left to seek for remuneration for past services by literary pursuits, and is at this time repairing his shattered fortune, and adding to his established scientific fame, by publishing, with his own material improvements, a splendid edition of the works of his great Master in Natural History, the renowned Buffon.

M.

GENERAL WASHINGTON'S WILL.

[*Concluded from Page 232.*]

AND now, having gone through these specific devises with explanations for the more correct understanding of the meaning and design of them, I proceed to the distribution of the more important part of my estate in manner following:

First.—To my nephew, Bushrod Washington, and his heirs (partly in consideration of an intimation to his deceased father, while we were bachelors, and he had kindly undertaken to superintend my estate during my military

services in the former war between Great Britain and France, that if I should fall therein, Mount Vernon, then less extensive in dominion than at present, should become his property), I give and bequeath all that part thereof, which is comprehended within the following limits, viz.—Beginning at the ford of Dogue Run, near my mill, and extending along the road, and bounded thereby, as it now goes, and ever has gone since my recollection of it; to the ford of Little Hunting Creek, at the Gun Spring;

Spring, until it comes to a knowl, opposite to an old road, which formerly passed through the lower field of Muddyhole Farm; at which on the north side of the said road, are three red or Spanish oaks, marked as a corner, and a stone placed; thence by a line of trees to be marked rectangular to the back line or outer boundary of the tract between Thompson Mason and myself; thence with that line easterly (now double ditching with a post and rail fence thereon) to the run of Little Hunting Creek; thence with that run, which is the boundary between the lands of the late Humphrey Peake and me, to the tide water of the said creek; thence by that water to Potomac River; thence with the river to the mouth of Dogue Creek; and thence with the said Dogue Creek to the place of beginning at the aforesaid ford, containing upwards of four thousand acres, be the same more or less, together with the mansion house, and all other buildings and improvements thereon.

Second.—In consideration of the consanguinity between them and my wife, being as nearly related to her as to myself, as on account of the affection I had for, and the obligation I was under to their father, when living, who, from his youth, had attached himself to my person, and followed my fortunes through the vicissitudes of the late revolution, afterwards devoting his time to the superintendance of my private concerns for many years, whilst my public employments rendered it impracticable to do it myself, thereby affording me essential services, and always performing them in a manner the most filial and respectful; for these reasons, I say, I give and bequeath to George Fayette Washington, and Lawrence Augustus Washington, and their heirs, my estate East of Little Hunting Creek, lying on the river Potomac, including the farm of three hundred and sixty acres, leased to Tobias Lear, as noticed before, and containing in the whole, by deed, two thousand and twenty acres, be it more or less; which said estate it is my will and desire should be equitably and advantageously divided between them, according to quantity, quality, and other circumstances, when the youngest shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, by three judicious and disinterested men; one to be chosen by each of the brothers, and the third by these two. In the mean time, if the termination of my

wife's interest therein should have ceased, the profits arising therefrom are to be applied for their joint uses and benefit.

Third.—And whereas it has always been my intention, since my expectation of having issue has ceased, to consider the grand children of my wife in the same light as I do my own relations, and to act a friendly part by them, more especially by the two whom we have raised from their earliest infancy, namely, Eleanor Park Custis, and Geo. Washington Park Custis. And whereas the former of these hath lately intermarried with Lawrence Lewis, a son of my deceased sister, Betty Lewis, by which union the inducement to provide for them has been increased:—Wherefore I give and bequeath to the said Lawrence Lewis and Eleanor Park Lewis, his wife, and their heirs, the residue of my Mount Vernon estate, not already devised to my nephew, Bushrod Washington, comprehended within the following description, viz. All the lands north of the road leading from the ford of Dogue Run to the Gum Spring, as described in the devise of the other part of the tract, to Bushrod Washington, until it comes to the Stone and three Red or Spanish Oaks on the knowl, thence with the rectangular line to the back line (between Mr. Mason and me); thence with that line westerly along the new double ditch to Dogue Run, by the tumbling dam of my mill; thence with the said run to the ford aforementioned, to which I add all the land I possess West of the said Dogue Run and Dogue Creek, bounded Easterly and Southerly thereby; together with the mill, distillery, and all other houses and improvements on the premises, making together about two thousand acres, be it more or less.

Fourth.—Actuated by the principle already mentioned, I give and bequeath to George Washington Park Custis, the grandson of my wife, and my ward, and to his heirs, the tract I hold on Four mile Run, in the vicinity of Alexandria, containing one thousand two hundred acres, more or less, and my entire square, number twenty-one, in the City of Washington.

Fifth.—All the rest and residue of my estate, real and personal, not disposed of in manner aforesaid, in whatsoever consisting, wheresoever lying, and whensoever found, a schedule of which, as far as is recollected, with a reasonable estimate of its value, is hereunto annexed,

I desire

I desire may be sold by my executors at such times, in such manner, and on such credits (if an equal, valid, and satisfactory distribution of the specific property cannot be made without), as in their judgment shall be most conducive to the interest of the parties concerned, and the monies arising therefrom to be divided into twenty-three equal parts, and applied as follows, viz. To William Augustine Washington, Elizabeth Spottwood, Jane Thornton, and the heirs of Ann Ashton, son and daughters of my deceased brother Augustine Washington, I give and bequeath four parts, that is one part to each of them; to Fielding Lewis, George Lewis, Robert Lewis, Howell Lewis, and Betty Carter, sons and daughter of my deceased sister, Betty Lewis, I give and bequeath five other parts, one to each of them; to George Steptoe Washington, Lawrence Augustine Washington, Harriot Parks, and the heirs of Thornton Washington, sons and daughters of my deceased brother, Samuel Washington, I give and bequeath the other four parts, one part to each of them; to Corbin Washington, and the heirs of Jane Washington, son and daughter of my deceased brother, John Augustine Washington, I give and bequeath two parts, one part to each of them. To Samuel Washington, Frances Ball, and Mildred Hammond, son and daughters of my brother Charles Washington, I give and bequeath three parts, one part to each of them; and to George Fayette Washington, Charles Augustine Washington, and Maria Washington, sons and daughter of my deceased nephew George Augustine Washington, I give one other part, that is, to each a third of that part. To Elizabeth Park Law, Martha Park Peter, and Eleanor Park Lewis, I give and bequeath three other parts, that is, a part to each of them; and to my nephew Bushrod Washington and Lawrence Lewis, and to my ward, the grandson of my wife, I give and bequeath one other part, that is, a third thereof to each of them. And, if it should so happen that any of the persons whose names are here enumerated (unknown to me) should now be dead, or should die before me, that in either of these cases, the heirs of such deceased persons shall, notwithstanding, derive all the benefits of the bequest, in the same manner as if he or she was actually

living at the time; and by way of advice I recommend it to my Executors not to be precipitate in disposing of the landed property therein directed to be sold, if, from temporary causes, the sale thereof should be dull, experience having fully evinced that the price of land (especially above the falls of the rivers, and on the western waters) have been progressively rising, and cannot be long checked in its encreasing value. And I particularly recommend it to such of the Legatees (under the clause of my will) as can make it convenient, to take each a share of my stock in the Potomac Company, in preference to the amount of what it might sell for, being thoroughly convinced myself, that no uses to which the money can be applied will be so productive as the tolls arising from this navigation when in full operation, (and this, from the nature of things, is must be ere long), and more especially if that of the Shenandoah is added thereto.

The Family Vault at Mount Vernon requiring repairs, and being improperly situated besides, I desire that a new one of brick, upon a larger scale, may be built at the foot of what is commonly called the Vineyard Inclosure, on the ground which is marked out; in which my remains, with those of my deceased relations (now in the old vault) and such others of my family as may chuse to be entombed there, may be deposited. And it is my express desire, that my corpse may be interred in a private manner, without parade or funeral oration.

Lastly, I constitute and appoint my dearly beloved wife Martha Washington, my nephews William Augustine Washington, Bushrod Washington, George Steptoe Washington, Samuel Washington, and Lawrence Lewis, and my ward George Washington Park Custis (when he shall have arrived at the age of twenty-one years), Executrix and Executors of this WILL and TESTAMENT.

IN WITNESS of all, and each of the things herein contained, I have set my hand and seal, this ninth day of July, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety ——*, and of the Independence of the United States the twenty fourth.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

(Seal)

* It appears the Testator omitted the word Nine.

ACCOUNT
OF
THE FAMOUS BIRDS NESTS,
GENERALLY BROUGHT FROM JAVA, OR THE MALLAY COAST,
Translated from a late Dutch Publication.

THE bird who makes this nest is called Wallca, or Boerong Daya, and sometimes Lawit in the Mallay language. It is of the size of a Swallow, with a large bill, and sharp claws; the tail is as long as the rest of the body, and is of a dark greenish colour, inclining to grey, its whole length from the bill to the tail is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

In the neighbourhood of Batavia are two places to which great numbers of these birds resort. The first is called Callappa Nongal, and the second Sampia. They are two inaccessible rocks, full of holes and crevices, some of which are big enough for a man to enter; these rocks are quite covered with trees, bushes, and thickets, and the rocks themselves are a white marble.

In these holes and crevices they make their nests in horizontal rows, one against the other; they leave no spot unoccupied, provided it be only a dry one, for as soon as they perceive the least wet approaching their nests, they abandon them immediately, and build others in a dryer place.

These birds fly at day-break with a great noise from their nests, and mount immediately out of sight, to seek their food, but in the rainy season they keep nearer home; at four o'clock in the afternoon, or thereabout, they return to their nests, from whence they do not stir until the next morning: they feed chiefly upon insects that hover about pools and standing waters. Kites are their greatest enemies.

They prepare their nests from a part of their own excrements, and not from the foam of the sea, as some have falsely imagined, being never seen on the sea-shore.

There are different sorts of nests, those

found at Calappa and Nongal are grey, and of less value than those of Sampia, and both these are not to be compared to those that are taken from the neighbouring islands of Sernoten and Borneo.

The colour and value depend entirely on the insects the bird eats, and on the loneliness of the rock where they have built nests.

To prepare the nest and finish it takes them up about two months, and then they lay two eggs, which are hatched in fifteen or 16 days. As soon as their young are able to fly is the time for taking their nests, which is generally done every four months, and by a people who are brought up to it from their childhood. The method used by them is to descend by a ladder of Rattans, which is let down from the top of the rocks, and from thence they pick the nests wherever they find them; sometimes rafts are let down for the same purpose. In this dangerous employment many break their necks, and particularly the thieves who can only steal them in the night, a very strict watch being kept in the day time by centinels placed at a small distance from the rocks.

The mountaineers, who are the people made use of, never begin their trade among the rocks, till they have killed a buffalo, and said their prayers, after which they are led by superstition to rub themselves with scented oil, and throw benjamin and other aromatics into the fire, to appease the genii of the rocks.

After the nests are taken away, nothing remains but to dry and clean them, which are afterwards sold for 800 to 1400 Rxd. a Picol, each Picol being 125 lb. the value depends entirely on its fineness and whiteness.

CHERBOURG.

IN our Magazine for February 1794, p. 96, and April in the same year, p. 263, we presented our readers with two Views of the Cone at this important

place, with an historical account of it, we now gratify our nautical readers with a Map of the Road, which we hope will be equally acceptable.

DU MOULIN.

The following Note is faithfully copied from Du MOULIN's Book; the first five blank leaves of which were written with his own hand, and contain what is here copied.—
Du MOULIN was a Prebendary of Canterbury Cathedral.

OUR gracious King and now glorious Martyr Charles the First, finding that his rebellious subjectts, not content to make warre against him in his kingdom, assaulted him with another warre out of his kingdom with their tongues and pens; he set out a Declaration to invite all his loving subjects and friends that could use the tongues of the neighbouring States, to represent with their pens the justice of his cause, especially to Protestant Churches abroad. That Declaration smote my heart, as particularly adrest unto me; and I tooke it as a command layd upon me by God himselfe. Whereupon I made a solemne vow to God that as farre as Latin and French could goe in the world, I would make the justice of the Kings and the Churches cause to be knowne, especially to the Protestants of France and the Low Countries, whom the Kings enemies did chiefly labour to seduce and misinforme.

To pay my vow I first made this booke; which was begun at York during the siege, in a roome whose chimney was beaten downe by the cannon while I was at my work; and after the siege and my expulsion from my rectory at Wheldrake, it was finisht in an under-ground cellar where I lay hid to avoyd warrants that were out against me from Committees to apprehend me and carry me prisoner to Hull.

Having finisht the book, I sent it to be printed in Holland by the meanes of an officer of the Master of the Postes at London, Mr. Pompeo Calandrini, who was doing great and good services to the King in that place. But the King being dead, and the face of publique businesses altered, I sent for my manuscript out of Holland, and reformed it for the new King's service. And it was printed, but very negligently, by Samuel Browne at the Haghe.

The title of the book then was as I have set it downe in a page by ittself. Much about the same time I set out my Latin Poeme Ecclesie Gemitus with a

long Epistle to all Christians in the defence of the King and the Church of England; and two yeares after Clamor Regii sanguinis ad Cœlum.

God blessed these books and gaue them the intended effect, the disabusing of many misinformed persons. And it was so well resented by his Majesty, then at Breda, that, being shewed my siter Mary among a great company of ladies, he brake the crowd to salute her, and tell her that he was very sensible of his obligations to her brother, and that if euer God settled him in his kingdom he would make him know that he was a grateful Prince.

This French book was translated into English by some ingenious traeller, who yet hath shewed sufficiently that he had not the genius of the French tongue; and he changed the title, and intituled it, History of the Presbyterians, although such an history was not treated or intended in the book, but occasionally.

About eleuen yeares after this French book was printed, it came into the hands of the Reuerend Doctor Cosins in Paris, who carried it to the King, then at Colomb neere Paris. Having read before him some pages of it, he sayd to his Majesty, "Sir, you shall neuer doe enough for the author of this book;" and aduised him by all meanes to get it reprinted, as most conducibile to the present posture of his affaires. His Majesty, though short of money, gaue him sixteene Lewites to reprint it, which was done in Paris by that Doctor's care, who altered and inserted several things in it, in point of history, wherein he, liuing in France in the time of the rebellion, was not so well informed as I, who then liued in England.

Howsoever, this was the edition printed in Paris by the King's command, and at his cost.

Two moneths after, his Majesty came into England. And, when I had the honour to kisse his hand, I found him as good as his royal word.

MS.

MS. Title alluded to in preceding page.

The Author had given unto this booke
this title :

APOLOGIE

de la Religion Reformee
Et de la Monarchie et
de l'Eglise d'Angleterre
Contre les calomnies de la
Ligue rebelle de quelques
Anglois et Escossois.

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NOUVEAUX
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ET
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Où est montré la DIFFERENCE de leur
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Celle de France & autres Protestants :

ENSEMBLE

La vraie ORIGINE des Troubles émeus par
Eux & leurs Fauteurs contre le Roy
Et l'Eglise d'Angleterre.

DEDIEE AU ROY.

Et adressée à Messieurs des Eglises Re-
formées de France, & à tous Pro-
testants qui font profession de la
Religion Chrétienne, &
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SECONDE EDITION.

M. DC. LX.

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 198.]

MACKLIN being freed from all pecuniary engagements with his Manager, he found himself more at liberty to look after the theatrical concerns of the Company, which at this time Fleetwood entirely committed to his care. In this pursuit he did not neglect his own reputation. He very properly considered he was then in a situation, which, by assiduity and enterprise, might add something to his rising fame as an actor, which at no other time of his life before he had such an opportunity of attempting; and that "there was no lucky minute after the *first* opportunity." He therefore cast about in his mind what new part he should adopt, and to this purpose carefully looked over the stock list, as well as several obsolete plays, to find out one which he thought appropriate to his own powers and conception.

Chance presented The Merchant of Venice to his notice, which, however

strange now to conceive, was laid upon the shelf since the year 1701, to make room for an alteration from the same play by Lord Lansdowne, called The Jew of Venice; in which the celebrated Dogget performed the *Jew* almost in the style of broad farce. Macklin saw this part with other eyes; and, very much to the credit of his taste and understanding, as well as a proper estimation of his own powers, he found he could build a reputation by reviving the original of Shakspeare, and playing the character of Shylock in a different manner. The attempt was arduous, and subject to many miscarriages, and in particular to public prejudice; but a consciousness of being right will generally give great confidence—Macklin felt this consciousness, and was determined on the trial.

As soon as resolved, he communicated his design to the Manager, who gave his consent to bringing it out merely as a

revived

revived piece, which might bring money to the treasury. The play was therefore announced to be in preparation; and Macklin, who always loved the character of a *Theatrical Drill Serjeant*, now entered into it with all his heart and mind, by casting the parts himself, ordering frequent rehearsals, &c. &c.; but when he came to affix to himself the character of *Sbylock*, and intimated his design to play it *seriously*, the laugh was universal—his best friends shook their heads at the attempt, whilst his rivals chuckled in secret, and flattered him with ideas of success, the surer to work out his destruction.

His keen observation and suspicious temper clearly saw the train that was laying for him, which he not only seemingly overlooked, but so far assisted, that at every rehearsal, whilst he enjoined the rest of the performers to do their best, he himself played both under his voice and general powers, carefully reserving his fire till the night of representation. His fellow performers were by this conduct completely trapped, inasmuch that many of them threw off all reserve and publicly said—“That this hot-headed conceited Irishman, who had got some little reputation in a few parts, had now availed himself of the Manager’s favour, to bring himself and the Theatre into disgrace.” Fleetwood heard this, and seriously applied to Macklin to give up the part; but the latter was too conscious of his own excellence to lose such an opportunity—he frankly told his Manager, “that he was deceiving a set of men who envied him; but that he would pledge his life on the success of the play, and that, in the end, it would be highly serviceable to them both.”

The long expected night at last arrived, and the House was crowded from top to bottom with the first company in town. The two front rows of the pit, as usual, were full of critics, “who, Sir (said the Veteran), I eyed through the slit of the curtain, and was glad to see there, as I wished, in such a cause, to be tried by a *special jury*. When I made my appearance in the green-room, dressed for the part, with my red hat on my head, my picqued beard, loose black gown, &c. and with a confidence which I never before assumed, the performers all stared at one another, and evidently with a stare of disappointment. Well, Sir, hitherto all was right—till the last bell rung—then, I confess, my heart began to beat a little; however I mustered

up all the courage I could, and, recommending my cause to Providence, threw myself boldly on the stage, and was received by one of the loudest thunders of applause I ever before received.

“The opening scenes being rather tame and level, I could not expect much applause; but I found myself well listened to—I could hear distinctly, in the pit, the words ‘Very well—very well, indeed!’—this man seems to know what he is about,’ &c. &c. These encomiums warmed me, but did not overset me—I knew where I should have the pull, which was in the third act, and reserved myself accordingly. At this period I threw out all my fire; and, as the contrasted passions of joy for the Merchant’s losses, and grief for the elopement of Jessica, open a fine field for an actor’s powers, I had the good fortune to please beyond my warmest expectations—the whole House was in an uproar of applause—and I was obliged to pause between the speeches, to give it vent, so as to be heard. When I went behind the scenes after this act, the Manager met me, and complimented me very highly on my performance, and significantly added—‘Macklin, you was right at last.’ My brethren in the green-room joined in his eulogium, but with different views—he was thinking of the increase of his treasury—they only for saving appearances—wishing at the same time that I had broke my neck in the attempt. The *trial scene* wound up the fullness of my reputation; here I was so well listened to, and here I made such a silent yet forcible impression on my audience, that I retired from this great attempt most perfectly satisfied.

“On my return to the green-room, after the play was over, it was crowded with Nobility and Critics, who all complimented me in the warmest and most unbounded manner, and the situation I felt myself in I must confess was one of the most flattering and intoxicating of my whole life: no money, no title, could purchase what I felt; and let no man tell me after this, what Fame will not inspire a man to do, and how far the attainment of it will not remunerate his greatest labours? By G—d, Sir, though I was not worth fifty pounds in the world at that time, yet, let me tell you, I was *Charles the Great* for that night.”

A few days afterwards Macklin received an invitation from Lord Bolingbroke to dine with him at Battersea—he attended the rendezvous, and there found Pope and a select party, who

complimented him very highly on the part of Shylock, and questioned him about many little particulars relative to his getting up the play, &c. Pope particularly asked him, why he wore a *red hat*? and he answered, because he had read the Jews in Italy, and particularly in Venice, wore hats of that colour—and “pray, Mr. Macklin,” said Pope, “do players in general take such pains?”—“I do not know, Sir, that they do; but as I had staked my reputation on the character, I was determined to spare no trouble in getting at the best information.”—Pope nodded, and said, “it was very laudable.”

Macklin took this play for his benefit on the 19th night, and had an overflowing audience; several Noblemen of the first distinction took what is commonly called *gold tickets*, and Lord Bolingbroke made him a present of twenty guineas.

The play had a successful run through the whole of the season, and for many seasons afterwards; it established his reputation as an actor, and not a little added to his discernment as a critic, in reviving a piece, which perhaps, except for his research, might have been lost to the stage for ever.

And here we cannot help remarking, that although Macklin got and merited the greatest applause in Shylock, this very applause in his public, often drew from the merit of his private character; as many people, who knew nothing of him but as he appeared on the stage, and there saw the passions of *revenge* and *malice* so forcibly and naturally displayed (particularly in the fourth act, where he whets the knife in order to cut off the pound of human flesh), that they judged he must be something like the monster in private life which he was upon the stage.

This combination of ideas, though false in fact, is not very unusual: Cibber tells an anecdote of *Sandford*, a performer in his time, who, from a certain deformity of person, accompanied with talents in performing the *villains* and *traitors* in tragedy, became so frequently call for those parts, that from long habits the audiences expected nothing else from him; and when he once unfortunately performed the character of an *honest statesman*, the audience were so disappointed, when they found towards the close, that this was his real character, without any disguise or treachery, that they damned the play, “as if the actor

had imposed upon them the most frontless and incredible absurdity.”

Macklin’s acquaintance with Garrick commenced a few years before the latter’s public appearance at Goodman’s fields. He was then, he said, “a very sprightly young man, neatly made, an expressive countenance, and of most agreeable and entertaining manners.”—The Stage possessed him wholly; he could talk or think of nothing but the Theatre; and as they often dined together in select parties, Garrick rendered himself the idol of the meeting by his mimicry, anecdotes, &c. He had not long arrived from Lisbon at that period, and, with other funds of information, possessed a number of good travelling stories; “which he *narrated*, Sir (added the Veteran), in such a vein of pleasantry and rich humour, as I have seldom seen equalled.”

With that love for the Stage which Macklin ever possessed, it was natural for him to be pleased with such growing accomplishments as Garrick exhibited: Garrick too, who from the beginning of his public life to the end never neglected the pursuit of any information relative to his art, must have seen in Macklin talents, experience, and assiduity, which it was his interest to cultivate. They both too loved society, wherein they excelled, though in different departments. From all these circumstances they became very intimate, inasmuch, that we have heard Macklin say, they were scarcely two days asunder, from the commencement of their acquaintance till the quarrel broke out in 1743: when Garrick, receding from his engagement to stand or fall by the performers till their wrongs were redressed by the Manager, so irritated Macklin that he commenced his bitterest enemy; and though they afterwards seemingly made it up, and occasionally lived together in social and professional habits, there was some leaven left in Macklin’s mind, which he never could thoroughly shake off, and which occasionally vented itself in railery, and sometimes in very sharp invectives.

We do not exactly remember whether Macklin accompanied his young friend Garrick to Ipswich when he made his first appearance in Aboon, in the tragedy of *Oroonoko*, by way of probation for the London boards; but we have often heard him say, he was one who composed the audience on his first appearance at Goodman’s-fields, in the character of Richard III. on the 19th October 1741; and he bore full testimony to the applause

he obtained and merited on that occasion. Macklin was one of Garrick's cabinet council in selecting this part for his debut; which was the latter's first suggestion, always declaring, "he would never choose a character which was not suitable to his person."

The great revolution which Garrick introduced in the Theatre, by changing an elevated tone of voice, a mechanical depression of its tones, and a formal measured step in traversing the stage, into an easy familiar manner of speaking and acting, gave at first some handle to the players (who inwardly felt his superiority) to reprobate it as a dangerous novelty, which trenchanted on the dignity of theatrical enunciation; but Macklin, who was himself the precursor of this species of acting, though deficient in such striking powers as to erect himself into the head of a sect, gave it his hearty and unbounded applause. Rich, several years before, discharged him from Lincoln's-Inn Theatre, for speaking, as he called it, "too familiarly on the stage"—he now had his revenge, by seeing his manner adopted by a genius who promised to make it universal by the propriety of the innovation, and the splendour of his talents.

He often spoke of the pleasure he enjoyed at this night's performance, and said, "it was amazing how, without any example, but on the contrary, with great prejudices against him, he could throw such spirit and novelty into the part, as to convince every impartial person, on the very first impression, that he was right. In short, Sir, he at once decided the public taste; and though the players formed a cabal against him, with Quin at their head, it was a puff of thunder; the East and West end of the town made head against them, and the little fellow, in this and about half a dozen subsequent characters, secured his own immortality."

Though Cibber left the stage some years before Garrick commenced actor, which might be supposed would have taken off all edge of rivalry, yet he took every occasion of sneering at his popularity; he considered though Garrick could not then clash with his theatrical interest, he was likely to blast his laurels with posterity; for, as Quin had said upon the same occasion, "if this young fellow is right, I and the rest of the players must have been all wrong." This consideration, therefore, hurt his feelings; which, though he endeavoured

to conceal, still broke out on many little occasions, very much to the discredit of his temper and understanding.

One night at White's, when a Nobleman was speaking on the merits of Garrick, he suddenly turned about—"Pray, my Lord, have you ever seen this young fellow in *Fribble*?"—"No, Mr. Cibber."—"No! my Lord; why then see him by all means—he is the completest prettiest little dol figure for a *Fribble* you ever saw in your life."—"Well but, Mr. Cibber, has he not a great deal of merit in other characters?"—"No answer for some time; at last, as if breaking from a reverie, he exclaimed, "What an admirable *Fribble*! Such mincing—ambling—sidgetting!—Well, faith, he must be something of a clever fellow too, to write up to his *own character* so well as he has done in this part."

At another time, lounging in the green room, Fleetwood asked him, whether they might hope ever to have another comedy from him? "From me (says Cibber), who the deuce is to act in it?"—"Why, Sir, there's Garrick, Macklin, Pritchard, Clive, &c."—"Oh yes, I know your *dramatis personæ* very well; but then, my dear fellow (says he, very deliberately taking his snuff), after all this, where the D—l are your *actors*?"

When he saw Garrick in Bayes (formerly a favourite part of his own), and was asked how he liked him? he said he was a copyist of his son Theophilus; who was well known, by the best judges at that time, to have exhibited it in a very extravagant absurd manner. Indeed, Old Cibber acknowledged this himself, though he placed Garrick on the same bench with him in point of theatrical abilities.

Though Cibber might have concealed all this spleen and disappointment from himself, he could not from his intimates: they saw through him clearly whenever the praises of Garrick were mentioned before him; at which times he either lost temper (a thing very unusual for him), or shewed a visible uneasiness in his countenance. One night, playing a party of whist at his club, whilst Garrick was on the *tapis*, he renounced the suit of diamonds, which appearing odd to his partner from the situation of his own hand, he cried out—"What, Mr. Cibber, no diamonds!"—"Diamonds, my Lord (in some confusion), yes, a million, by G—"

"And

“And why would you sacrifice three tricks by not playing one?”—Because (said one of the party) *Garrick would not let him.*”

Thus did his jealousy and self-love prevail over reason and experience, and

thus did he subject himself to continual taunts and reproaches, because he would not suffer another to reach that point of fame which he acquired, with infinitely higher pretensions than his own.

(*To be continued occasionally.*)

ACCOUNT

OF

JOHN ZEPHANIAH HOLWELL, ESQ.

(FROM THE ASIATIC ANNUAL REGISTER, WITH ADDITIONS.)

JOHN ZEPHANIAH HOLWELL was the son of Zephaniah Holwell, timber-merchant and citizen of London; and grandson of John Holwell, well known in the learned world by his publications on various branches of the mathematics and astronomy, between the years 1678 and 1685.

The father and grandfather of John Holwell both fell in support of the royal cause, being engaged in Penruddock's loyal but shallow scheme of proclaiming Charles the Second in the year 1655, in the West. Thus the ample patrimony of Holwell Hall, in the county of Devon, which had been possessed by their ancestors from time immemorial, was lost to their descendants for ever.

On the restoration, in the year 1660, the mathematician, John, presented a memorial to the King, praying relief for himself and family, and restitution of his patrimony. He had a very strong claim on the royal favour and justice; but all the satisfaction he obtained, after a long course of solicitation, was an appointment to the post of royal astronomer and surveyor of the crown lands, and the advancement of his wife to a place of some honour, but of little emolument, about the person of the Queen. Some years after, he was appointed mathematical preceptor to the Duke of Monmouth, which preferment, in the end, brought on the ruin of himself and family; as his enthusiastic affection for that amiable youth seduced his judgment into the belief that he was the legitimate son of the King.

Had he confined his publications to the sciences, it would have been a fortunate circumstance for him; but, being a firm adherent to the church of England, and a staunch enemy to popery, he employed his pen, while the bill of exclusion was

depending, in favour of that measure. Though his writings were anonymous, the author could not conceal himself, and he was, accordingly, marked as an enemy to the succession of the Duke of York.

In 1683 he published a small tract in Latin, intitled *Catastrophe Mundi*, and a translation of it in the same year. This production gave such offence to the Duke of York and the partizans of popery, that the printer was taken into custody, and the author discovered. This work was a severe satire on the tenets and political principles of popery, as subvertive of the rights of mankind, and vaticinated its speedy downfall. He was accordingly examined before the Privy Council, but defended himself with so much skill and eloquence, that no criminal charge could be fixed upon him. However, in 1684, James the Second succeeded to the throne, and, as may well be supposed, neither the book or its author were forgotten.

In the close of the year 1685, the Ministry of King James not being able to make any legal attack on Mr. Holwell, and, at the same time, dreading the force of his pen against the measures then meditated for the re-establishment of the Catholic religion, and the power of the Pope in these realms, availed themselves of the post he held under the crown, and ordered him to embark for America, to survey and lay down a chart of the town of New York; at the same time, they sent secret orders to their agents there, to take some effectual means for preventing his return. Accordingly, he had no sooner completed the business of his mission in America, than he finished the career of life. He died very suddenly; and his death was attributed, at the time and on the spot, to the application of poison administered to him in a dish of coffee. He left a widow, one son, and

and a daughter; and his property, which was entirely personal, was equally divided between them.

His son was the father of John Zephaniah Holwell, the subject of this memoir, who was born in Dublin the 17th of September 1711, and was baptized at Saint Warbro's church, by the celebrated Mr. Sing, then rector of that parish. At the age of eight years he was placed at Mr. M'Kenzie's grammar school on Richmond Green, Surrey, where he greatly distinguished himself; and at twelve, obtained the prize which was annually given there for classical learning. Curiosity may be gratified by the information, that the Reverend Mr. Seed, whose sermons are so well known, and so universally admired, was, at this time, an assistant at that school.

But this career was soon closed, by the determination of his father to place him with a mercantile friend in Holland. He was accordingly removed to an academy at IJelmond on the Meuse; opposite Rotterdam, to qualify him for the occupations of the accounting house. Here he learned the French and Dutch languages, and was instructed in book-keeping; and, from the readiness of his capacity, was in a short time declared to be duly qualified to begin his mercantile progress. His father, accordingly, went to Rotterdam, and settled him as clerk in the accounting house of his friend Mynheer Lantwoord, a banker and husband of ships employed in the Greenland trade, on a stipulation, that he was to be admitted as a partner at the expiration of five years. The unceasing toil, however, of his new situation soon affected his health in such a manner that he was necessarily sent to Leyden to consult the celebrated Boerhaave, with whom he remained six weeks; and by whose care he was qualified, in point of strength and vigour, to return to the mercantile labours of Rotterdam. But an inclination to renew them had altogether forsaken him, while a resolution never more to engage in them soon succeeded; and being tempted by a young friend, who was on his return to Ireland, to accompany him thither, he accepted the invitation, and quitted Holland for that country. From thence he was soon summoned to England by his father, who, finding his dispositions averse to trade, bound him apprentice to Mr. Forbes, a surgeon in the Park, Southwark. In 1729, he had the misfortune to lose his father, who left behind him but a slender

provision for his widow and son; but the latter, with a generosity and tenderness which accompanied him throughout life, gave up his portion to add to the comfortable maintenance of his mother; and pursued, with unremitting attention, his professional improvement. Mr. Forbes, his master, did not long survive, and young Holwell was then placed by a friend of the family under the care and instruction of Mr. Andrew Cooper, sen. surgeon of Grey's hospital, to perfect him in the knowledge and practice of surgery. In this situation, he availed himself of the superior opportunities it afforded to lay the foundation of that professional eminence which he afterwards attained. On the death of his friend and protector, he quitted the hospital, and engaged himself as surgeon's mate on board the Duke of Cumberland Indianman, which sailed from Gravesend on the 2d February 1731-2, and proceeded to Bengal; where he was appointed surgeon of a frigate, belonging to the Company, bound for the Gulph of Persia. In the course of this voyage, he acquired some knowledge of the Arabic tongue, and on his return to Calcutta, employed his leisure hours in studying the Moorish and common Hindûee languages and the Lingua Franca of the Portuguese. In January 1733-4, he made another voyage, as surgeon of the ship Prince of Wales, to Surat, &c. and soon after his return to Bengal, he was appointed surgeon-major to the Patua party, usually consisting of about 400 European infantry, which annually left the presidency in the latter end of September, with the Company's trade for their factory at Patua. His next voyage was in the ship Prince of Orange to Mocha and Judda in the Arabian Gulph. During his stay there, he so far perfected himself in the Arabic tongue, as, on his return to Calcutta, to speak it with tolerable fluency. After another visit to Patua, as surgeon-major, he was anxious to quit this rambling life; and, by the interest of his friends, was appointed surgeon to the Company's factory at Decca. During his residence there, he was indefatigable in improving himself in the Moorish and Hindûee tongues, the former of which is spoken at that place with much purity: and here he also commenced his researches into the Hindû theology.

At the close of the year 1736 he returned to Calcutta, and was elected an Alderman in the Mayor's court; and,

in 1740, was appointed assistant surgeon to the hospital, which first gave him a solid establishment in the Company's service. In 1746 he succeeded to the place of principal physician and surgeon to the presidency; and, in the years 1747 and 1748, was successively elected Mayor of the Corporation.

In September 1749 his bad state of health rendered it necessary for him to return to England, where he arrived in the March following. During this voyage, he had leisure to arrange his materials on the theology and doctrines of the ancient and modern Brāhmins, and to digest a plan which he had formed for correcting abuses in the Zemindar's Court at Calcutta. The scheme of reform he proposed to the Court of Directors, who, in consequence of the advantages it promised to produce, appointed him perpetual Zemindar, and twelfth or youngest in council at the Board of Calcutta; but with an exception to any further advancement in it.

On his arrival at Calcutta, in August 1751, he immediately began his system of reform, which gave so much satisfaction to the Directors, that the exception against his rising in the council was removed, and four thousand rupees added to his salary. The nature and object of this reform is fully delineated in a volume, intitled *India Tracts*, published by him some years after in London.

In 1756 he rose to be seventh in council, and in the month of June, in that year, Surajah Dowlah, Nabob of Bengal, attacked Calcutta. The Governor and seniors in council having deserted the place, the remaining members of the Board, with the inhabitants and troops, elected Mr. Holwell Governor and Commander in Chief of the fort and presidency; who, supported by a few gallant friends, and the remains of a feeble garrison, bravely held out the fort to the last extremity: but a noble defence could not preserve an untenable place, or affect an ungenerous enemy. The fatal catastrophe of the black hole followed: and Mr. Holwell was one of the twenty-three persons, out of one hundred and forty-six, who escaped suffocation in that night of horrors. On his delivery from this cruel situation, he was carried in irons to Muxadabad; but was released on the 31st of July following, by the intercession of the Begum, Surajah Dowlah's grandmother, who was influenced to this act of compassion, by the reports of his upright and lenient conduct to the

natives, during the time he presided in the Zemindar and Cutcherry courts. He soon after joined the wretched remains of the colony at Fultah. In December following, the presidency was retaken by Vice Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive, and the Governor and Council re-established by them.

Mr. Holwell, being in a most deplorable state of health, obtained leave to take dispatches for the Company to England, and for that purpose embarked on board the *Syren* sloop, of no more than eighty tons burthen. In February 1757, after a most hazardous voyage of six months, in that small vessel (a very curious journal of which he has since published), he arrived in England; and, in consideration of his meritorious services, eminent abilities, and distinguished integrity, was appointed, by a majority of fifteen against nine in the Court of Directors, to return to Bengal as successor to Colonel Clive in that government; but this appointment he, with great modesty, declined in favour of Mr. Manningham. He was then named second in council, and successor to that gentleman.

In this situation he embarked on board the *Warren* Indiaman in March 1758; but, being detained by adverse winds till an election of fresh Directors took place, they reversed, with what justice and liberality will be readily determined, the whole proceedings of the former Court, and Mr. Holwell was returned to his previous situation as seventh in council. However, on his arrival in Bengal, he found himself, by the departure of some senior members of the council, fourth in rank; and in 1759, from a similar removal, he became second; when Colonel Clive resigned the government to him. We shall not enlarge on the conduct of his administration, which was most honourable; nor the benefits that the Company derived from it, which were many; as they are displayed at large, with equal truth and modesty, in the *India Tracts* which have been already mentioned.

At the close of the year 1760 he was superseded by Mr. Vanittatt; in the February following, he resigned all employment in the Company's service, and on the succeeding month embarked for England in a most wretched state of health, which required upwards of twelve months residence and care in this country to re-establish. Tired of the bustle of public life, he now made his election in
favour

favour of retirement and tranquillity, being possessed of an ample and independent fortune, acquired by those means which, being sanctioned by the purest integrity, were calculated to heighten his respectable enjoyment of it.

Governor Holwell did not receive those returns from the East India Company to which it would appear he was entitled, by his long and meritorious services. After abolishing six farms which disgraced their Government, he raised the revenue of their Zemindary to a clear advance of between eleven and twelve thousand pounds per annum, without the smallest degree of oppression to their tenants. He paid into the public treasury twelve thousand five hundred pounds, which the most punctilious integrity alone could have prevented him from adding to his own private fortune. He also recovered, from frauds practised on the Company, an additional sum of between forty and fifty thousand pounds; and was chiefly instrumental in procuring the immense acquisition of the Pergunnahs, after he had been superseded in the government. Nor did he suffer any resentment against the interested cabals of the Directors to operate in checking the progress of his endeavours to promote the interests of the Company at large, in which he continued to employ his superior experience to the last moment of his residence in India. Nor should it be forgotten, that he was the first European who studied the Hindû antiquities; and although he was unavoidably led into many errors concerning them, from his being totally unacquainted with the Sanscrét language, he must be allowed the merit of having pointed out the path, which has finally conducted others to those repositories of learning and science*.

In the year 1764 he published his *India Tracts*, containing, 1st, An address to the proprietors of East India stock, setting forth the unavoidable necessity of, and real motives to, the revolution in Bengal in 1760.—2d, A refutation of a letter from certain Gentlemen in the Council at Bengal to the Honourable the Secret Committee.—3d, Important facts regarding the East India Company's affairs in Bengal, from the year 1752 to 1760, with copies of several very interesting letters.—4th, A

narrative of the deplorable death of the English gentlemen who were suffocated in the black hole in Fort William, at Calcutta, June 1756.—5th, A Defence of Mr. Vansittart's conduct.

It is well known, that by the capture of Calcutta, in 1756, Governor Holwell lost many curious Hindû manuscripts, and among them two copies of the *Sastras*, or book of divine authority, written in the common Hindûee language, for which the Commissioners of restitution allowed him two thousand Madras rupees: he also lost a translation of a considerable part of that work, on which he had employed eighteen months. However, during his residence in Bengal, after he was removed from the government, he resumed his researches with some success; and, having recovered some manuscripts by an unforeseen and extraordinary event, he was enabled, in August 1765, to publish the first part of his interesting historical events, relative to the provinces of Bengal, and the empire of Hindustân. In November 1766, and August 1771, he published the second and third parts of the same work. To these he added, an account of the manner of inoculating for the small-pox in India, with observations on the medical practice and mode of treating that disease in the East.

Such is the history of this amiable, excellent, and honourable man, who, after an active and useful course of thirty years employed in various and important duties, was permitted, for a still longer period, to continue in the exercise of private virtue, and the enjoyment of dignified repose. His mind was stored with general knowledge; his understanding was at once sagacious and comprehensive; while his imagination gave a lively and pleasing colour to all he knew, and every thing he said: a taste for elegant literature, and the possession of elegant accomplishment, completed his intellectual qualifications. There was a superior urbanity in his manners, which did not proceed more from the habits of his life, than the benevolence of his heart: so that, while his demeanor assimilated him to the highest station, it rendered him eminently pleasing to every subordinate rank of social life. In short, Nature had written Gentleman with so fair an hand in every lineament of his

* Mr. Wilkins was the first European who acquired a knowledge of the Sanscrét language; and is consequently intitled to the high praise of having first opened the rich mine of Hindû literature.

countenance, that it infused into all he did the graceful decorum of that character. His honour riches could not corrupt; his temper the world did not four; his benevolence age had not contracted. At the advanced period of fourscore and eight years, his nature was still generous, humane, and indulgent: while a lively spirit and incomparable pleasantry, which served to illuminate rather than invade the dignity of his age, continued to cheer himself, and delight all around him, to the close of his venerable life.

Such was the character of Governor Holwell, and this faithful delineation of it is a tribute which affection pays to friendship and to truth.

After a few hours indisposition, on Monday the 5th of November 1798, he sunk quietly and calmly into the repose of death.

Placidaque ibi demum morte quievit.

He was twice married; and of his family, three of his children alone survived him — Lieutenant-Colonel James Holwell, of Southborough, in the county of Kent; Mrs. Birch, the wife of William Birch, Esq.; and Mrs. Swinney, relict of the late Doctor Swinney.

To the preceding account we shall add the following particulars, which are omitted in it.

Mr. Holwell caused to be erected at Calcutta a monument to the memory of the sufferers in the Black Hole prison, on which were the following inscriptions:

On the Front of the Monument.

“To the memory of Edward Eyre, William Baillie, Esqrs. the Rev. Jervas Bellamy, Messrs. Jenks, Reeveley, Law, Coates, Nalicourt, Jebb, Torriano, E. Page, S. Page, Grubb, Street, Harod, P. Johnstone, Ballard, N. Drake, Carse, Knapton, Gosling, Dod, Dalrymple, Captains Clayton, Buchanan, Witherington, Lieutenants Bishop, Hays, Blagg, Simpson, J. Bellamy, Ensigns Paccard, Scott, Haltings, C. Wedderburn, Dumbleton, Sea Captains Hunt, Osburn, Purnell, Messrs. Carey, Leech, Stevenson, Guy, Porter, Parker, Caulker, Bendol, Atkinson, who, with sundry other inhabitants, military, and militia, to the number of 123 persons, were, by the tyrannic violence of Surajud Dowla, Suba of Bengal, suffocated in the Black

Hole prison of Fort William in the night of the 20th day of June 1756, and promiscuously thrown the succeeding morning into the ditch of the ravelin of this place. This monument is erected by their surviving fellow sufferer J. Z. HOLWELL.”

On the Reverse of the Monument.

“This horrid act of violence was as amply as deservedly revenged on Surajud Dowla, by his Majesty’s arms, under the conduct of Vice Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive, 1757.”

Mr. Holwell, by his long residence in the East Indies, had acquired a favourable opinion of some of the doctrines of the Gentoo religion. The third part of his interesting Historical Events being taken up with disquisitions on the angelic fall, and the doctrine of the Metempsychosis; the one the crime, the other the punishment. In this dissertation he combats his opponents with great vigour, and maintains, “That the souls or spirits of every human or other organized mortal body, inhabiting this globe and all the regions of the material universe, are precisely the remainder of the unpurified angels, who fell from their obedience in heaven, and that still stand out in contempt of their creator;” and this doctrine he continued to assert many years afterwards in “Dissertations on the Origin, Nature, and Pursuits of Intelligent Beings; and on Divine Providence, Religion, and Religious Worship: in the course of which, the honour and dignity of the Supreme Being is vindicated from the absurd if not impious supposition, that by a particular or partial Providence he interferes, influences, and directs the thoughts and determinations of individuals, and the political government, changes, and events of states and kingdoms. To which is added, a necessary and most equitable suggestion and plan for the relief of the present exigencies of the state, the burdens of the people, and a more honourable mode for supporting the Clergy. Also an essential sketch for a more rational form of worship, and a new liturgy,” 8vo. 1786. (Reviewed in our Magazine for March 1787, Vol. XI. p. 165.) He was also the author of “A New Experiment for Prevention of Crimes, addressed to the serious consideration of the Legislatures of Great Britain and Ireland,” 8vo. 1786.

THOUGHTS ON SOLITUDE.

THERE is scarce any thing of which Philosophers, Moralists, Divines, and Poets, have spoken with more rapture, than the advantages and pleasures of Solitude; nor is there any doctrine which their hearers receive with more complacency: yet no man but would shudder at the thoughts of sentence being passed on him to be for ever banished from all human intercourse. He is naturally a social creature: the affection was implanted in him for the best of purposes by an all-wise Creator, for of all others he stands most in need of the assistance of his species. "As the members of the human body (says a certain ancient Philosopher) are fitted for the mutual service and advantage of each other, and of the whole body, so it is with mankind; and he who retires from the world, to live the life of a recluse, acts as unnaturally as if the limbs were to endeavour to detach themselves from one another, and refuse to perform their office."—What is the reason then, it may be asked, why a doctrine so repugnant to human nature, so contrary to its dictates of morality and religion, should be so universally applauded?—The answer may be briefly returned in the following words: It is because Man is a proud, a vain, a fickle, and a peevish animal.

The pleasures and advantages of society, like those of good health, because they are habituals, lose their zest; and it is not till after we have been for some time deprived of them that they sensibly affect us; but to the accidental though slight inconvenience attendant on our intercourse with each other, we are tremblingly alive.

As man is a *proud* animal, he looks down upon his inferiors with contempt; he views his equals with hatred; he looks up to his superiors with indignation. He cannot endure that the first will not bear his contempt with patience, that the second will dispute his fancied authority, and the third refuse to treat him on the footing of an equal: he despises all men in his heart, and therefore would gladly, if possible, fly from them to some state where he might enjoy unmolested the dream of his own imaginary grandeur. Yet place him in his own beloved solitude, and that pride which now makes him sigh for it, could in no situation be more severely mortified;

for having neither equal nor superior with whom he could contend, the passion would be starved for want of food, and he would be continually haunted with the trembling idea, that he was now no more thought of in the world; nor could, as the French express it, *faire le personnage* in the presence of any, except perhaps one or two passive dependants whom necessity had forced along with him, and for whom he would in a short time entertain too great a contempt to receive any pleasure from the thought, that he was still looked on by them as a man of importance.

As man is a *vain* animal, he is apt to over-rate his own abilities and powers, and to forget his weaknesses.—Solitude has been often said to be, and undoubtedly it is, in some measure favourable to great and noble pursuits: a man is then at leisure to employ his mind in the most sublime contemplation of religion and morality; to trace science through her most intricate mazes; or feast the soul with the most glowing pictures of imagination and all the delicacies of a refined taste.

Of these attainments all would willingly be thought capable; all would desire to have it imagined they could enjoy them with natural pleasure; but unluckily, such is not the lot of humanity; nor if it were, is a recluse life proper for succeeding in these pursuits. In solitude the mind naturally falls into a state of languor; and, unless relaxed by the pleasures of society, unless spurred on by emulation, its powers are gradually impaired. In such a state the religious man will sink in the gloom of superstition, or be lost in the reveries of enthusiasm; the philosopher, instead of the discovery of truth, degenerates into a retailer of ridiculous paradoxes; the man of taste into a collector of nicknacks; and the man of imagination either sink into a *childish weakness*, or rise to frenzy.

As a man is a *fickle* animal he is fond of varying his way of life, and charmed in idea with a fancied situation; because it is new, he thinks that he should never be tired with it. Most people are more in society than alone: solitude, therefore, generally brings with it the pleasures of novelty; hence are they loud in its praises; but they do not consider, that the same levity of temper which now makes them court it, would soon

make them eagerly fly from it. The pursuits and pleasures of a man of solitude are confined within a very narrow sphere, and have in them very little variety: he walks out to view the same prospect till it becomes indifferent to him; he sits by the same stream till he hears not its murmurs; he walks thro' the same garden till the flowers lose their bloom; he strays through the same grove till the trees lose their verdure, and the birds their harmony; he reads the same authors till they are divested of their spirit; he looks at the same pictures till their colours fade, and the expression vanishes; and he hastens back to that world he has before quitted with satiety; or, if that be impossible, repines at fate for dooming him to a tasteless round of dull insipidity.

The *peccabundus* so natural to mankind is another reason for the excessive praises they bestow on a life of solitude. Their impatience being continually whetted by the little rubs and accidents of life, which are more frequently the effects of their own folly and imprudence than the malice or knavery of their neighbours, gives them a disgust to their fellow creatures, and embitters every pleasure they might enjoy. Such persons frequently retire to solitude in a *pet* not only against the world but themselves: and far be it from any man to remonstrate against their proceedings; they are the plagues of society, and it is but just that they should rid it of them, and become only their own tormentors: for their acrimonious temper, having no other prey, will corrode itself; and, like Milton's Sin, they will be continually surrounded by a cry of barking hell-hounds of their own production, which will incessantly gnaw their entrails.

Thus I have endeavoured to sketch out the various motives which induce men to be so lavish in their praises of a state incompatible with our nature, as it cuts off all the social affections, and centres a man entirely in himself; incompatible with virtue, as it renders him incapable of performing almost any duty in life; for, of all the cardinal virtues, it leaves only the exercise of temperance, and consequently is inconsistent with religion, which never can be separated from virtue; and incompatible with happiness, as it cuts off the source of every enjoyment, and forms a continued spring of anxieties and troubles, to which no other state of life is subject.

I cannot better conclude this essay,

than with an account of a conversation between a Prelate of our Church and a Carthusian Monk, near Vienna, as I find it related in a late book of Travels:

“His Lordship having taken a walk one day to the top of a mountain, a few miles from the City of Vienna, he heard a bell ring at some little distance, and, directing his way by the sound, he came to a Convent of Chartreux, in a pleasant situation, just under the brow of the hill. One of the Monks conducted him to his cell, and shewed him his garden, from which there was a delightful prospect of the country below; the declivities of the rugged mountain were covered with trees to the very bottom; in the blue skirts of the horizon was a long range of very distant hills; and the country lying between a vast plain richly cultivated, with the Danube winding through it in three streams, as far as the eye could follow it. Charmed with the situation which afforded such an uncommon view, he expressed himself in terms of the highest admiration to the Carthusian who attended him, affirming that the eye could never be weary of beholding such a sight.—Sir (said he), this may be very fine to you, but it is insipid to me, who have no enjoyment of it. Do not mistake me, as if I were a libertine in my heart, and wanted to return to the pleasures of the world: no, I am a serious man, but out of society the mind stagnates, and becomes indifferent to every thing; and whatever the faculties may be, they lose their vigour and grow useless. I have a disposition to be delighted with all works of art and ingenuity, and am naturally fond of every study. Sometimes I wander upon the mountain and gather plants, of which there is a great variety, both scarce and curious: I wish to understand them, and to know their uses, but having no books to instruct me, and no person at hand to show them, I throw them away again. I work at mechanics, and have all the implements proper for turning; but having nobody of the like mind, I neglect what I have made, and grow sick of my amusement. I love reading, but I have no books, nor am allowed any but a few polemical works of the schoolmen in my cell, which afford me little information, and have long since wearied out my attention. I find my reason forsaking me at times, and know that I shall soon lose it entirely. The case is the same with most of my brethren who rarely preserve their faculties to sixty years of age. When we miss a brother,

brother, our Prior tells us he is gone to some neighbouring convent, and we never see him more.

Such was the description given by this Monk of a life of solitude, and such will it always be found by those who retire to lead a sequestered life. Let it not be imagined that I would therefore recommend being continually plunged in the hurry and bustle of the world, or in scenes of dissipation and noise: the really pru-

dent man will just take enough of the pleasures of retirement, to return with vigour to the duties of active life, and enjoy the pleasures of society, till he acquires a new relish for those of solitude; no truth being more manifest, than that though man be a rational being, he yet was designed for action, not to waste his time in meditation: and he that will not exert himself in being useful to others, will soon become a burthen to himself.

DR. MARK HILDESLEY.

LETTER V.

Bishop's Court, Oct. 2, 1758.

THIS brings my worthy friend and brother H—— intelligence of my being safe arrived in the Land of Man, after having traversed that of my native country to the amount of a thousand miles and upward, and, though not in quite so little as a thousand hours, were dispatched in so short a time, as to appear upon a retrospect like a dream. The pleasure of seeing my friends was so transient, and all my movements from place to place so frequent and various, that I could not well be sure, sometimes, where I had or had not been. I was willing, if possible, to shew my respects to each and every one I had reason to believe would be glad to see me; but little thought, when I set out, I should be so cramp't for time, as to be able only to spend a few hours with some of my best beloved; at L—— parsonage in particular. And really, had I not been there the day I was, as the necessity of my times and appointments grew more and more pressing as I advanced northward, I don't know whether I might not have found myself at Doncaster before I had discovered my unfortunate slips.

So many being out of London at different distances and countries, occasioned me much retrograde motion: and after all my care and resolution to miss none, yet, in the whirl of my circuit, some, I find now, have escap'd me; and, amongst others, my good friend and late pupil Mr. Hildesden, whom I as much purpos'd and depended on waiting upon as I did of seeing England at all; but somehow so it was, that we knew not, I suppose, till 'twas too late, where to find each other. Possibly we might be very near in London; but I could not learn of any body. I called at Mr. Brom-

field's in Chancery-lane; where I had only a short answer—there was no such person there; by which I understood he was moved. So that train of intelligence dropp'd, and I was soon in other distant parts: and the day before I was on my return, and routes all fixed, and particularly for my being at Aukland, I by great chance heard my friend was at Harden, where, by the stay I made with you, and my making three more visits besides on that day, you may be able to pronounce for me my incapacity to return so far back as Harden. And yet how far I may have credit now I'm a foreigner, I can't say; but I regret it sensibly, to think I did not, could not, get a sight of my foster son and his consort. Hitchin, you must think, would have some hold of me, and yet I scarce set down in above three or four houses; and in Bedfordshire, always on the wheel. When a man quits his country, he may e'en as well keep out once for all; since the greatest part of a summer won't suffice to give every friend a look, or much more than a look on any: and has produced the compliment from those I even staid longest with, that they "wished they had not seen me." So great a rarity is an Anglo-Manks man. I should have come sooner in the spring, say some—or staid longer, say others—or not have left England at all, say a third. To the first, my circuit for confirmation detained me—to the second, Michaelmas winds make the sea-road rugged—to the third, the lot is cast into the lap, but the disposal is, &c. Upon the whole, I should scarce have come when I did, but for setting my worthy pupil Mr. Heywood safe in his friend's hands, and fixing him in those of a better tutor: otherwise but for that particular occasion, I don't know

but I should from year to year *have postponed my visit to mother country*; but still with intention of doing it some time. But whatever my partial friends may wish or say, I am far from the most distant thought or expectation of another sort of recall:—I have as much as my shoulders can carry in this small diocese; and consequently no sort of desire to have 'em burthened with a far greater weight, beyond my strength either of body or mind. I never was my own carver, and my friends will do me great injustice, if they think *my ambition ever aspired to what I have*: it was an offer so circumstanced in many respects not necessary to recite, at which I neither rejoiced nor spurned; but accepted with all due deference and gratitude to my recommending patron: and is such a sort of promotion, as allows me the satisfaction to think none of my more deserving brethren grudge or envy me for.

The sum of my wishes and prayers are now confined to that for health and ability to discharge the duties of my station; and if I sometimes *am favoured with bearing from my friends in England*, I can truly say, *Excepto quod non simul, cætera lætus*. I hope you have had a fine harvest, as we have here: I finished but yesterday, and all well in. *Our bearing harvest also has been prosperous*, and now near upon a close. Pray what sort of land best suits *S. Foin*? I have a mind to try it here. I can't see why it mayn't do as well as Clover. I can't prevail on the people in general here, to have much regard to *Turnips*: *Potatoes* is every thing. And pray, Brother Farmer, *isn't a gig a very useful implement* in dressing grain? they do it here chiefly by five and wind, sub dio. My Governess is not a little proud of her fourteen calves she has bred.

I presume now and then to put in a word to my steward; but he is soon given to understand (but which he would as soon be able to find out of himself), that "the Bishop knows little of the matter." Isn't grain like to be very cheap this year in England? Wheat here is at 4s. and barley at 3s. per bushel; I mean that is the price I sell at—And so much for the farmer. How does Mrs. H—— like it? I answer, just about as well as I do. However, now we are in, we may as well proceed. At least I know who must; or *the table at Bishop's Court will be ill provided*.

I heartily wish you both the continuance of the fine *quæ non* of all earthly blessings, *a good state of health*; which it gave me sensible pleasure to see you possessed of. I am very anxious for *poor Mr. Ibell*: pray, when you send your own inquiries, will you do me the favour to add mine, with due compliments to him and the ladies.

Do me justice at *Offly-place*, with thanks for the honour of Lady Salisbury's card, lest it escaped me when I had the pleasure of waiting on her. *Mr. Barrington and Lady* also command my respects. And pray tell *Mr. Poyntz* how much I think myself obliged to him for the honour he did me to alight at Mrs. Flack, to give a late very unworthy neighbour of his his hand. It really vexed and concerned me to think I had not half a day at command to pay him my sincere respects. Excuse and *accept candidly* this long unentertaining scrawl; and believe me, with my wife's hearty tenders of affectionate regard, dear Mr. and Mrs. H——'s faithful and obliged friend,

M. S. MANN.

DAINES BARRINGTON, ESQ.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

WE have already had occasion to observe, that the present times (and the same observation might be extended to preceding ones) can furnish no instance of one family producing men who have distinguished themselves in such various employments in any degree equal to that which claims the honour of ranking the Gentleman, now under our consideration, as one of its number.

MR. BARRINGTON is the fourth son of the first Lord Barrington, and was educated at a private school in the neighbourhood of Hoxton, where he had the celebrated traveller Mr. Bruce for his schoolfellow. He afterwards went to Oxford, at which University, in the year 1746, some of his earliest writings are dated*. We do not find that he took any degree at Oxford. From the

* See his Miscellanies, p. 431.

University he removed to the Inner Temple, and was called to the Bar. On the 24th of May 1751, he was appointed Marshall of the High Court of Admiralty in England, which he resigned in July 1753 on being named Secretary to Greenwich Hospital. In March 1763 he was appointed Recorder of Bristol, on the resignation of Sir Michael Foster; but this office he held but a short time. In 1764 he was promoted to the dignity of a Judge of Caernarvonshire, Anglesea, and Merionethshire, which he exchanged in 1778 for the Chief Justiceship of Chester, Montgomery, Flint, and Denbighshire. This last preferment he held until the year 1788, when, feeling the duties of the office no longer agreeable to him to execute, he resigned his post in the most honourable manner, without any pension or stipulation whatever.

It has been the failing of most Lawyers to suffer the practice of the profession to swallow up every other liberal pursuit, and to obliterate every trace of polite literature. This observation will not, however, apply to Mr. Barrington, who appears, from his writings, to have continued his attention to literature from the time of his residence at Oxford in 1746 until within a few years of his death. In 1766 he published his "Observations on the Statutes, chiefly the most ancient, from Magna Charta to the 21st of James the First, Chap. XXVII. with an Appendix; being a Proposal for new modelling the Statutes:" 4to. a work of great learning, utility, and entertainment; the Fourth Edition of which, considerably enlarged, was published in 1775. A Fifth Edition has been printed since. In 1767 he published "The Naturalist's Calendar;" and, in 1770, became the Editor of "The History of the Gwedir Family; by Sir John Wynne," 8vo. In 1773 he translated and published "King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon Version of Orosius," 8vo. In 1775 and 1776 he published some Tracts on the Possibility of a North-west Passage. In 1781 he printed in 4to. his Miscellanies; containing his Tracts on the North-west Passage; several Tracts on

Natural History, on the Linnean System; Accounts of Young Mozart, Charles and Samuel Wesley, Young Crotch, and Lord Mornington; on the Deluge in the Time of Noah; the History of the Gwedir Family; Letter on the English and French Writers; Dialogue on antient Tragedies; Othello's Voyage illustrated; and a Journal of a Spanish Voyage in 1775. To raise the desponding spirits of the nation, Mr. Barrington in 1782 published in 4to. "Proofs that Great Britain was successful against each of her numerous enemies before the late victory of Sir George Brydges Rodney."

Mr. Barrington was a Member of the Royal and Antiquary Societies, and Vice-President of the latter. The Transactions of both these Societies bear testimony to his attention to science and antiquity. Many papers on various subjects have been published by him. Among others our readers will recollect his Treatise on Gardening in England, and Archery*; and his Defence of the Authenticity† of Bruce's Travels, which have already appeared in our Magazine.

A few years since Mr. Barrington was seized with a paralytic affection, which continued to gain ground on him, and disqualified him from attending to either business or literature. He continued, however, to reside in his chambers in the King's Bench walks, and received the visits of his friends until within a few days of his death, which happened the 14th March 1800.

His remains were interred in the vault of the Temple Church; the funeral service was performed by the Rev. Dr. Rennell, Master of the Temple; the pall bearers were Sir Pepper Arden, Sir William Scott, Mr. Graham, Mr. Popham, Sir William Wynne, Sir John Mitford, Mr. Graves, and Mr. Champion; his nephew, Colonel Price (son of his elder sister by Robert Price, Esq. of Hereford) chief mourner; other mourners—Mr. Stanley, Mr. Aldeney, Mr. Wynne, and Mr. Lafcelles, brother benchers and particular friends.

* See Vol. VIII. p. 66. 97. 177. 257.

† Vol. IX. p. 252.

ACCOUNT
OF
THE IMPROVEMENTS ON HIS MAJESTY'S FARM,
IN THE GREEN PARK AT WINDSOR,

BY NATHANIEL KENT,

*In a Letter to the Secretary of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts,
Manufactures, and Commerce.*

SIR,

UPON mentioning to you some time since, that there had been some practices in Husbandry, on his Majesty's Farms under my superintendance in Windsor Great Park, which I conceived were not generally known; and upon your giving me reason to think the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. from its laudable desire to communicate to the public every thing that promises advantage to it, would not be unwilling to allow me a few pages in its next publication; and being indulged with his Majesty's gracious permission to state any matter that I may discretionally judge proper to communicate; I am induced to lay before you a few particulars, which some Gentlemen and Farmers, under similar circumstances, may perhaps think deserving notice.

But before I enter upon any particular description of what I have to offer, it will not, perhaps, be uninteresting to the Society to know the grounds upon which his Majesty's large system of Agriculture has been founded.

In the year 1791 the Great Park at Windsor, about 4000 acres, fell into his Majesty's possession. It might truly be called a rough jewel. The whole, as a natural object, was grand and beautiful, of a forest appearance; but the parts were crowded and indistinct. The soil was various, some parts clay and loam, and some sharp gravel or poor sand; a great part of the former was covered with rushes and mole-hills, and the latter with fern and moss.

About 1000 acres of the lightest part were separated from the rest at one extremity, and formed what is called the Norfolk Farm: about 400 acres more, at the other extremity, of a good loamy soil, were separated, and called the Flemish Farm, both being named from the nature of the husbandry meant to be adopted upon them.

The rest (about 2,400 acres) remains still in Plantations and Park; and though so much reduced, yet, from the improvements which have been made upon it, is

now capable of carrying more stock than the whole 4000 acres did before. All the unfound wet parts have been drained by the Essex mode, so as to be rendered firm, and productive of an improved herbage. The mole hills have been levelled, chiefly by dragging, and the coarse and mossy parts fined by repeated harrowing and rolling (being one of the first improvements upon Park Land of this description); besides which, a variety of beauty has been laid open, by clearing the valleys and low parts, to give a bolder effect to the woody scenes upon the higher ground; and by making judicious openings, so as to break strait lines, and separate parts that were in some places too heavy and samely: so that the same extent of land has now not only a much larger appearance, but exhibits a much greater variety of ground. The truth of this, every impartial person, who knew the place before his Majesty caused these improvements to be made, must allow. I have only to add, that though prejudice may have taken up an idea that there has been too great a sacrifice of timber in effecting these improvements, truth will deny it. There has not been a tree taken down, but what was either in decay, or removed either to give room for the growth of others, or to set them off to greater advantage in picturesque appearance.

I come now to the object in view, as before hinted, which is to state the motives which I am inclined to think induced his Majesty to adopt the farming system upon so large a scale, and next to shew the result.—These I conceive were chiefly to create useful labour for the industrious poor in the neighbourhood, and for trying experiments in Agriculture, to excite imitation where success might encourage it.

The Norfolk Farm borders on that extensive waste called Bashot-heath, hitherto considered too barren for cultivation, though large tracts of a similar quality have been long since rendered useful to the community in the south-west
part

part of Norfolk. Arable land of this description is generally managed there under a five-course shift; first, wheat; second, turneps; third, barley with seeds, which continue laid two years. But as the seeds turn to very little account after the first year, his Majesty's, which though a five-course shift likewise, of one hundred acres in a shift, is upon a much improved course of cropping; as thus—first, wheat or rye; second, the irregular shift; third, turneps; fourth, barley or oats; fifth, clover.—The irregular shift, which is of great use on a light land farm, may perhaps want a little explanation. It is meant to be partly productive, and partly preparative. Forty acres of it are sown with vetches, to be fed off; forty are sown the latter end of August with rye, for early feed the next spring for the ewes and lambs; the remaining twenty acres are planted with potatoes, and the whole comes round for turneps the next year.

From the advantage of running sheep in the Park, this Farm has been brought surprisingly forward, considering the short time it has been cultivated; and a great part of it, which produced nothing but heath and moss, and would have been dear at five shillings an acre to rent, now produces crops worth more than the original fee-simple of the land.

Brevity checks me from going farther into a general description; but the following particulars may deserve notice.

The comparative advantages of the labour of Horses and Oxen have been for some time under the consideration of the public. His Majesty has unquestionably tried the latter upon a larger scale than any other person, as he does not work less than one hundred and eighty Oxen upon his different farms, parks, and gardens, and has found them to answer to well, that there is not now a horse kept.—Upon the two Farms and the Great Park, two hundred are kept, including those coming on and going off. Forty are bought in every year, rising three years, and are kept as succession oxen in the Park; one hundred and twenty are under work; and forty every year are fatted off, rising seven years.

The working oxen are mostly divided into teams of six, and one of the number is every day rested, so that no ox works more than five days out of the seven.—This day of ease in every week, besides Sunday, is of great advantage to the animal, as he is found to do better with

ordinary keep and moderate labour, than he would do with high keep and harder labour. In short, this is the first secret to learn concerning him; for an ox will not admit of being kept in condition like a horse, artificially, by proportionate food to proportionate labour.

These oxen are never allowed any corn, as it would prevent their fattening so kindly afterwards. Their food in summer is only a few vetches, by way of a bait, and the run of coarse meadows, or what are called leafows, being rough woody pastures. In winter they have nothing but cut food, consisting of two thirds hay, and one third wheat-straw; and the quantity they eat in twenty-four hours is about twenty-four pounds of hay and twelve of straw: and on the days of rest, they range as they like in the straw-yards; for it is to be observed, that they are not confined to hot stables, but have open sheds, under which they eat their cut provender, and are generally left to their choice to go in and out. Under this management, as four oxen generally plough an acre a day, and do other work in proportion, there can be no doubt but their advantage is very great over horses, and the result to the public highly beneficial.

The oxen which are brought on in succession, run the first summer in the Park, and in the leafows and temporary straw-yards in the winter; by which temporary straw-yards, I would have it understood, that they are made in different places, so that the manure which they make may be as near to the spot where it is wanted as possible.

The forty oxen which go off are summered in the best pasture, and finished with turneps the ensuing winter.—The usual way has been to draw the turneps, and to give them either stalled or in cribs placed in the yard, with plenty of straw to browse and lie upon: but last winter an experiment was tried, which answered extremely well, and will be again repeated next winter: this was, penning the oxen by day upon the turnep-land, in the manner that sheep are penned, with this only difference, that the turneps were thrown up into cribs, instead of being left to be trodden into the ground: and in the nights they were driven into a yard, with a temporary shed well littered with rushes, fern, and leaves, and turneps and barley-straw given to them in cribs. They thrived very fast, and every one of them made at least eight loads

loads of good muck in the night-yard, besides the benefit done in treading and dunging on the land in the day-time, which was very great, the soil being very light.—The result of the Ox system is, that charging the ox for his agistment the first year, for the value of the grass and turneps the last year, and putting what he has in three intermediate years as an equivalent for his labour, after every allowance for risk, each ox will pay at least twenty per cent. profit.—In what instance does a horse produce so much?

I do not allow that the ox can be used on all soils; upon a very stony soil he cannot: nor can the horse in all places be wholly excluded from husbandry; but every occupier of a large farm may at least use some oxen to very great advantage. They are all worked at Windsor in collars, as their step is found to be much more free than when coupled together with yokes; and they are found to do their work with much greater ease in collars than in yokes, which ought every where to be exploded.

The different kinds of oxen are in some measure suited to the soil.—Upon the Norfolk Farm, which is a light soil, the Devonshire sort are used; upon the Flemish Farm, where the soil is strong and heavy, the Herefordshire; and in the Park, where the business is carting, harrowing, and rolling, the Glamorganshire.—They are all excellent in their different stations.

It may not be improper to mention a very simple method which has been discovered, of first training them to the collar, which is nothing more than putting a broad strap round their necks, and fastening one end of a cord to it, and the other to a large log of wood, and letting the ox draw it about as he feeds in his pasture, for three or four days, before he is put into harness, by which means he is very much brought forward in docility.

I have before observed, that twenty per cent. may be considered as the average profit of an ox; stating them to be bought in at 10*l.* and allowing them to sell for 25*l.* taking off 10*l.* for the two years they are not worked; but last year, beans being of very little value, they were kept longer than usual, by being stall fed with bean-meal, which answered very well, as they were brought to an average of nearly 30*l.*; and one of them, a Glamorganshire ox, originally bought for 8*l.* and, from his compact round

make, always called the Little Ox, thrived to such a surprising degree, that he became too fat to be able to travel to Smithfield, and was therefore sold to Mr. Charlwood, a neighbouring butcher, for 47*l.*

Next to the advantage obtained from oxen, as much benefit as possible has been endeavoured to be derived from sheep, by means of the fold.—Two ewe flocks are kept, of four hundred each: the soil being light and dry, admits of winter-folding (except when the weather is wet) upon the young clover;—a practice much to be recommended, as it is productive of a great crop of clover, and prepares the land the ensuing autumn for a crop of wheat, without any further assistance. Another excellent practice is folding upon light land, in dry weather, immediately upon the sowing of the wheat, which may be put forward, or kept back, a fortnight or three weeks on that account; and it is not amiss to have the fold rather large, and to give the sheep a turn or two round the fold in a morning before they are let out, to tread and settle the land, which does a great deal of good, over and above their dung.

A third method of folding has been found to answer almost beyond description. This was first tried in the winter of 1793; but from an idea of the shepherd, that it injured the sheep, has been since disused: but as there is good reason to believe that there was no just ground for such an opinion, it is meant to be revived next winter.

A dry sheltered spot is selected, and sods of maiden earth, a foot deep, are laid over the space of a very large fold. It is then bedded thinly with rushes, leaves of trees, fern, moss, short straw, or stubble; and in hard or wet weather, the flock, instead of being penned upon the clover in the open fields, is put into this warmer fold, where the usual quantity of hay is given to them in racks; and every night they are so penned, the fold is fresh littered. When this has been continued, at intervals, during the winter, a layer of lime, chalk, rubble, or ashes, six inches thick, is spread over the whole surface—and when it has heated together, about the month of April, the whole is turned up, and mixed together, and makes the very best manure that can be used for turneps.

I have been particular in describing these methods of folding, as they are not common in any place, and in others entirely unknown, and to Gentlemen who have

have marks and large plantations which afford abundance of leaves, this hint may be the more deserving attention.

Upon the Norfolk Farm, the land not having been yet marled or clayed, the clover is apt sometimes to fail, which is also the case elsewhere, upon the same sort of land. When this happens, his Majesty does what every other person in a similar situation should do; instead of letting the ground remain unproductive, the next year it is sowed with vetches, which are nearly as valuable as the clover, and wheat always grows remarkably kind after them.

As to implements, the Norfolk plough is chiefly what is used; and upon a light soil, it is certainly preferable to any other. It ploughs a cleaner furrow, by completely moving the whole body of earth, and inverts it much better than any other plough; and to establish its superiority over the common ploughs of the neighbourhood, I need only add, that from its construction it is nearly the draught of an ox easier. There is likewise a Norfolk harrow, very useful for harrowing what are called brush turneps, or any other turneps, preparatory to their being hoed.—I must be allowed, likewise, to mention the drill-roller, which consists of cast-iron rings, made at the Norwich Foundery, and slipt on upon a round piece of wood, as an axle-tree. This is one of the best things that has ever been introduced, for the preparation of the land for any sort of corn, where the soil will admit of its being used. By the corn being so well deposited, it takes better root, and at least one fourth of the quantity usually sown may be saved.

The Flemish Farm, which I have before mentioned, was so named from an intention, at first, of carrying on a system of husbandry similar to that practised in Flanders, which consists of an alternate crop for man and beast; but the soil being strong and cohesive, upon trial, it has been found to answer best under a four-course shift, more like some parts of Gloucestershire; as thus—first year, wheat; second, cabbage or clover; third, oats; fourth, beans.—The quantity of arable land on this Farm is one hundred and sixty acres, or forty acres in a shift. There are two things observed upon this Farm, which may be worth notice:—The first is the practice which has for these two years past been adopted, by raking off the tops of the beans just as the blossom is set; this not only improves

the quality, but increases the quantity, and causes them to ripen sooner, which is a considerable advantage, by giving time to get the succeeding crop of wheat in perhaps a fortnight earlier. The other is, that of sowing clover early in the spring, among twenty acres or one half of the wheat, and bush-harrowing and rolling it in. This has produced a very fair crop of clover the next year; and the other half, after the wheat, is winter and spring fallowed, and planted with cabbage. There is a double advantage resulting from this; that one half of this shift, so managed, becomes a summer crop, and the other half a winter crop; and by observing the next year to change the parts, by sowing the clover where the cabbage was before, the clover and cabbage do not come round upon the same ground but one in eight years.

Cabbage has been tried several years, but his Majesty's husbandmen never got into the right management of it till this year; but now the crop is remarkably fine.

It will not be improper to mention, that the drum-headed cabbage is the best sort; that the seed should be sown in August, the plants first set out in November, and transplanted for good in July. The next thing to be noted is their application:—they are certainly inferior to turneps for fattening, but superior in the increase of milk, either of cows or ewes, and therefore they are particularly good where there is a dairy or a breeding flock of sheep: and I trust his Majesty will, the next yearling season, try an experiment, of which I have high expectation, which is to slice or quarter the cabbage, and feed the ewes with them upon such of the meadows as want manuring, which I flatter myself will be of inestimable service to the ewes and lambs, and be the means of increasing the next year's crop of hay considerably.

The true light of viewing these improvements is to consider them as a sort of new creation to the public; for, as it is a fact not to be controverted, that the reduced number of acres in the Park, from their improved state, support as many deer and other cattle as the whole did before, the produce obtained from the Farms is all clear gain; and as the crop of wheat and rye from the 140 acres sown, upon the most moderate calculation, may be set at 3,360 bushels, and allowing six bushels to a human mouth, this gives a yearly provision in bread for

560 people; to say nothing of the fattening of forty oxen, the breed of 800 sheep, and the growth of at least 5000 bushels of oats and beans; all of which, it must be observed, goes in aid of the public market, as the work is done by oxen entirely.

As more experiments are in future made, I may perhaps trouble the Society with an account of them, as I am persuaded they cannot be registered any where else, to give them the credit, and to excite the imitation I flatter myself they may deserve: but for the present, I shall close my observations upon his Majesty's Farms with a description of his Mill, which I consider as the most benevolent thing that can be done for the Poor, and which I most earnestly recom-

mend to all Gentlemen of landed property, who have like means of doing it. A small Over-shot Mill is erected, and worked by the waste water from the lake below the Lodge, where a sufficiency of corn, two thirds wheat and one third rye, is ground, dressed, and given to all the labourers, at sixteen pence per stone of fourteen pounds, in quantities suitable to the size of their families, which is the first of all comforts to them, and a saving of at least twenty per cent. from what it would cost them to buy it from the mealmen or shopkeepers.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

NATHANIEL KENT,

Craig's Court, Oct. 30, 1798.

MR. MORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS you have inserted a long letter, written by a Dr. Willich, in refutation of the Abbé Barruel, hope you can have no objection to inserting the inclosed reply from the Abbé in your next publication, and remain, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

Edwards-street, No. 5.

ROBERT CLIFFORD.

TO DR. WILLICH.

SIR,

March 3, 1800.

I HAVE read with attention the letter, together with what you are pleased to style a Refutation, directed to me, for which I am, no doubt, indebted to your zeal for the new Idol Kant. You have published it in no less than seven Magazines or Reviews. You compliment me as a Casuist, but deny me the gift of logic, and declare me unqualified to write on philosophic subjects. That my logic bears no similitude to yours, I willingly confess, and to the public I will appeal in the cause at issue between us. For example, I accused your Idol Kant to that public, as having said that "it was melancholy to be obliged to seek, in the hopes of another world, for the end and destiny of the human species." I did accuse *the Sophister*, because, pretending that there was no means of justifying Nature, without attributing to her some end or view for the human species, bordering on perfect cosmopolitism, he says, "and of what import indeed can it be to us to extol, and exhort us to consider, the majesty and wisdom of the creation in beings deprived

of reason; if, in the superior part of the theatre, in that which contains the *great end* of all the rest, in the history of the human species, we find an eternal objection to that supreme wisdom; *if reluctantly obliged to turn our eyes from this scene, and despairing of ever seeing here a reasonable end accomplished, we are reduced to hope for it in another world.*"

Denn was hilft die herrlichkeit und weisheit der schöpfung in vernunftlosen naturreiche zu preisen, und der betrachtung zu empfehlen; wenn der theil des grossen schauplatzes der obersten weisheit, der von allem diesen den zweck enthält, die geschichte der menschlichen geschlechtes, ein unaufhörliches einwurf dagegen bleiben soll, dessen anblick uns nöthigt unsere augen von ihm mit unwillen wegzuwenden, und in dem wir verzweifeln jemals darinn eine vollendete vernünftige absicht anzutreffen, uns dahin bringt sie nur in einer andern welt zu hoffen.—KANT, tom. II. Idee zu allgemeinen Geschichte, &c. page 665.

Such, Sir, is the original text: my logic led me to conceive that its writer had published, that "it was melancholy

to be obliged to seek, in the hopes of another world, for the end and destiny of the human species." Your logic, Sir, must have whispered to you that such a doctrine was absurd. But I hope the public will judge why you advanced *that no such impious assertion was to be found in the work of Kant, or that it had been warped from an antithesis into a thesis*, when you must have been conscious that it was contained in the last proposition of the very work WHICH YOU YOURSELF QUOTE, and which you know does not contain any of his antitheses.

Is it also your superior logic that has induced you to quote texts that do not contain this proposition, while you suppress that which contains it so clearly, and then triumphantly to conclude that I attribute doctrines to *your Master* diametrically opposite to those he professes. If such be the logical talents you refuse me, I am proud of the refusal, and devoutly hope that I shall never have any pretensions to them.

A letter, written by Kant to the King of Prussia, Frederic William II. is also set forth. It is supposed to have satisfied his Prussian Majesty as to the mischievous tendency of your Master's writings. In quoting the authority of a King, what has led you, Sir, to suppress your Master's doctrines on such authorities, viz. "that on such subjects the authority of Kings is perfectly null (non est Cæsar super gramaticos," *Was ist erklärung*, tom. ii. p. 698.) Nevertheless the satisfaction which a King has expressed of the tendency of Kant's doctrines is to be quoted as law against those who will not subscribe to them.

The many proofs I could adduce, Sir, of your astonishing and convenient logic would far exceed the bounds of a letter: but, in consequence of your attack on me, I have been obliged to descend into that dark abyss, excavated by your Master, for the destruction of every social happiness; true logic, I hope to prove, has guided my footsteps. It is no longer

in translations that I have studied those doctrines you wish to impose on an English public. I am now occupied with the forming a supplement to my *Memoirs of Jacobinism*, in which it is my intention to adduce many new and important facts in support of that work, and answer briefly the various criticisms that have appeared against it.

With respect to the champions of Kant, and of his doctrines, the following is the solemn engagement I make toward the public.

TO DEMONSTRATE, That the religious doctrines of your Master are more impious than those of Robespierre,—that, should his doctrine spread, no Christian altar whatever, whether Catholic or Protestant, Anglican Lutheran or Calvinist, can subsist.

That his political doctrines are no other than those of a Syeyes, of a Brissot; in short, of the revolutionary sophisters,—that the apologists of those doctrines, denying them to be inimical to the altar and the throne, must be either dupes, or Jacobins wishing to make dupes.

Though all Germany were to rise in judgment against me, I will unmask its decrepid *Autocrate*, this self-created authority; and I hope to prove, in spite of his pretensions to philosophy, that nothing but impiety can have raised the altar, while wickedness alone can have veiled the ignorance and incapacity of the newly erected idol.

I am sorry to think, Sir, that such facts, when incontestibly demonstrated, may affect your feelings; should they trouble your rest, or hurt your prospects of fortune (as you informed me my *Memoirs* had done), you will please to remember that I had forewarned you of the consequences in my letter of the 20th Jan. last; on Kant, and on your zeal for his systems, you may throw the blame, and not on me, who wish you a better success in the school of Esculapius, than in that of your new master.

ABBE BARRUEL.

ACCOUNT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

[Concluded from Page 181.]

HE accepted the appointment with diffidence and disinterestedness, and determined to conduct himself in a manner best calculated to serve his country,

without injuring his own unimpeached character. He took the supreme command of the American army July 2, 1775. "He was received," says one of

the historians of the American War, "with that heart-felt exultation, which superior merit alone can inspire, after having, in his progress through the States, been honoured with every mark of affection and esteem which they conceived were due to the man, whom the whole continent looked up to for safety and freedom."

To detail the events of the War is the province of history, we shall therefore only observe, that during the vicissitudes of fortune, General Washington's conduct will bear every test. He was equally valiant and circumspect. His management in compelling the British troops in the first campaign to abandon Boston by a bloodless victory, is intitled to every praise. The next two years, 1776 and 1777, he had to encounter the prowess of Great Britain with very inadequate force, and foiled every attempt to subdue him. Shortly after this period a cabal sprang up, the only one that ever existed during his public life, except the contemptible invectives of that wretched man Thomas Paine, to rob him of his reputation and command; but it proved as impotent in effect, as audacious in design. In the three succeeding years the aspect of affairs in America was much altered; some of the European Powers perfidiously united themselves with the revolted Colonies, which in 1781 brought the War to a conclusion, and established the independence of the now United States.

Negotiations for peace soon after took place, which ended in 1783 in the accomplishment of the object for which the Americans took up arms. On this event General Washington resigned his commission to Congress, and again became a private citizen. He was elected a member of the Convention which framed in Philadelphia, in the summer of 1787, the present Constitution of the United States. Of this Convention he was chosen President, and with his name he has sanctioned the Constitution of his Country's choice.

When this Constitution was to be organized and put in activity by the election of proper officers, the United States with one voice called Mr. Washington to the Chair of Government. On the 30th April 1789 he was inaugurated President of the United States, in the city of New York, amidst the acclamations of thousands of spectators. In the autumn after his induction he visited the Eastern States.

Twice elected by the unanimous voice of his country to the presidential Chair, when the period for a third election arrived in September 1796, the state of the country was then such that he considered it no longer necessary for him to sacrifice his inclination to his duty, he therefore announced to his fellow citizens his determination to retire, and requested them not to consider him as a candidate for their future suffrages. Having spent forty-five years of his life in the service of his country, he consoled himself with the hope that he was now quitting for ever "the boundless field of public action, incessant trouble, and high responsibility," in which he had so long acted a principal part; but this fond hope was not realized. From March 1797 to July 1798 he lived in peace at his beloved retreat. At the latter period, "when every thing we hold dear was seriously threatened," he was again called to his country's aid, and on the 14th of December 1799 closed a life, venerable from age, respectable from services, and estimable from the practice of the social and relative duties.

His last sickness was short and painful. On Thursday the 12th of December he was abroad on one of his plantations. The day was rainy, and he took cold, which on Friday produced a violent inflammation in the throat. The following night his disease became very alarming, and he was urged to send to Alexandria for his physician. His humanity for his servants prevented it till the next morning. At eleven o'clock on Saturday his physician arrived. It was too late. The hand of death was already upon him. Though his distress was extreme, he was calm and resigned. "He informed his attendants, that his affairs were in good order; that he had made his will; and that his public business was but two days behind hand." A very short time before he died, he said to his physician, "*Doctor, What is the clock? How long am I to remain in this situation?*"—The Doctor replied, "*Not long, Sir!*" He then rejoined with the firmest countenance, "*I have no fear, Doctor, to die.*" His breathing soon grew shorter, and presently after he expired without a sigh or a groan. He was buried the 18th at Mount Vernon with great funeral pomp.

In a sketch of his life, by Dr. Jedidiah Morse, it is said, "that in his person he was tall, upright, and well made; in his manners, easy and unaffected. His eyes were

were of a bluish cast, not prominent, indicative of deep thoughtfulness, and when in action, on great occasions, remarkably lively. His features strong, manly, and commanding; his temper reserved and serious; his countenance grave, composed, and sensible. There was in his whole appearance an unusual dignity and gracefulness, which at once secured him profound respect and cordial esteem. He seemed born to command his fellow-men. In his official capacity he received applicants for favours, and answered their requests, with so much ease, condescension, and kindness, as that each retired, believing himself a favourite of his Chief. He had an excellent and well cultivated understanding; a correct, discerning, and comprehensive mind; a memory remarkably retentive; energetic passions under perfect controul; a judgment sober, deliberate, and sound. He was a man of the strictest honour and honesty; fair and honourable in his dealings; and punctual in his engagements. His disposition was mild, kind, and generous. Candour, sincerity, moderation, and simplicity, were, in common, prominent features in his character; but when an occasion called, he was capable of displaying the most determined bravery, firmness, and independence. He was an affectionate husband, a faithful friend, a humane master, and a father to the poor. He lived in the unvarying habits of regularity, temperance, and industry. He steadily rose at the dawn of day, and retired to rest usually at nine o'clock in the evening. The intermediate hours had all their proper business assigned them. In his allotments for the revolving hours, religion was not forgotten. Feeling what he so often publicly acknowledged, his entire dependence on GOD, he daily, at stated seasons, retired to his closet, to worship at his footstool, and to ask his divine blessing. He was remarkable for his strict observation of the sabbath, and exemplary in his attendance on public worship.

"Of his faith in the truth and excellence of the Holy Scriptures, he gave evidence not only by his most excellent and most exemplary life, but in his writings; especially when he ascribes the meliorated condition of mankind, and the

increased blessings of society, 'above all, to the PURE and benign light of REVELATION;' and when he offers to GOD his earnest prayer, 'that he would most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy, and to demean ourselves with that charity, humility, and pacific temper of mind, which were the characteristics of the DIVINE AUTHOR OF OUR BLESSED RELIGION; without an humble imitation of whose example in these things, we can never hope to be a happy nation *.' In an address to him, immediately after he commenced his presidency over the United States, from a venerable and respectable body of men, who were in the best situation to know his religious character, and who, no doubt, expressed what they knew, is the following testimony to his faith in Christianity. 'But we derive a presage,' say they, 'even more flattering from the piety of your character. Public virtue is the most certain mean of public felicity, and religion is the surest basis of virtue. We therefore esteem it a peculiar happiness to behold in our Chief Magistrate a steady, uniform, AVOWED friend of the Christian religion; who has commenced his administration in rational and exalted sentiments of piety, and who in his private conduct adorns the doctrines of the gospel of Christ †.' Grounded on these pure and excellent doctrines, to which his life was conformable; copying as he did, with such exemplary strictness and uniformity, the precepts of Christ, we have strong consolation and joy in believing, that ere this he has heard from his GOD and Saviour this enrapturing sentence—*Well done, good and faithful servant; enter into the joy of your Lord.*"

Of General Washington's private character we have already given some details from Mr. Weld's Travels. (See Vol. XXXVI. p. 137.) As a public man, the following character, by Monsieur Mallet du Pan, will not be considered as extravagant.

"It may be made a question whether Washington, as a General and Statesman, equalled in genius Prince Eugene, Frederick II. or Chatham? But how is it possible with propriety to compare men who were placed in situations no wise analogous?

* See his "Farewell Orders to the Armies of the United States," dated Rocky Hill, near Princeton, Nov. 2, 1783.

† See the "Address of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church to the President of the United States," dated Philadelphia, May 1789.

“Were we allowed to venture an opinion on this subject, we would observe, that if Washington was inferior to some other illustrious men in extent and boldness of mind, he surpassed them by the union of qualities and talents the most rarely found together, and by a character almost faultless.

“Constitution, soul, and intellect, were in him in constant harmony, and perfectly adapted to his public career. It might be said, that Providence had created him for the part he has sustained, for the people he governed, and for the circumstances in which his country stood. At Athens, his lot would have been that of Aristides or Phocion; in a Republic well constituted and long established, his services would not have been called forth; in a corrupt Republic, he would have chosen a private station as *the post of honour*.

“In his military and political life, wisdom was the prominent feature of his character. It is given to few men to possess that admirable moral temperature which marked all the actions of Washington. His courage and his talents for war would have been insufficient, and perhaps hurtful, without the patience, coolness, and equality of spirits, which he displayed in bad as well as good fortune.

“At the head of the Republic he preserved the same uprightness and the same spirit of conduct by which he had been guided in battle. He was indebted to the excellence of his judgment, as well as to the ascendancy of his public and private virtues, for the permanence of the reputation he enjoyed. His speeches, letters, actions, were always marked with the same reason, and that strong good sense which is the highest gift of Nature to a public man, and his highest merit; that good sense which alone resists the agitations of the soul, and corrects the wanderings of the understanding.

“The habitual moderation of Washington; his firmness, which was ever calm and well-timed; his prudence, which neither difficulty nor passion, neither hope nor fear, could shake; his superiority to all artifice and intrigue; and his artless politics, dictated by a just estimation of times, men, and things; have never degenerated for a moment. Placed at the head of an infant Republic, he acquired all the dignity usually bestowed on high offices by the force of custom and of ages; and he preserved it

as if he had ruled America for a century: his administration was better supported by respect and confidence, than by laws or armies.

“He has not been charged with a vice or a weakness. No one has raised a doubt of his integrity or his disinterestedness. Free from ambition, he never would have sought superior rank, or have been anxious to make a figure: he was led to them by his services, the general esteem he attracted, and by circumstances. In him superiority was pardoned; the jealousy of his equals vanished before the admirable simplicity of his manners, the purity of his morals, and the rectitude of his conduct. In short, neither a vain love of glory, nor the desire of distinction, nor any personal view, ever gave a bias to his patriotism, which was the principle of all his thoughts, and the spring of all his actions.

“If the title, so much abused, of a *great man*, ought to be reserved for one whose successes never injured justice or honour, and in whom great virtues united with great talents, who shall refuse it to Washington?

“If any thing can add to his glory and desert, it is the insolent temerity of some buffoons of liberty, who, in our days, boast to have made him their model, and who doubt not they have surpassed him.

“Yes, to the disgrace of the age, and of France in particular, we have seen Democratic school-boys, Revolutionary abortions, and Hectors of Constitution, compounded of follies, inconsistencies, and the most contemptible weaknesses, setting themselves up for the rivals of Washington. Even at this moment do we see a swaggerer, known by some fortunate battles, and by invasions effected in four-and-twenty hours, purchased at the price of all that modesty, integrity, humanity, and even policy, require to be respected, causing himself to be proclaimed by newspaper-writers and tub-orators a *Hero*, such as never was before, and never will be again. *O! miseris hominum mentes!* And do these Republican strutters really think that a wry neck is sufficient to dub them Alexanders?

“General Washington has carried with him to the tomb the general esteem of Europe. His conduct had compelled even his enemies to respect him. It was reserved for the French Republicans alone to differ from the rest of the world, and to insult, as basely as grossly, the President

sident of the United States. It is true, that he had very wisely foreseen, and so early as the year 1789, the horrible career of a Revolution, which set out with overthrowing all public order; which, forming crime into theory, made patriotism consist in assassination, and liberty in the impunity of every outrage against the freedom of the citizens.

“The national gratitude of America has honoured the memory of Washington

by public testimonies of grief, and by solemnizing the funeral of her illustrious Chief in the most distinguished manner.

“Washington has quitted life without the slightest diminution of his glory, tranquillity, and happiness. He died on fields cultivated by himself, in the bosom of his country, of his family, of his friends; and the veneration of America accompanied him to the grave.”

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

The History of the Helvetic Confederacy, from its Establishment to its Dissolution.

By Joseph Planta, Esq. Secretary to the Royal Society, and Principal Librarian of the British Museum. 2 Vols. 4to. Stockdale.

THE recent fatal subversion of the Swiss Republic, which had supported a Constitution during five centuries, that was the admiration, if not the envy, of the most civilized nations of Europe, exhibits a striking and awful example to our own country of the danger of political innovations, and of the dreadful consequences resulting from the traitorous intrigues of disaffected subjects in any nation, who, rather than submit to the measures of an established government, allowed in some respects to be defective, hold secret correspondence at first with a foreign Power, and finally invite that Power, under pretext of remedying such defects, to invade their native country with a military force, which they find themselves afterwards totally unable, even if they were ever so well inclined, to check or controul; and which, proceeding to acts of cruel violence, too late convince the deluded conspirators, that, instead of friends, they have introduced savage conquerors into the bosom of their wretched country, to

assassinate its Magistrates, to dissolve its Constitutional Assemblies, to trample under their feet its ancient laws and customs, and to deprive them of the very shadow of that political freedom, the substance of which, with few exceptions, they and their forefathers had so long enjoyed.

“We may now,” says our author, “survey the history of this, like that of the ancient Republics, as affording an example of a wise and prosperous polity which once graced the earth, but has at length yielded to the collision of destructive passions, and the lapse of time; but we shall in vain seek, in the annals of former ages, or in the splendid though dubious pages of the historians of Greece and Rome, for an instance of a Government which, while it dispensed so many blessings, has caused so few sorrows to its grateful people.”

A History of such a Country merits the attention of every benevolent mind, and it is rather extraordinary that this acquisition to the valuable national stock

of British literature should have remained so long wanting. It had employed the pens of some of the most eminent German, Genevoise, and Swiss writers; but their histories are written either in German or French, and, independent of other defects, either do not take up the regular series of events from the earliest epoch, or stop short at an æra too remote to afford any rational gratification to the curious reader of the present times. To these writers, however, Mr. Planta has assigned their respective degrees of merit, which he states in his preface, and annexes the following concise account of his own arduous undertaking.

“The manifest want of a popular, and at the same time a sufficiently copious and accurate, work on so interesting a subject, first induced me to avail myself of the opportunities I had of procuring from the Continent the best German publications relating to Switzerland: it being in fact to the German writers that recourse must be had for the materials requisite to supply this deficiency in English literature. Having collected such documents as I was well assured had received the sanction of the most competent judges, and given them a cursory perusal, I soon conceived the admiration, which cannot be withheld from the many striking incidents that grace the annals of that country. I therefore readily yielded to the temptation of dedicating my leisure hours to a compilation of this nature; and I shall think myself amply rewarded for my labour, should it be found to answer the purpose for which it is intended.” Such is the modest introduction to a very complete History of a Country, which for some time past, and at the present critical juncture of opening a fresh campaign on its borders, has excited the commiseration, and interested the feelings of every liberal minded Briton. Of Mr. Planta’s qualifications for executing this work, no doubt can be entertained, from the specimens he has formerly given of his literary talents; one instance of which we shall only mention, as we find it recorded in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, Vol. LXVI. for the year 1776. The paper alluded to, is “An Account of the Romanish Language spoken in the most mountainous Parts of the Country of Grisons, near the Sources of the Rhine and the En, by Joseph Planta, in a Letter to Sir John Pringle, President of the Royal Society.” And of the high expectations entertained of

the present work, we need no better proof, than the permission that has been obtained to dedicate it to his Majesty: a dedication which we recommend as a model to future authors, who may be honoured with this first of all distinctions. With respect to style, though after a careful perusal of the work we have not been able to discover any striking deficiency, yet, as the author has thought it necessary to declare himself explicitly upon that point, we shall take the liberty to publish it in his own words: “In this performance every consideration of style has been sacrificed to precision and perspicuity; and it claims no merit but that of imparting a simple narrative, in a manner adapted to the character of the people of whom it means to convey a just idea.”

The judicious division of this history into *two Books*, gives us an outline of that precision to which the historian strictly adheres throughout the whole work. The establishment of the Confederacy is the general subject of the *First Book*. The *Second* relates its Progress, Decline, and Dissolution. And as the historian is guided by the epochs of great events, rather than by any subordinate methodical arrangement of his work, the early events of the *Second Book* are included in Vol. I. which falls under our present Review. The first Chapter treats of the origin of the Helvetic Nations; the face of the country; its first inhabitants the Helvetii; from whom, Switzerland, down to the present time, has derived the appellation, in the writing of learned men, of Helvetia; though, in the present instance, we think it would have appeared less formal, and more familiar to the general reader, to have styled it The History of the Helvetic Confederacy, and of the Swiss Republic; more especially as the Helvetii, the first inhabitants, appear to be a race of the Gauls, who, discontented with their original settlement in the Alps and adjacent valleys, migrated into the heart of Gaul, were defeated and driven back to their desolated homes within the short space (for the existence of an independent nation) of fifty years; an instructive lesson (says our author) to nations who seek for prosperity by other means than industry, moderation, and fortitude. They likewise very early intermixed with the Rhæti, reported to have been a people of Tuscan origin, who, flying from the oppression of the Gauls, took refuge among the higher Alps, eastward of St. Gothard,

Gothard, to the further confines of the Tyrol, and down to the Lake of Constance. Though subdued by the Romans, they still retained considerable privileges; being governed by their own Magistracy; and they were allowed to garrison a fort near the frontiers of Germany with their own militia. The Romans likewise settled in many parts of their country, and built cities, the remains of which are still to be seen, particularly at *Avenche* in the Canton of Berne, the antient Roman *Aventicum*. The treatment they experienced under the Roman Empire varied with the political circumstances of the times, and the characters of the reigning Emperors; but at last, the whole country fell a prey to the invasions of the *Alemanni* from the North, during the reign of the feeble *Gallienus*, who, having thirty rivals to contend with, abandoned the Helvetii to these adventurers, who totally extirpated the antient inhabitants, and repopled the country.— These conquerors were in their turn defeated by Clovis, the founder of the French Monarchy, who took possession of their country: Rhætia was afterwards surrendered by Zeno, Emperor of the East, to Theodoric, the valiant King of the Ostrogoths; and this territory included the *Tyrol*, a part of Suabia, all the Grison country, and the Alps of *Appenzel*, *Glaris*, and *Uri*. The Burgundians formed its boundary, and at length became so intimately connected with these and the less hilly parts of the country, where Berne and Fribourg were afterwards built, “that the most antient families; all the words of the provincial dialect, which are not derived from the Latin; the names of many places, most things in fact, in this fairest part of Helvetia, are of Burgundian origin.” From these nations were descended the Confederates of the Thirteen Cantons, their subjects, and allies. Few dates are accurately known, but most of these new settlements were formed in the *fifth* century of the Christian æra. At the commencement of the *sixth*, all that was not desert of the Northern, or as it has since been called the German part of Switzerland, was possessed by the *Alemanni* and the Franks; the Roman part, the present *Pays de Vaud*, was occupied by the Burgundians, while Rhætia, as before noticed, belonged to the Ostrogoths. For the better understanding of this introductory part of the history, and the situation as well as the face of the coun-

try as described by our able historian, we would recommend a constant reference to the excellent Map prefixed to this Volume.

The state of Helvetia under the Burgundians, Ostrogoths, and Franks, is the subject of the *second* Chapter, which is rather more curious than interesting. In the *third*, we find it subjected to the German Empire, and governed by different Vicegerents, who possessed its provinces as Imperial fiefs; and the tyrannical conduct of some of these Governors laid the foundation of that Confederacy which secured the future independence of the celebrated Swiss Cantons. The details of the laws, manners, and customs, of the Ostrogoths, of the Franks, Burgundians, and Germans, will be found familiar to the readers of antient history, who will readily discover the similitude they bear to the institutes of other countries particularly Britain under the feudal system; but it was necessary, in order to preserve the regular chain of connexion between antient and modern history, to discuss them in their proper place: they likewise elucidate the statistical account of the country in those early times when the government was portioned out by the German Emperors to great secular and ecclesiastical Lords; such, for instance, as the Counts of Hapsburg, the Dukes of Zæringen, the Bishops of Lauzanne, Constance, Basle, &c. Basle and Berne being the cities best known in our day, by the great events which have recently made them the subject of general notice, we have taken the liberty to extract a sketch of the political state of each of them, under their secular and ecclesiastical Lords, at a very remote æra antecedent to the Helvetic, or rather the Swiss, Confederacy.

“Basle was at one time, A. D. 748, the most considerable, and is perhaps still the largest, city of Switzerland; nor does it yield to any in point of antiquity, since, when Clovis transferred the episcopal see of *Augusta Rauracorum* (an important Roman station near Basle, on which the village, now called *Augst*, was built) to this new metropolitan seat, it must have already acquired some consequence. While the Bishops were grasping at power, and spreading their domains, the Burghers were not unmindful of the privileges they considered as their inheritance. They claimed an equal share with the Prelates in the administration of their public concerns. They formed themselves, according to their

respective trades, into a number of guilds, corporations of modern date, which sometimes promote the common interest, but more frequently contract the views of the members who compose them. The government was vested in a Senate, over which the Bishop presided, and which consisted of four members of the equestrian order, eight of the more considerable citizens, and twelve chosen out of the guilds. They were named annually, on a stated festival, by eight electors appointed by the Bishop, two out of the Chapter, two of the equestrian order, two citizens of note, and as many out of the guilds. The Bishop also appointed the wardens of the guilds, and confirmed the burgomaster. Thus all ranks participated in the administration; and hence arose an equipoise, which ultimately insured the welfare of the country.

“Berne was originally founded by the fifth and last Berthold, Duke of Zætinghen, whose race had constantly distinguished themselves by opposing the oppressions of the Emperors, and the usurpations of the Bishops; and his renown excelled that of his predecessors, by the foundation of this famous city, and the motives which prompted him to favour the exertions of the people, to secure themselves against the oppressions of the rapacious Counts, their powerful neighbours. Soon after he had defeated his emulous peers in one of the high valleys among the Alps, he gave charge to Cuno de Bubenberg to surround with a wall and ditch, a hamlet on a lofty peninsula, formed by the river Aar, which winds rapidly in a dell beneath. He availed himself of the advantage of this remote yet central situation, amidst fertile pastures and extensive woodlands, to secure to himself a safe retreat from his enemies, without giving umbrage to his own adherents, few of whom resided

in its vicinity. The success of this new establishment remained some time uncertain: the air was sharp, the country round it wild; but the protection it held out to the nobles and freemen of the adjacent country gradually attracted numbers of them, and Berne in a few years became a town of note. The Lords of Egerdon, Bubenberg, Mulleren, and Erlach, appear among the first of the illustrious founders*. Burghers also came from Zurich, and from Friburg in the Brisgau, and introduced the spirit of municipal order, and a consciousness of their collective importance. Bent on lucrative employments, they gladly intrusted the government to the hands of the nobles. They approved of an Avoyer and a Senate (A. D. 1218). They governed with so much wisdom; and, when insulted, avenged their cause with so much firmness and intrepidity, that not only the Counts, but even the Emperor, acknowledged a marked deference for this rising community. It repelled the attacks of several powerful armies of the Counts of Hapsburg and of the Empire; and it was reserved for our days to see it yield, for the first time, to the unprovoked assaults of a perfidious foe.”

Berthold the Fifth, being the last of his noble line, was buried, as was the custom of those times, when the male issue of noble families became extinct, with his shield and helmet; and the immediate government of Helvetia reverted to the Empire: but this government was now limited to numberless subordinate yet refractory authorities. The fiefs of the Counts were extensive, and almost independent; and our author has arranged and discriminated their different jurisdictions with accurate precision. Most of these Counts ruled with an iron rod; and such were the distractions of the Empire, that though they acknowledged the paramount authority of the

* A very curious circumstance, relative to the appellation of this city, came to the knowledge of the writer of this Review, on the spot. It is a fact sufficiently ascertained, that the late Government of Berne constantly maintained a Bear and two or three cubs in the dry ditch of the city; they could shelter themselves from inclement weather in an adjacent old building, where they had dens, and a keeper attended to feed them. The origin of this custom was thus related to him, as he was looking at the Bears, by an old officer of the garrison. The first founders of the city disputed its nomination (probably, Berthold would have called it *Bertholdium*—Egerdon, *Egerdonium*, &c.); at length, they determined on a hunting party in the woods, and agreed to name the new town after the first animal they should kill; this proved to be a Bear, or *Berne* in the German language. In commemoration of this event, and in gratitude to the Bears who were extirpated, part of it being built upon the wood they inhabited, the Bears before mentioned were maintained; and the coins of the Canton of Berne are all stamped with the impression of a Bear.

Emperors, they had become so far independent, that no redress of grievances could be expected from any appeals of the people to the Sovereign. The countries subject to ecclesiastical government were not less enslaved by the dignified Clergy; and the spiritual authority of the Bishops, aided by the pervading influence of Superstition, exceeded that of the Counts. But the seeds of true political freedom had already taken root—“most of the cities had now obtained the privilege of choosing their own magistrates, and various franchises, which gradually raised them to a level with the Counts and Prelates; but their conscious energy, their industry, and frugal habits, were far more advantageous to them than the municipal rights they, from time to time, wrested from the reluctant Lords. The power of these Lords could only endure while the people lived separate and unconnected. A free intercourse, and a spirit of association, soon checked its prevalency, and gradually brought on its final abolition.” With these reflections the third Chapter closes: the *fourth* commences with the origin of the Swiss; and from this curious part of their history it appears, from the most authentic documents, that they were a distinct race, by no means to be confounded with, or mistaken for the Helvetii or the Rhæti; and, consequently, the sequel of their history, from about the year 1150, ought to be denominated the History of Switzerland, for so early as that æra, their country was divided into Cantons, and its inhabitants were the ancestors of the Swiss of our days. The very curious and entertaining account of the origin of this people, “the restorers of freedom and of a federal union, of which the antient country, Helvetia, had since the victory of Cæsar been deprived for upwards of twelve centuries,” occupies the entire Chapter. The transactions of this people during the reigns of Rudolph of Hapsburg, the founder of the House of Austria and the first Emperor of that dynasty, and of Albert of Austria, are the subjects of the *fifth* and *sixth* Chapters; and introduce the reader to the first league of the four Forest Cantons recorded in Chapter VII. in which some progress is made towards the general Confederacy which afterwards took place, but for a time was impeded by a very extraordinary revolution at Zurich, being a total change of its constitution effected by a private citizen of the name of Brun: on this memorable

transaction Mr. Planta seems to have bestowed uncommon attention; it is related with energetic zeal, and it forms one of the most interesting divisions of this Volume, from the similarity of some of its leading features to public circumstances existing in our own time. How far they apply, and whether the author’s political animadversions are well founded, must be left to the decision of superior judges; but we cannot resist the impulse we feel to gratify our readers with a short extract from this Chapter, the eighth of Vol. I.

After a concise delineation of the Constitution of Zurich previous to the revolution, our author proceeds to the great change which took place in the year 1335—“when its rulers, as if their assemblies had now become decrepid through age, yielded to a convulsion which in the end proved fatal to their authority. Those who were least in power complained loudly, that the public cause was sacrificed to private interest; that the lives, honour, and property, of the Burghers were no longer protected; that the public funds were profusely lavished; that no accounts were rendered of the expenditure; that the proud Senators, who ruled the state, scarce condescended to listen to the people, and that their manners were at all times sullen and overbearing; that their decrees were arbitrary; and that they had pronounced unjust sentences respecting some Imperial fiefs, to the great detriment of several illustrious families.” In a note, p. 205, we are informed that these charges do not appear to have been founded.

The chief among these agitators was Rudolph Brun, a man of subtle parts, in the prime of life, rich, and himself a Senator. “Our free city, he exclaimed, is sinking into intolerable servitude: I, who am wedded to the cause of my oppressed fellow-citizens, am for that reason held in abhorrence by the Senators: you, Citizens, who, by your numbers, your ample fortunes, and intrepid spirit, have the whole city in your power; you, who have nothing to fear, may with moderate efforts save your country, and preserve your laws; if you hold together, you will govern the state far better than your present haughty rulers; and, if you are firmly resolved to assert the freedom which is your birthright, I am ready to stand by you, and to sacrifice my life and fortune in your cause.” In a note to p. 206, it is remarked, that this speech is in many respects so similar to one

delivered on the 20th of September 1797, at a club in London, that it is necessary to declare that the above is a faithful version of Muller's German text, printed in 1786. The general insurrection of the people, which followed close upon this speech, proved successful, through the timidity of the Senators; and, at length, Brun was invested with the supreme authority, which he held during fourteen years, amidst the contentions of civil wars and the detestation of the higher classes of his fellow-citizens: the new form of government was founded on the principles of reform, but it established a dictatorship in the person of an artful and audacious demagogue.

The remainder of this Chapter contains a detail of the war of Laupen, undertaken by the Magistrates and Burghers of the city of Berne against the encroachments and hostile designs of the Austrian Princes, and the great Counts and Barons of the Uekland, Argau, and Upper Burgundy, who had conspired to subvert that aspiring commonwealth. The events of this war, so glorious for the Swifs, and for the perfect establishment of the government of Berne, are highly interest-

ing; and it is remarkable, that the army was commanded at that time by Rudolph of Erlach, an ancestor of General Erlach, who perished in the defence of his native country, when it was attacked by the French, who massacred its Magistrates, and destroyed its free Constitution. The eventful life of Brun is continued through the next Chapter, and it terminates in disgrace, obscurity, and the final banishment of his family from Zurich; "yet to this man," says Mr. Planta, "must be ultimately ascribed the fortunate events by which freedom became firmly rooted in the Swifs Cantons, and Swifs valour spread its fame throughout the neighbouring countries; and by means of which the solemn league of the eight ancient Cantons obtained its solid footing, which gradually led to the fabric of the general Confederacy, the source of abundant comforts, which blessed a long series of happy and grateful generations.

This glorious Revolution opens to our view, and attains to its meridian splendour in the two following Chapters; the analysis of which must be reserved for another opportunity. M.

(To be continued in our next.)

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

(Concluded from Page 212.)

THE important event, which we partly predicted in our last Review of this admired Work, has now actually taken place: the miserable remains of the once formidable army of the French Republic, shamefully abandoned by their renowned Commander in Chief, have been obliged to sue for leave to quit the fertile country of Lower Egypt; and, having obtained it on more favourable terms than they had a right to expect, or than the political interests of the allies of the Ottoman Empire might be supposed to have allowed, this grand expedition, which was planned with the double view of establishing a colony of Frenchmen in the heart of Egypt, and of proceeding from thence with a mighty force to the invasion and subversion of the British settlements and government in the East Indies, in conjunction with the late perfidious Sultraun Tippoo Saib, has totally miscarried.

The authentic particulars of this new military revolution will be found under the head of French Expedition to Egypt, p. 309; and by a reference to Sonnini's

accurate map, *Gaza*, from which the Grand Vizir's army advanced to the attack of the strong fort erected by the French at *El-Arich*, will be found at the North-east extremity. The Turks, having forced this strong barrier to their passage across the desert, it will be readily perceived that they could meet with no further opposition till their arrival at Grand Cairo, where the French General Kleber had his head-quarters; and which was the only asylum that could afford him a temporary refuge from the vengeance of an exasperated enemy, approaching with a very superior force to call his countrymen to a severe account for the cruelties, devastations, and exactions of their first leader. If *existing circumstances*, the favourite political axiom of our day, obliged Bonaparte to return to France, they equally impelled Kleber to embrace the earliest opportunity to save his unfortunate fellow-foldiers from inevitable destruction, by an advantageous convention. Whether the major part of these wretched tools of lawless ambition will ever arrive safe in France, is a matter of

of considerable doubt; and under this uncertainty we must leave them, and take a cursory review of the last position, where they had made their stationary residence.

The present city of Cairo, in the Arabic language called *Masr*, signifying without an equal, bears no resemblance to any of the great cities of Europe; the houses have neither the form nor the elegance of ours; they are badly built, yet the smallest and lowest of them are crowded by a numerous and wretched populace. Those which are occupied by the rich are generally surrounded by a court; the greater part of them are constructed of three different sorts of materials, stone, brick, and wood, but they have no appearance of regular architecture or exterior decoration: within is a large hall paved with marble, having in the middle one or more basins or fountains of water. The halls are the whole height of the house, and are covered with a small dome, having on the North side an aperture, consisting of a sort of fennel, into which the wind forces its way, and, rushing with rapidity through a narrow tube, is diffused in the hall, and increases the coolness produced by the marble and the water. These saloons are exceedingly pleasant, and the fresh air circulating within them forms a delightful and unexpected contrast to the intense heat that is felt without. The streets are unpaved, very narrow, and not laid out in straight lines; the squares, which are large and irregular, without ornamental edifices, or any sort of monument to determine or embellish the centre, are in general vast basins of water during the inundation of the Nile, and fields and gardens when the river has retired to its bed. Crowds of men of various nations hurry about the streets, and press through them, disputing the way with the horse of the Mamaluk, the mule of the Lawyer, the numerous camels which supply the place of carriages, and the asses, which are the animals most commonly used for riding.

This city, which is of greater length than breadth, covers a space of about three leagues in circumference; but it is not defended by any fortifications: the walls, flanked with very fine towers, by which it was formerly surrounded, being no longer entire; part of them, like those which enclose the Alexandria of the

Arabs, having fallen beneath the stroke of time, and the still more destructive hand of barbarism. From every appearance, the city must have been of much greater extent in former times than it is at present; at least, the numerous ruins strewed on the circumjacent ground justify this presumption; and the suburbs towards the East contain many fine buildings, most of them falling into ruins; they are the mausolea of the ancient Sultans of Egypt.

A large canal, which communicates with the Nile, crosses the middle of the city from the West to the North-east. Over it are thrown several bridges, on each side of which are rows of houses. Ptolemy attributes the construction of this canal to Trajan the Roman Emperor; but it is certainly of much higher antiquity, and is the work of the Pharaohs. The Nile no longer flows through it, except in August, September, and October, during which months it fills large squares with its waters, forming lakes, round which are built the houses of persons of distinction. By the light of torches, and the splendour of illuminations, boats, richly decorated, were then to be seen floating on their surface; while fireworks seemed to set both the air and the water in a blaze. Bands of musicians kept rowing about, and a vast concourse of people, who repaired thither to breathe the cool evening air, converted these large basins into delightful scenes of festivity and pleasure. But the canal, half choked up, allowed only a short season for such amusements. These inundated squares, affording so charming a prospect, soon became infectious marshes, plains of slime and mud, which, shortly after, the stranger with astonishment beheld covered with golden harvests and the verdure of esculent herbs. Our author relates, that during his last residence at Cairo, the canal being dry, and the silt and nastiness deposited at the bottom having been removed, it then became a street, wider than most of those in the city, and as much frequented as any; for in this state it was made a kind of theatre for amusements of a different kind—the exhibitions of dancing girls* and jugglers.

Cairo is peopled by Turks, Mamalüks, Greeks, Syrians, Arabs, Copts, Moors, Jews, and a few Europeans;

* From respect for our numerous female readers, we withhold the indelicate description of their performances: gentlemen, however, may indulge their curiosity by perusing page 461 of the work itself.

and its population might be estimated at about 400,000 souls. Inhabitants of a different kind had likewise established their abode in the midst of this confused assemblage of various nations. The terraced roofs of the houses were covered with kites and crows, which lived there in perfect security, and mingled their sharp cries and raucous croakings with the tumult of a restless and noisy populace. The disgusting vulture augmented this singular and dismal society. Feeding only on reptiles and offal, these filthy birds are fortunately too dastardly to attack others of a more interesting nature. The plaintive and amorous turtle dove had no greater cause to dread the talons of the vulture than the violence of man, but entered the houses of the inhabitants, giving them, by a display of domestic cares and affection, practical though unprofitable lessons of love and tenderness.

The splendour and profusion of luxury was here contrasted with the rags and nakedness of misery; the extreme opulence of the rulers, with the frightful poverty of the most numerous class. The riches that commerce bestowed on the intermediate order of the people were either buried or carefully concealed; those who had acquired wealth durst not enjoy it, but in a clandestine manner, from the apprehension of exciting the unrestrained covetousness of power, and of exposing themselves to the extortions which are sanctioned by a barbarous Government, under the name of *Avanies*, and which, in spite of the most mysterious precautions, they could not always contrive to avoid. No where, in fact, could the people be more barbarous than at Cairo. Foreigners, persecuted and even personally ill treated under the most frivolous pretences, lived there in perpetual fear: the whole city was divided into separate quarters, enclosed and shut up by large gates, guarded by Janissaries. The Europeans denominated their enclosures *countries*; that in which the French were confined, was called the country of the Franks. Confined to their respective quarters, the European merchants, besides other vexations, were obliged to wear the oriental habit. Woe to him who ventured to appear in the streets in the dress of his own country. He would soon have fallen a victim to his imprudence, and would infallibly have been knocked down or murdered.

In the few excursions which our merchants made out of their quarter, mounted

upon asses, for they are not suffered to mount horses, fear was ever at their back. They were under the necessity of paying particular attention to persons who were either before or behind them. If a Mamalük, a Priest, or a man in office, appeared, they made way, dismounted, placed their right hand upon their breast as a mark of respect, and durst not proceed on their way till the exacting and haughty Mussulman had passed on; and then, only to repeat in a few minutes, the same degrading ceremony. When, from absence of mind, they chanced to neglect these abject duties of slavery, a very inhuman method was employed to bring the performance of them to their recollection. A class of domestics, called *Cavouafs*, armed with great sticks, six feet in length, and clad in a long black robe, attended on foot the men in power, and with heavy blows reminded the Franks of their inattention. Of two French merchants with whom Sonnini was acquainted at Cairo, the one had his leg, and the other his neck broken, in consequence of an omission of this tyrannical *ciquette*.

Of Murad Bey, the Governor of Cairo during our author's residence in that city, and who was still in possession of that authority when Bonaparte invaded Egypt, he gives the following account. For such a prolonged exercise of sovereignty, in a country where authority has been so transient and precarious, he was indebted to his profuse liberality and his uncommon courage. The former of these qualities surrounded him with partisans, while the latter made him at once feared and respected. Murad surpassed all his predecessors in state and magnificence. His Mamalüks were richly clothed; opulence reigned in his household; his horses were of the greatest beauty, and superbly caparisoned. He dispersed his wealth with boundless profusion, but he filled his coffers with equal facility by frequent and odious extortions.

"I visited the camp of Murad. For the accommodation of him and his principal officers were erected immense tents, which were divided into several apartments. The floors were covered with the most beautiful carpets, and the interior decorations consisted of the richest gold and silver stuffs that the manufactory of Lyons could afford. Nothing could equal the magnificence of his cavalry: gold and silver ornaments, with the choicest embroidery on Morocco leather, glittered with a dazzling lustre in the
rays

rays of a burning sun; and the housings of the saddles, trimmed with a broad gold lace, were made of those handsome velvets, the small and elegant patterns of which display the elegant taste that prevails in all the productions of the manufacturers of Lyons.

"I was sometimes admitted into the palace of Murad, by means of a young Frenchman, who enjoyed his confidence. The Bey received me with civility, made me sit by him, and smoke out of his own pipe, in this country a distinguished honour.—He asked me a thousand questions, every one more silly than the other, and all betraying the most profound ignorance. At length, from the account given him by my introducer, and the satisfaction he received from my answers, he was determined to have me enter into his service, in the double capacity of physician and engineer. He offered me a large house at Cairo, domestics of every kind, as servants and guards, a daily superabundance of provisions, and a considerable income. His offers might have seduced any one unacquainted with the capricious humours of these unprincipled Beys, who one day will load a man with favours, and the next suddenly throw him into irons, or perhaps order him to be put to death.

"Murad, who had the courage to fight the French army, is a very handsome man: he has a martial appearance; his chin is covered with a thick bushy black beard: his thick eyebrows describe arches of ebony over his large eyes, which are full of vivacity and fire. A long scar in one of his cheeks adds to the fierce cast of his countenance. To great bravery he joins singular address and extraordinary strength. He has been known, when riding past an ox, to cut off its head with one stroke of his scimitar. An intrepid warrior, capable of enduring the greatest hardships; an excellent horseman, courageous in adversity, bold in enterprise, cool in action, but terrible in an onset; Murad, with instruction, might have become a great General. His proud deportment and munificent disposition give him the appearance of a Sovereign; but injustice, cruelty, and ignorance, have rendered him a ferocious tyrant." This well-drawn character is illustrated by a Portrait, Plate 17 of the elegant decorations of this work, designed by *Bornet*, and engraved by *T. Milton*.

Sonnini departed from Cairo, fully intending to explore the unfrequented re-

gions of Upper Egypt, and resolved to surmount all difficulties, for which purpose he obtained from Murad Bey orders addressed to all the commanders of Upper Egypt; but the cool reception he met with from some of them, the perfidy of a Syrian guide, and of the master of a Nubian caravan, together with the inhospitable behaviour of the European Monks or Missionaries, and other disagreeable circumstances, prevented his being able to carry his plans into full effect; so that he only gives what he calls a hasty sketch of Upper Egypt, but still it has the charm of novelty, is very curious, and highly entertaining: by following the course of the Nile, as traced upon the large map of Egypt by J. B. DANVILLE, of the Royal Academy of Belles Lettres, and of the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg, prefixed to this work, the reader will readily discover the route by water to the Said or Upper Egypt, and he will find all the places of note, visited and described by our traveller. On his departure, Murad gave him the following advice:

"Disguise thyself carefully; dress in such a manner that the most discerning may not be able to know thee for a Nazareen. Thou must be such in the presence of my Kiaschefs (Mamaluk officers), and of all those who have authority, and whose duty it is to protect thee; but before those *dogs of Fellabs* (the peasants of Egypt), appear to be a Mussulman, even pass thyself occasionally for one of my officers, this is the only way of escaping their wickedness and barbarity."

In consequence of this precaution, he adorned his head with a red turban; so that, with the other parts of his dress, he passed for a Turk, and was at liberty to go every where, without attracting particular attention. His description of towns, villages, and their adjacent lands, includes the civil history of the inhabitants, the natural history of the country, and delineations of the antiquities he discovered, or that were pointed out to him; and from these materials, the numerous plates of animals, plants, ruins, temples, idols, &c. have been engraved in a masterly manner.

The limits of a periodical publication will not admit of enlarging further upon these subjects. We shall therefore conclude with mentioning in a concise manner the principal curiosities that merit the attention of the literati, and of the admirers

admirers of genuine and important history. These are, first, the Baths of Boulac, the commercial port of Cairo, and the manner of using them. Then the fertile plains of Embabé, on the western side of the Nile. The description of Old Cairo, which indicates the site of the antient city of Babylon: this is the harbour for the boats that come down from the Said, as Boulac is for those which ascend from the Delta.

Miniet, a small but pretty town, situated on the west bank of the Nile, is particularly distinguished, and by its cultivated fields and numerous inhabitants, it forms a beautiful contrast to the eastern bank, which presents a hideous aspect by its sands and barren rocks.

Sheick Abadé, a village on the eastern bank, has been built on the ruins of Antinopolis, founded by the Emperor Adrian in memory of his shameful passion for, and the untimely fate of, the beautiful Antinous. Sonnini found the shore, for a considerable extent, covered with stately ruins; but the inhabitants were a savage banditti of robbers, so that he could only venture to sketch a triumphal arch, the subject of Plate 21.

Facing Mansoulet, a handsome town on the west bank, on the eastern shore, stands a large monastery of Copts or Egyptian Monks, said to be the descendants of the first race of Egyptians; the whole building is enclosed with high walls, and the only mode of admission into it, is that of being hoisted up in a basket by means of a pulley, whence it has obtained the name of the Convent of the Pulley.

Siout, one of the largest cities of Upper Egypt, next engages our traveller's attention, and here he enters into ample details, affording new information and singular entertainment, particularly with respect to the practice of physic in this country; and he runs great risks in the character he had assumed of an European Physician. It was at Siout that a plot was discovered to assassinate him, which obliged him to relinquish his intended journey to Abyssinia. In an excursion by land on camels to the southward, upon the west bank of the Nile, he arrived at

Soubaje, a large village, from which he proceeded to Echmimm, a town built at about half a league from the Nile, in expectation of meeting with every civility from a Convent of Italian Recollects of the Society of *Propaganda Fidei*, where he had appointed to meet his companions in case of a separation, which actually happened on their route to Soubaje; but to his utter astonishment, these sanctified Missionaries behaved to him with the utmost rudeness, though he carried a recommendatory letter in Italian from their Superior at Cairo: it is true, they had received his lost attendants and their baggage, but they made a merit of not making him pay for their board and lodging; hence he takes occasion to exclaim against the French and Italians settled in this country, and to extol the hospitality of the Copts and the Arabs, the Mamulûks, and other inhabitants of Egypt.

Gugé, the modern capital of Upper Egypt, afforded but little attraction; but Dendera and Teutyris in the Thebaid excite his astonishment and admiration; and his animated exordium will be sufficient to invite every lover of antiquity and of the fine arts to peruse attentively this most interesting part of his journey.

"Thousands of prostrate columns occupy a space of vast extent.—Ye boasted edifices of Greece and Rome, bow down before the temples and palaces of Egypt! Its proud ruins are still more striking than your most pompous ornaments; and its gigantic remains more sublime than your monuments in perfect preservation. The glory of the most celebrated fabrics is eclipsed by the prodigies of Egyptian architecture; and to do justice to their grandeur and beauty, would require the genius of those by whom they were planned and executed, or the eloquent pen of Bossuet." Little occurs worthy of notice at Kous, the limits of his ascent up the Nile; from this place he descends the river to return to Cairo, and in the course of his voyage he makes some valuable additions to his remarks on the towns and villages he is induced to visit a second time.

M.

An impartial and succinct History of the Rise, Declension, and Revival of the Church of Christ; from the Birth of our Saviour to the present Time. With faithful Characters of the principal Personages, ancient and modern. By the Rev. J. Haweis, LL. B. M. D. 3 Vols. 8vo. 11. 1s. 1800.

THE following Work, we find from the Dedication, was encouraged and promoted by the Missionary Society; an

establishment, which being composed in general, if not entirely as to its leading members, of Dissenters from the Estab-
lished

lished Church, could not warrant our entertaining any very sanguine expectations of "An Impartial Church History" down to the present time, from that quarter; favoured therefore, and patronised by such a body, in perfect unison with his own tenets, we looked forward to prejudice and partiality, sometimes hardly enforcing the dogmas of the sect, at others sneering at any establishment which might differ from those notions of rectitude and propriety, which the author before us had conceived as subversive of the original purity of the Gospel. An object of this nature ("An Impartial History of the Church of Christ") is a most important and useful undertaking; great industry, great application, an almost total seclusion from every other employment, can alone enable a man to prosecute such a design with any tolerable prospect of success. The immense volumes of ecclesiastical history, the comparing the different authorities of the ancient fathers, the proper selection of materials, the ingenuity requisite to detect the various fallacies which may have crept in, the chronological as well as historical accuracy necessary for such an investigation, would be sufficient to deter men even of more than ordinary attainments from the attempt; to that man, therefore, who can execute a performance of this nature with ability, veracity, and precision, society at large will be under no common obligations; but no part of it under greater, than that which is appointed, by the heads and rulers of the Church, to instruct and inform the ignorant, and to help and further those who are in doubt. If we likewise consider how essentially necessary it is that they who are about to dedicate themselves to the ministry, should be well versed in the annals of their religion, should know upon what authorities it is established, what persecutions it has met with in its infancy, its rise, fall, and revival; and if we reflect that the candidates for holy orders cannot (with the greatest diligence and perseverance) peruse near the number of volumes in which these documents are contained previous to their examination, "A Succinct, Impartial History of the Church of Christ" must to them be an invaluable and most beneficial work, and most truly rejoiced should we be if we had it in our power to recommend the one before us, *ex animo*, for that purpose.—The author of this undertaking is no stranger in the republic of letters; his principles are well known to be Cal-

vinistical; and his institution to the rectory of Aldwinckle produced (if we mistake not) a pamphlet from Mr. Madan.

When a man thinks it necessary to call the attention of his readers in a particular manner to his principles upon certain points, it is manifest either that they have been attacked, or that conclusions may be drawn different from those his assertions had intimated. How far we are justified in these observations, some extracts with which we shall present our readers, will determine. In the introduction, which gives a general outline of the plan of the work, we find the following passage:—"Having through divine mercy obtained grace to be faithful—in providence received my education—and been called to minister in the Church of England, I have embraced and subscribed her articles *ex animo*, and have continued to prefer *an episcopal mode of government*; and I am content therein to abide with God, till I can find one more purely apostolic." Least his readers should imagine that he means the present episcopal establishment, he takes care to add immediately:—"When I speak of episcopacy, as most correspondent in my poor ideas to the apostolic practice, and the general usage of the Church in the first and generally esteemed purer ages, let no man imagine I plead for that episcopacy which, rising very early on the skirts of prelatical pride and worldly mindedness, has since overspread the earth with its baneful shadow; or suppose those to be the true successors of the apostles, who, grasping at power and pre-eminence over churches which their labours never planted or watered, claim dominion over districts, provinces, kingdoms, beyond all power of individual superintendance. These *all, everywhere, and in every age*, have manifested the same spirit of Antichrist; and that just in proportion as their usurpation of authority over the churches and consciences of men, hath been most extensive, most exclusive, and most intolerant." How a man, therefore, is to prefer that form which he brands with every indignity (for he allows no other episcopacy as now existing), is to us difficult to understand.

How much even the most harmless distinctions are scouted and derided, the following passage from the conclusion of the life of Saint Paul will exhibit, and at the same time give a general idea of the author's language and style:—"A ministry of more than thirty years was

terminated, it is probable, by martyrdom. On his second visit (Ann. 66.) as a prisoner to Rome, he considers himself as ready to be offered up, and cheerfully prepares to seal with his blood the testimony he had borne. I regard Paul as the first of human beings, to whom more are indebted for salvation under the great head of the Church than to any other creature. If his labours and preaching, as recorded, be taken into the account—if we consider his epistles to the several churches, the inestimably blessed effects of which must be felt and acknowledged in all churches to the end of time—if we mark the precision and clearness with which the characteristic doctrines of the gospel therein are displayed—and the infinitely greater blessings derived from them to the Christian world in general, beyond all that individual churches, to which they were addressed, could possibly have reaped—who is there that hath ever, since the day of their promulgation, but blessed the great head of the Church for the apostle Paul? I do not put *Saint* before his name, to ennoble him, for that title he enjoys only in common with every believer. There is not an individual joined to the Lord in one spirit, but is called to be a *Saint*. With regard to Paul, he might justly say of himself, I am more; in labours, suffering, blessing, success, raised above his fellows. The ridiculous distinction of a red letter in the calendar, he would have treated as contemptible as any man can possibly do it for him. As the chief of sinners, he gloried in being saved by grace; and having much forgiven, he endeavoured to express his sensibility, by labouring more abundantly than they all. His judgment, like that of every other poor sinner, is with God, the judge of all. I expect to see him first at the right hand of his divine Master." Such squeamish niceness, and over-refinement of purity, in respect to a *red letter*, show not so much a regard to religion, as an earnest desire of obtruding into notice a pretended meekness of spirit and an over-sanctity of manners.

After these preliminary observations, we shall proceed to a more general investigation: the arrangement of the work most certainly meets with our approbation. Three divisions of this important subject are made. The first comprising the rise and Progress of the Church in the first four centuries, till the exclusive establishment by Theodosius; to these are added an Appendix, containing three

dissertations; one upon Church Establishment, as a reply to Mr. Milner; one upon Schism, as a defence of the Sectarians; and the third upon Infidelity, in reply to Mr. Gibbon: these materials comprise the first volume. The second contains the deep decline and fearful apostasy of the eleven succeeding ages; and the third, the happy revival of evangelical religion, from the times of the Reformation to the close of the present century. To give extracts from each section worthy of particular notice, would be producing an analysis, rather than an article adapted to a monthly review, we must therefore content ourselves with extracting one or two passages from each volume.

The persecutions of our Saviour and his apostles, the cruel treatment of the Christians, the well known letters of Pliny and Trajan, succinct accounts of each person worthy of record who flourished in the first four centuries, the different heresies and schisms that existed, the origin of the papal power, with appropriate remarks, furnish abundance of curious matter for the first volume; of which we shall take our leave, subjoining to our former extracts the following, on account of the justness of its sentiments:

"How perfectly similar are the philosophical ideas of Christianity in every age? In their view (speaking of Trajan and Pliny), it was a kind of madness—a fanatic contagion that had spread chiefly among the populace—an overstrained affectation of religion, and being righteous over much—an imbecility and depravity of the human understanding—a worship as absurd in its object, as superstitious in the devotion and the preciseness of its professors. Read Pliny, Hume, Gibbon, Voltaire, and remark how exactly coincident their views are of Christianity! And I am greatly mistaken in my knowledge of human nature, if in similar circumstances the modern infidel would not be as bitter a persecutor as the ancient. With all their notions of candour and humanity, we see in Pliny and Trajan, that the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel. They must hate and despise the gospel and its professors: and, whenever power is in the hands of oppressors, their pretended philanthropy will not hesitate to shed a Christian's blood."

The prominent features which distinguish the second period, comprised in eleven centuries, are the further extension and universal dominion of the see of Rome; the first crusade excited by the harangues

harangues of Peter the Hermit; the rise of the Arians, Nestorians, Eutychians, Pelagians; real Christianity, during this space, appears to have been at its lowest ebb. In the seventh century arose that extraordinary personage Mahomet.

“In the beginning of this century arose the famous Mahomet, a man endowed with every talent for lifting himself to eminence in this world: deep contrivance, a noble person, ready elocution, invincible perseverance, and intrepid courage. He had exercised the business of a merchant in Arabia, and by travelling had gained a thorough knowledge of the country and its inhabitants. The Christianity there professed, had been debased by superstition, and mixed with heathenism. He conceived therefore, and executed, the vast project of erecting the fabric of a new religion, of which he was ambitious to be regarded as the founder and prophet. Adopting the leading article of the Christian and Jewish faith, *the Unity of the Godhead*, and manifesting the highest reverence for the one Jehovah, he marked every species of polytheism and idolatry with the deepest abhorrence. He pretended a divine commission for reforming the prevalent abuses among Jews and Christians; and to bring them back to the pristine and patriarchal religion. But knowing those with whom he had to do, and the general practice of polygamy in the East, and among the Arabs, he engrafted this custom into his religious system, and thus connected the most plausible point of doctrine with the most seductive and indulgent practice. I am forbidden, by my necessary brevity, to dwell on the character or institutions of Mahomet; and shall only observe the consummate skill which he shewed, in seizing the auspicious moment, and in using the proper means suited for the accomplishment of his purpose; improving every advantage and incident to promote the object he had in view. Whether he was illiterate, fanatic, or impostor, certain it is he was a great man; and the success which crowned his enterprises is a proof of the wisdom wherewith they were planned, and the vigour with which they were executed. He saw the Christians divided, disputing, and one party harassing and persecuting the other. The Monophysites and Nestorians ready to revolt against the ill usage they had received, and to embrace any pro-

cessor who would shield them from their oppressors; Arabia ignorant, and half pagan, prepared to turn with every wind of doctrine—distant from the seat of empire—and the Emperor Heraclius taken up with concerns nearer at home, and of more importance than those of a province at the extremity of his dominions—the people around him naturally turbulent and warlike, and if united under one head, sure to form a tremendous military force. His friends and connections were considerable; but the consciousness of his own native powers afforded him surer resources. He began covertly, and with small essays: success beyond his most sanguine expectations emboldened his confidence, and he burst forth as a torrent on every side. All submitted to his arms, and generally embraced his victorious religion. His followers were naturally attached to him by the strongest ties, the love of war and the love of women. And as in the indulgence of these, Heaven also could be attained as the final recompence, it is impossible not to perceive the astonishing advantages which he possessed. His army, fired by religious enthusiasm, and pursuing the most desirable objects of the corrupted heart, power, wealth, and sensual gratifications, seconded with all their might the designs of their politic leader.” Had not dissent arisen amongst his successors, it is impossible to conjecture what real Christianity would have suffered.—Towards the close of this century also (7th), the contest between Rome and Constantinople proceeded to a final rupture between the Eastern and Western Churches, which continues yet unclosed. Of the pride, power, and wickedness of the Popes during these times, the conduct of Hildebrand will always remain a conspicuous instance: being desirous to invest himself with the sole right of presenting to all bishoprics, abbeys, or any other ecclesiastical preferment, Henry IV, Emperor of Germany, resisted his claims; but Hildebrand exciting the German Princes to revolt, Henry felt himself obliged to submit. “Threatened with the election of another Emperor, he meanly hastened to throw himself at the feet of the Pope, and avert by his submission the consequences which he now dreaded. Gregory was amusing himself at Canusium with his endeared Matilda*. It was the depth of winter, and three days the suppliant Emperor was kept with bare

* Whom he had debauched, and who left her vast possessions to the Roman See.

feet and head uncovered, girt with sackcloth around his shivering limbs, whilst the Holy Father and his mistress enjoyed the triumph of his humiliation. Scarcely admitted to the intolent Pontiff's presence, he received abtolution only on the hard condition of suspension from all regal honours, till an approaching congress should decide his fate. But this humiliation was of very short continuance: stung with the reproaches of his Italian vassals, the Emperor resumed the symbols of royalty, and resolved to abide the contest, whilst his enemies elected

Rodolph of Swabia to the throne, which they had declared vacant."

In this great space, innumerable sects sprang up; the different orders of monks, relics, and other mummeries, were held in the highest veneration; various heresies and schisms arose; many men of abilities and learning flourished, amongst whom we may reckon Walders, Godeschalus, Roger Bacon, Thomas a Kempis, Wickcliffe, and many others of less note.

(To be concluded in our next.)

The Asiatic Annual Register; or, a View of the History of Hindustan, and of the Politics, Commerce, and Literature of Asia, for the Year 1799. 8vo, Debrett. 1800. 12s.

THE plan of this work is the same, and the distribution of the materials similar, to that of the Annual Register heretofore successfully carried on by Mr. Doddsley. The importance of the public concerns in the East Indies, and the variety of information derived from that quarter, seem to require a repository confined to our Eastern possessions, and the execution of the volume before us affords an ample recommendation of the plan. The contents are truly interesting, whether we consider the work as connected with the politics of Europe, or the literature of Asia. Directed to either point, they are extremely important, and at the same time furnish a considerable portion of entertainment. We shall not stop to enumerate the contents of this Volume, which, like other works of the kind, are miscellaneous. They are, however, selected with judgment, and will hereafter afford very valuable materials for the future historian.

Carmen Seculare for the Year 1800. By Henry James Pye, P. L. 4to. Wright.

A Poem from a Poet Laureat, however excellent, seldom experiences that candour which every work of genius is intitled to claim. Such a performance is often neglected, sometimes ridiculed, and not unfrequently harshly treated. The real wits and the would be pretenders are generally in full cry against the unfortunate Laureat, and candour is silenced and drowned in a senseless clamour. The present performance we, however, pronounce to be truly poetical; it exhibits marks of judgment as well as taste; displays imagery, sublime and agreeable to the subject. The verse also is smooth and flowing, such as would not disgrace the first

of our poets, and, compared with any work of former times on the like subject, will appear to be manifestly superior. In short, we consider Mr. Pye to have executed a task of some difficulty in a manner highly creditable to his talents and to the office he enjoys.

The Stranger, a Drama, in Five Acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, 8vo. 1800.

Pizarro, or the Death of Rolla, a Romantic Tragedy, in Five Acts, 8vo. 1800.

Lovers' Vows, or The Natural Son, a Drama, in Five Acts, 8vo. 1800. Vernor and Hood. 1s. 6d. each.

The above three articles are translations from the German of Kotzebue by Mr. Benjamin Thompson, and form the first three Numbers of a monthly publication, entitled THE GERMAN THEATRE, intended to be continued, and which, besides the works of Kotzebue, will include the most admired and affecting dramas from the works of Schiller, Lessing, Iffland, Goethe, &c. &c. &c. The plays now before us have been adapted to the English stage, where they have met with great success in the alterations of Mr. Thompson, Mr. Sheridan, and Mrs. Inchbald. The present Edition is handsomely printed, with beautiful decorations, and the translator seems to have executed his part with becoming attention.

The Lady's and Gentleman's Botanical Pocket Book, adapted to Withering's Arrangement of British Plants, intended to facilitate and promote the Study of indigenous Botany. By William Mavor, LL. D. 12mo. Vernor and Hood.

"Few studies," says the Compiler of this work, "are more cultivated at present by persons

persons of taste than Botany; and certainly, of all those not immediately conducive to the wants of society and the necessities of life, none can be more deserving of regard." A pursuit, therefore, of so respectable a kind well deserves the attention bestowed on it in the present work, which will facilitate the studies of youth, and afford new inducements to botanical researches.

Count Rumford's Experimental Essays, Political, Economical, and Philosophical. Essay X. Part I. On the Construction of Kitchen Fire-places and Kitchen Utensils; together with Remarks and Observations relating to the various Processes of Cookery, and Proposals for improving that most useful Art. 8vo. Cadell and Davies. 2s. 6d.

The benevolent Count Rumford here continues his attention to the welfare and comfort of the poor, by shewing the improvements and savings which may be made in the ordinary economy of the kitchen. He, amongst other things, condemns the present open fire-places, and proposes a substitute which will answer the same purpose. "When," says he, "my roasters shall become more generally known, and the management of them better understood, I have no doubt but that open chimney fire-places, and open fires of all descriptions, will be found to be much less necessary in kitchens than they now are.—I am even sanguine enough to expect that the time will come, when open fire-places will disappear even in our dwelling rooms and most elegant apartments." Before, however, this alteration is adopted, it will be prudent, as Hervey recommends, to pause and ponder.

Moderation is Salvation; addressed to the People of England at the present Scarcity. By a Plain Man. 8vo. Sewell, &c. 1800. 1s.

"This little pamphlet is not political; it is exclusively œconomical;" and the writer asserts that he states nothing upon hearsay. It contains many useful hints, addressed to housekeepers, on the means of saving bread

at the present important period, which, if duly attended to, promise to alleviate much of the distress from the already felt and more threatened scarcity.

An Essay on the Theory and Practice of Bleaching, wherein the Sulphuret of Lime is recommended as a Substitute for Pot Ash. By William Higgins, M. R. I. A. Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy at the Repository of the Dublin Society. 8vo. Vernor and Hood. 1799. 2s.

This important tract was published by the desire of the Hon. John Foster, Speaker of the House of Commons in Ireland, and the Right Hon. Isaac Corry. It professes to have been written for the use of bleachers only; and, as the majority of them are not well acquainted with the theory of chemistry, the author has endeavoured to write it in as simple and familiar a style as the nature of the subject would admit. By adopting the substitute recommended by the author instead of Pot Ash, it appears that a vast saving would accrue to the bleacher.

The Speech of the Right Hon. John Earl of Clare, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, in the House of Lords in Ireland, on a Motion made by him on Monday Feb. 10, 1800. 8vo. Wright. 1800.

To the many masterly defences of the Union which have issued from the press, this Speech of Lord Clare is not the least which deserves notice. It is calm, argumentative, and convincing; it explains the grounds and motives of the friends of the measure in wishing to establish it, and proves the advantages which will arise in consequence to both countries. So convinced is his Lordship of the absolute necessity of adopting the plan, that he declares rather than witnesses the scenes of folly and madness, and horrors of every kind, in which he had lived for some years back, he would give up every prospect which remained to him in his country; and begin a new course in his old age, rather than submit to the same misery and disgust for the remnant of his life.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

MARCH 25.

SAIN'T DAVID'S DAY, a musical piece in two acts, by Mr. T. Dibdin, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The principal Characters by Mr. Inledon, Mr. Munden, Mr. Fawcett, Mr.

Townsend, Mr. Simmons, Miss Sims, Mrs. Whitmore, Miss Leferve, and Mrs. Atkins. The scene is laid in Wales, and the harmless mirth of the people on the annual celebration of the Saint's Day, gives title to the piece. Owen, the honest Welchman,

Welchman, having saved the life of Young Townley from a wreck on the coast, is visited by Old Townley, who, it seems, had some time ago lost a pocket book, containing an hundred pounds, near that very spot. This book was found by Owen, who, after waiting a twelvemonth, applied it to uses of industry, and acquired a comfortable possession. Learning at length to whom the property belonged, he tenders all he has to the owner Old Townley, conceiving that he was bound in justice to do so, as through that means he had acquired it. Old Townley, charmed with his probity, gives consent to his son's marriage with Ellen, Owen's daughter, of whom the young man had become enamoured.

This is a slight production, with little novelty of character or incident. The music composed and selected by Mr. Atwood; some of it pleasing. The performers did justice to their characters, and the piece was received with some applause, though it is hardly calculated for a permanent situation on the stage.

APRIL 5.—THE HERMIONE; or, VALOUR'S TRIUMPH; a musical piece of one act, performed the first time at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mr. Lewis. The principal Characters by Mr. Incedon, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Emery, Mr. Farley, Mr. Mansell, Mr. Munden, &c. and Miss Cox and Miss Sims. The title of this drama sufficiently shews from whence it was taken. It is founded on a late glorious naval achievement, and met with applause. The music selected and composed by Mr. Atwood.

PROLOGUE,

Spoken at the Opening of the New Theatre, Leicester, by Mr. RICHARDS.

Written by Miss SUSANNA WATTS.

HOW oft example bright, and precept sage,
Trac'd in dead figures on the annal'd page,
In the cold mind no rival virtue rais'd,
Nor rous'd the soul to act the deed it *prais'd*,
Inventive GENIUS saw—and, friend to Man,
With glorious effort form'd the DRAMA'S
plan;
Call'd forth the great and good from ev'ry
age,
And bade them live and teach us on the
STAGE,
And while their deeds to new existence start,
Thro' mimic powers transferr'd them to the
heart.

Thus rose the STAGE; with emulative
pride,

In this great art, each polish'd Nation vied:
Yet rear'd they not the proud Theatric Pile,
To lure the Idle, and the Gay beguile;
But fir'd by nobler aim, they bade it stand,
MIRROR OF LIFE—INSTRUCTOR of the
Land!

BRITAIN, 'mid these prefers her honour'd
claim,

To the first glories of Dramatic Fame,
And bids her Rivals, while she boasts *her*
Stage,

Read her just triumph in her SHAKSPEARE'S
page;

The great ENCHANTER! who with art re-
fin'd,

Wakes each keen feeling of the human mind;
She bids them too, her ADDISON regard,
The CHRISTIAN HERO, PATRIOT, and the
BARD;

Alike she boasts her YOUNG, the virtuous
sage,

Severe corrector of an erring age;
His midnight sorrows he awhile foregoes,
And on the Stage an awful lesson shows.

While BRITAIN thus in polish'd science
vies,

See *Here*, PROVINCIAL EMULATION rise!
There antient SOAR, along his fertile bed,
Sacred to commerce sees new structures
spread;

Here Taste and Skill fair Fabrics set apart,
To guileless Pleasure, and the DRAMA'S art.
While in our Sister Dome *, with pure delight,
Youth; Beauty, Innocence, in dance unite;
Or with serene joy devote the hour,
To the sweet charms of Music's magic pow'r;
Here, be it ours to shew with ardour true,
Dramatic Science in its noblest view,
We court the manly heart, the female smile,
While this kind hour we dedicate this PILE
To MORALS first, still sacred be the Stage,
No dangerous maxims shall our scene engage;
No dire Delusion of these modern Times,
Which wins the heart to sanctify its crimes;
Corrupts the soul, pretending to refine,
Dares talk of VIRTUE, yet o'erstep her line.

Whether the Tragic Muse shall court your
ear,

Excite the lofty thought or tender tear;
Or COMIC LIFE, with sprightly touch we
trace,

Each secret Passion, and each social Grace;
Or PANTOMIME his witching Art declare,
And fascinate with transmutations rare;
Or FARCE, with holic step and laughing
eyes,

Glance at the passing Follies as they rise;

* The Assembly Rooms adjoining.

Whate'er the scene, to our great purpose
 true,
 We keep the INTERESTS OF THE MIND in
 view.
 To LOYALTY we here devote the Stage,
 For if it stands the Mentor of the Age,
 Shall it not now sustain that HALLOW'D
 CAUSE,
 The Friend of ORDER, LIBERTY, and
 LAWS.
 This night *, by double confidence im-
 press'd,
 We claim the sanction of each feeling breast ;

And for your smiles our noblest thanks to
 pay,
 On PITY'S SHRINE, your *first* kind off'ring
 lay ;
 The wretched Widow's wounded heart to
 cheer,
 And dry the shivering Orphan's pleading
 tear.
 The STAGE exults, while want and woe en-
 dure,
 To join the liberal hand that aids the suf-
 FERING POOR.

POETRY.

SIMON THE PAUPER,

A BALLAD, IN THREE PARTS,

BY MR. O'KEEFE.

PART I.

AT twilight, 'twas bleak, for the winds
 whistled round,
 The tune it was sad to the ear ;
 And nearly with water was cover'd the
 ground,
 The flowers lay drooping like nymphs that
 were drown'd,
 And the heath look'd amazingly drear.
 And now from the workhouse poor Simon
 walk'd out,
 A pauper most wretchedly old ;
 Tho' feeble, the keeper swore Simon was
 stout,
 And shou'd not sit lazing and lumping about,
 But must forth ! in a morning so cold.
 For fuel was wanted, and furze he must bring,
 That over the wild common grew ;
 The rain pelted down ! soon his coat you
 might wring,
 And his shirt to his poor shrivell'd carcase did
 cling,
 What a sorrowful sight to the view !
 But Simon was chearful, and smil'd on his
 lot,
 With Christian-like patience resign'd ;
 By hobbling and wading he reach'd the green
 spot,
 And soon at his task our old pauper was got,
 Tho' severe ! yet he never repin'd.
 Nor pierc'd were his fingers, tho' sharp the
 rude thorn,
 Long callous, by labour so hard,
 For tenderly rear'd (as he gentle was born),
 This victim of anger, this object of scorn,
 In his time had full daintily far'd.

Good sense was the prop that supported his
 heart,
 Hewn out in Adversity's school ;
 Himself made the rod that inflict'd the
 smart,
 When Fortune for him play'd a bountiful
 part,
 He must needs for himself play the fool.

For once in a luminous circle he shone,
 Receiv'd by the Great and the Fair ;
 But beauty with light from the tulip is gone,
 By fraud and by folly was Simon undone,
 And sly Cupid came in for his share.

A little he gambled, much money had spent,
 Kept carriages, horses, and men ;
 To head his best company, ever his bent,
 To all who wou'd borrow, most freely he
 lent,

But ne'er thought to ask for 't again.
 When Grief in her tears came to sue at his
 gate,
 In smiles she was sure to depart ;
 This now wretched pauper (too rigorous
 fate !)

When Indigence ask'd, call'd not in cold
 Debate,
 That might chill his first impulse of heart.
 With graces of person did Nature endow,
 As Fortune with measures of gold ;
 Alas ! fleeting happiness ! look on him now ;
 Ah, piteous transition ! the gentle tear flow,
 For a pauper so wretchedly old.

PART II.

From yon noble mansion, round more than
 a mile,
 The Lodge bell ! to dinner it calls,
 Let no retrospection thy fancy beguile,
 Tho' none was more welcome than Simon
 ere while,
 To a dinner within those high walls.

* The first night's profit to Clarity.

The sheep move together, no shelter is near,
The lapwing screams wild in affright,
Quick marches the gander, the geese in his rear,
The clouds now all terribly fable appear,
As portending the coming of night.

'Twas only yet noon-tide; his faggots but few,

The coarse-welcome home was his dread,
Tho' done as much work as an old man cou'd do,

He must for his idleness go, he well knew,
In the dark without supper to bed.

He turn'd to look round, for he heard a whip crack

In unison harsh with the wind,
He saw a large horse and a man on his back,
Who strok'd the sleek neck, with a "softly
Big Jack,"

But old Simon the faggot must bind.

The Poor's Overseer thus spake, for 'twas he,
"How now, Master Simon?" then ceas'd
Till head was uncover'd, and bent was the knee;

For such marks of homage paid duly must be,
Tho' the violent tempest increas'd.

With arrogance swell'd was this officer proud,
A doubt if his letters he knew;

But wonderful shrewd by the neighbours allow'd,

At vestry he held his head high in the crowd,
Better vers'd in the rates were but few.

This great man had threatened, his words let's repeat—

"The point let the parish decide,
"In spite of the Vestry, the Lord, and his
Leet,

"Ten full sack o' furze my large oven must heat,

"And these same shall the paupers provide."

Of silence an interval menac'd the roar,
That erst seem'd to murmur and creep,
But now like the sun where broad cataracts pour,

Or white billow, tearing huge stones down the shore,

It's rattling! long, dreadful, and deep!

Our officer shudder'd, tho' keen the chill blast,
It nipp'd not the stem of his pride;

Atkance eye of pity reluctantly cast,
"Step home to my house till this bustle is past."

'Sir, I thank you,' old Simon replied.

The thunder roll'd awful voluminous peals!
Who out in such weather wou'd stay?

Home faces Jack's nose, and his side the spur feels,

Sling-trot he sets forward, and, close at his heels,

Poor old Simon to follow him may,

PART III.

Safe hous'd, now imagine this even match'd pair,

Our officer great, and—poor man;
The first sits at ease in his large elbow chair,

High blazes the faggot, dry cloaths they prepare,

The good dish, and the cherishing can.

But cheerless the out-house where Simon is shewn,

His garments may dry on his back;
And whilst for the small beer maid Mary is gone,

Before him, fans napkin, a cold mutton bone
She had plac'd for his hunger's attack.

The parlour door's open, for Simon must hear
The loud conversation—refin'd,

The topic is Charity, argument clear,
Both prov'd and lamented, that things were so dear,

And their hearts so humanely inclin'd.

An old clown stumps sturdily 'cross the th'd floor,

Well clad, but rude, noisy, and rough;
In passing he star'd—"Eh! why is n't it sure?"

"Old Master! so all-broken-down, and so poor!

"Thou wast once a most tight bit o' stuff."

This guest for the parlour, to dinner he came
That smok'd on the officer's board,

The father he was of our officer's dame.
Who once was old Simon? Say, Fortune,
with shame!

This ungrateful boor's kind honour'd Lord.
Tho' bleated with drink and repletion of cheer,

Poor Simon remember'd the face:

"'Twas Robert, my Coachman!" down fell the salt tear,

The stroke pierc'd his heart with reflection severe,

And he hastily quitted the place.

The night was pitch dark, and the waters were out,

He walk'd fast revolving along,
His mind was a chaos of tumult and doubt,
Across the wide waste lay his sorrowful rout,

And of two roads, was chosen the wrong.

Three days and three nights ere the body was found,

In searching was spent little care;
'Twas sad in the village, poor Simon was drown'd,

To lay him in earth, tho' the parish was bound,

Yet 'tis only the Robin knows where.

Tho'

Tho' public munificence, ample as just,
A noble provision hath made
For human distresses, why vested the trust,
With venal and ignorant baseness accurst,
That will turn its bless'd charge to a trade.

To wolves is the sheep as an help-craving
ward,

By the God of all mercies consign'd !
Of institutes god-like the purpose is marr'd,
Committing to brutes, for protection and
guard,
The old, helpless, and weak of our kind.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EURO-
PEAN MAGAZINE.

Chelsea, March 4, 1800.

SIR,

I PERCEIVED with pleasure in the poetical
department of your Magazine for February,
my friend the Rev. Weeden Butler junior's
Translation, or rather free *Paraphrase*,
of an ingenious young Emigrant's pro-
duction. The original is published by
Fentum, No. 78, in the Strand, with an
accompaniment for the Forte-piano; but,
as many of your poetical readers may not
have seen it, I take the liberty of trans-
mitting the words for their gratification.

N. W. G. L.

MARCHES DES ROYALISTES.

I.

CONTRE nos cruels ennemis,
Soldats, vous brulez de nous fuivre :
Mourir, c'est commencer à vivre,
Lorsque l'on meurt pour son pays.
François ! Volez sous nos bannières,
Nos bras victorieux sont les bras de vos frères.

II.

D'alliance ils osent parler,
Redoutons leur perfide adresse.
Oh ! c'est le pâtre qui caresse
La brebis qu'il veut impoler.
François ! Volez sous nos bannières,
Nos bras victorieux sont les bras de vos frères.

III.

Couverts d'opprobre et de forfaits,
Lâches tyrans, toujours esclaves,
Ils nous présentent des entraves ;
Nous des loix, un Prince, et la paix.
François ! Volez sous nos bannières,
Nos bras victorieux sont les bras de vos frères.

IV.

Au nom de Louis, de l'honneur,
Amis, enchainons la victoire :
La paix, le bonheur, et la gloire,
Seront le prix de la valeur.
François ! Volez sous nos bannières,
Nos bras victorieux sont les bras de vos frères.

VALEDICTORY ELEGY TO MARY.

Written on the Eve of the Author's intended
Departure for the West Indies.

'TIS come ! 'tis come ! the fatal hour is
come,

That dooms to endless misery my heart !
Sad thoughts be still !—ye struggling woes
be dumb !

But, *Mary*, no ! I'll bless thee ere we part !
Ah ! in these soften'd eyes delighted gaze,
Why did love's flame so early beam confess ?
Too oft, alas ! my bosom's heave betrays
The pensive anguish of my *hopeless* breast !
Why from my bosom breaks this fault'ring
sigh ?

In sighs, alas ! relief in vain I seek :
In vain the tear that fills my sorrowing eye
Bedews the sadden'd surface of my cheek !

Ah ! when the Fates have torn me from her
breast,

Tho' love's sad reverie *no hope* can bring,
Still—still I'll think how oft her charms I've
press'd,

And to soft *fleeted* transports fondly cling !
But why indulge the soul-consuming theme,
Ah ! soon I'll languish on a distant shore,
Hope quits my breast !—ah ! now its *trem-
bling gleam*

Tells me we part to meet, alas ! no more ! !
How oft her smile will charm my *fancied*
sight,

How oft this struggling fondness will pre-
vail ;
And oft love's sigh, disturbing Nature's night,
Will murmur rise upon the wasting gale !

At eve, when Cynthia sheds her lucid rays,
With pensive step and cheerless heart I'll
rove,

My tear-swol'n eyes to Heaven I'll oft up-
raise,
And sue its blessings on my bosom's love !

And when kind Heav'n, regardful of my woes,
Shall hush my sorrows in the sleep of death,
Love's tear will fall ; and as mine eye-lids
close,

Her name shall die upon my parting breath !
W. F.

STANZAS,

To the Memory of the Rev. Wm. Tasker,

BY W. HOLLOWAY.

WHILE ill-plac'd mities grace unworthy
brows,

The meed of dullness or inglorious pride,
The Muse's cause shall no kind Pow'r ef-
fouse—

Her vot'ries cherish, and their footsteps
guide ?

Time, in his swift career advancing, fees,
Year after year, some son of Genius bend
To ruthless Destiny's severe decrees,
And, early with'ring, to the shades descend!

Wrapp'd in obscure retirement's * lonely gloom,
Which oft has echo'd to his classic lyre,
Lo! *TASKER* sinks neglected to the tomb,
And in long silence his last notes expire!

Unhappy bard! to ev'ry care a prey—
Ah! what avail'd it that with daring aim
He trac'd the *Theban Swan's* † ethereal way,
And claim'd a portion of the *Latian's* ‡
fame?

Nor did *Melpomene* his suit disdain
What time he touch'd, sublime, the tragic §
string;
But *Fortune* frown'd: his tuneful toils were
vain—

Sad privilege was his, to *scg* and *sing*!
His bosom kindling in his country's cause,
Her deeds heroic all his soul inspir'd;
He rais'd the votive strain of loud applause||,
While the proud theme each British veteran
fir'd.

Of loyal joy he pour'd th' extatic tear,
When Heav'n his Monarch ¶ to the throne
restor'd;
O'er sad misfortune's * † cold untimely bier,
He strew'd the cypress, and its taste deplor'd.

But now, alas! he needs th' elegiac lay,
The sacred sorrow he to others gave:
A humble friend presumes to pluck the bay,
Wreath'd with funereal yew, to deck his
grave.

'Tis all, sad shade! thy pensive bard can give,
For past indulgence to his rustic Muse;
Yet in his heart shall grateful mem'ry live,
And oit in pity's dew his swimming eyes
infuse!

E. India House, April 1, 1800.

SONNET TO FRIENDSHIP.

WRAPT in the gloom of th' embow'ring
shade,
And night's dark mantle spreading o'er the
scene,
From towns I fly, to Contemplation's aid,
To court sweet Solitude! of sober men.

* At *Iddesley Parsonage* in *Devonshire*, where he died in necessitous circumstances,
Feb. 5th, 1800.

† Vide his Translation of the Odes of *Pindar*, who is frequently distinguished by the appellation of the *Theban Swan*.

‡ The *Carmen Seculare* of *Horace*, which he published in 1779.

§ *Arviragus*, a Tragedy, acted at *Exeter* in 1798.

|| Ode to the Warlike Genius of Great Britain and *Annus Mirabilis*.

¶ Ode to the King on his arrival at *Weymouth*.

* † Impromptu on the Monument of *Chatterton*, &c. &c.

And as the midnight breeze sounds thro' my ears
To pale *Reflection's* gentle voice attend,
Her honey'd precepts, tell to stem the tear,
And point to where true *Friendship* should
unbend.

For what is Man? whose hand ne'er stretch'd
to save
His sinking fellow from the untimely grave.

When *Penury* chill assails with dreadful might,
And fell disease awaits the poor man's bed,
When every ill, obnoxious to the sight,
Join in full strength to bend his wretched
head.

No ray of hope is left his mind, to cheer
His infant offspring or his tender wife,
For death with gaunt like strides approaches
near,

To stop the fleeting moments of his life;
'Tis then kind *Friendship* pours the healing
balm,
And *Death's* pale fury knows the power to
charm.

From early youth, adown the vale of years,
I've courted thee, sweet *Friendship*! to
my aid.

Full oft with thee have turn'd the sorrowing
tears,
And sooth'd the anguish of the wife and
maid,

Snatch'd from the bed of death the wounded
fire, [known.
And bade the orphan's fears no more be
The pallid cheek, when warm'd by *Friendship's*
fire,

Feels greater pleasure than proud Courts
can own— [wings,
While life shall flow, borne on thy tostring
To *Misery's* ken I'll fly, and ope thy sacred
springs. HORATIO.

On the Death of the Rev. Doctor *DIEMER*,
By *CALEB JOHN GARBRAND, ESQ.*

OF manners mild, with sense and learning
join'd;
And every token of a virtuous mind
In *Diemer* shone: Heaven blest'd his active
life

With honours, fortune, and a lovely wife.
I mark'd his worth, I fought him for my friend,
Lov'd his society, and mourn'd his end,
And learn'd this lesson from his dying breath,
Tho' in the midst of life—how near to death!
Calcutta, March 25, 1792.

FRENCH EXPEDITION TO EGYPT.

ARMY OF EGYPT.

Camp of Salabich, 10 Pluviose (Jan. 30.)

KLEBER, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ARMY OF EGYPT, TO THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

"I HAVE just signed, Citizens Directors, a treaty, the object of which is the Evacuation of Egypt; and I herewith transmit you a copy of it. The copy which bears the signature of the Grand Vizier it is not possible I can receive for some days, as the exchange of the copies must take place at El Arich.

"In my last dispatches I gave you an account of the situation of the army which I command. I likewise acquainted you with the tenour of the negotiations which General Bonaparte had entered into with the Grand Vizier, and which it was my duty to follow up.

"Although at that period I entertained but very faint hopes of the success of these negotiations, I however expected that they might contribute at least so far as to suspend the march and relax the warlike preparations of the Grand Vizier, as might allow you sufficient time to send me some assistance in men and money, or at least such orders as might regulate my conduct under the perplexing circumstances in which I was involved. This expectation of assistance I grounded in the information I had received that the French and Spanish fleets had united together at Toulon, and only waited for a favourable wind to get out of that harbour. They indeed contrived to get out of it, but it was to re-pass the Straits and return to Brest. This intelligence gave the deepest concern to the army, who at the same time were apprised of the disasters the Republic had sustained in Italy, Germany, Holland, and even in La Vendée, without its having appeared that any effectual measure had been taken to stem the torrent of calamities that poured down upon and threatened the existence of the Republic.

"The Grand Vizier advanced mean time from Damas. On another quarter, at the beginning of Brumaire, a fleet appeared before Damietta: it at first disembarked 4,000 Janissaries, that were to be followed by an equal number; but a sufficient time for that operation was not allowed them: those who had first

landed were attacked and completely routed in less than half an hour. The slaughter was immense; we, however, made 800 prisoners.

"This event contributed but little to facilitate the course of the negotiations. The Vizier still manifested the same intentions, and only suspended his march for such a time as was indispensably necessary for him to form his establishments, and to secure himself a sufficient number of transports. His army was then estimated at 60,000. But he was followed by other Pachas, who recruited fresh troops from all quarters of Asia as far as Mount Caucasus. The van of that army soon arrived as far as Jaffa.

"Commodore Sir Sidney Smith addressed a letter to me about that time, that is, a few days before the disembarkation took place at Damietta; and, as I was well aware of the influence which he possessed over the Vizier, I thought it expedient not only to answer him, but even to propose as the place for holding our conferences the ship which he commanded. I felt equally averse to receive English or Turkish Plenipotentiaries in Egypt, or to dispatch any from me to the camp of the latter. My proposal was acceded to, and from that moment the negotiation took a more decided turn. All this, however, occasioned no check on the march of the Ottoman army, whom the Grand Vizier was leading against Gaza.

"During the whole of this time the war was continued to be carried on in Upper Egypt, and the Beys, who had hitherto been dispersed, thought of reuniting themselves under Mourad, who, always pursued but never dejected, gained over to his side the Arabs and the inhabitants of the province of Benisouef, and thereby still retained a sufficient force to harass and annoy.

"We were also threatened with the horrors of the Plague, which every decade carried off several men, both at Alexandria and at other places.

"Finally, upon the 1st Nivose (December 22), General Desaix and Citizen Poullielgue, whom I had appointed plenipotentiaries, opened, on board the Tigre, the conferences with Sir Sidney Smith, whom the Grand Vizier had invested with powers to treat. They were to keep within the moorings between

Damietta

Damietta and Alexandria; but a very violent gale of wind having compelled them to go to sea, they were obliged to remain out for 18 days; at the end of that time they proceeded to the Vizier's camp. The Grand Vizier had moved against El Arifch, and taken possession of that fortress on the 9th Nivose (Dec. 30). For this success he was indebted to the infamous cowardice of the garrison, who surrendered without a shew of fighting on the 7th day of the attack.

"This event was the more melancholy and distressing, as General Reynier was on his march to raise the blockade, previous to the arrival of the main body of the Turkish army.

"Under such circumstances, it was no longer to be hoped that the negotiations could be drawn out to any length, and it was now our business and our duty maturely to consider the danger that might be incurred by breaking them off, and the propriety of laying aside all regard to personal vanity, and not to expose all the Frenchmen, whose lives were entrusted to my care, to such terrible consequences, which a further delay might inevitably draw down upon them.

"The most recent information had estimated the Ottoman army at 80,000 men, and it was still further to be increased: it comprized 12 Pachas, six of whom were of the first rank; 45,000 men were employed before El Arifch, having at their disposal 50 pieces of cannon, with a proportionate number of ammunition waggons. This artillery was carried on by mules. There were 20 pieces more at Gaza, with the corps of reserve; the remainder of the troops were in the environs of Jaffa and of Ramle. Active and daring smugglers supplied the Vizier's Camp with provisions; all the Arab tribes vied with each other in seconding the exertions of that army, and supplied it with more than 15,000 camels. I had received assurances that every thing was carried on in the most regular manner; the whole of that force was disciplined and directed by European officers, and from 5 to 6000 Russians were expected from day to day.

"To that army I had no more to oppose than 8,500 men, divided out on the three points of Kaieh, Salahieh, and Belbeys. That division was necessary in order to facilitate the speedy conveyance of succour to any of these posts that might be the first attacked. And indeed it appears certain that they may be all

turned or avoided, an operation which was lately succeeded in by Elfi Bey, who, during the negotiations, entered with his Mamelukes into Charkie, in order to form a junction with the Arabs of Billis, and from thence re-unite with Mourad, in Upper Egypt. The rest of the army was distributed in the following manner: one thousand men were employed under the command of General Verdier, in forming the garrison of Lesbe, in levying contributions in money and provisions, and in keeping in subjection the country between the Canal of Achmoun, and that of Moes, which was secretly stirred up by the Cheik Lefkam. 1,800 men were under the orders of General Lanusse, to supply the garrisons of Roletta, Aboukir, and Alexandria, and in holding in check the Delta and the Bahire. 1,200 men remained at Cairo and at Giza, and they were obliged to furnish the provision waggons of the army with escorts: and, finally, 2,500 men were distributed through Upper Egypt upon an extent of ground of no less than 150 leagues. They had daily to encounter the attacks of the Beys and their partisans. The whole amounted to no more than 15,000 men, which is the full amount of all the effective disposable men in the army.

"Notwithstanding this disproportion in numbers, I still entertained hopes of victory, and I would have hazarded a battle, if I had had any certain assurance that I should receive any assistance before the season for putting to sea: but as that season had already once arrived without my having received any succours, I have been obliged to send back at least 5000 men to the coasts: there remained with me but 3000 men to defend a country open on all sides against an invasion of 30,000 horsemen, seconded by the Arabs and the inhabitants, without our having either fortresses, provisions, money, vessels, &c. &c. to maintain a defence. It was natural I should have foreseen this melancholy moment, and ask myself what means I was to devise for the preservation of the army. There remained no longer the least hope of safety: it were vain to attempt to treat, except with arms in our hands, with rude undisciplined hordes of fanatic barbarians, who are unacquainted with or disregard the laws of civilized war. The evidence of this reason struck forcibly upon every mind—it decided my opinion. I gave orders to my Plenipotentiaries not to break off the negotiations

negotiations but when they should see that articles were proposed that might commit our honour and glory, or endanger our personal safety.

"I close this report, Citizens Directors, by observing to you that the circumstances of my situation had not been foreseen in the instructions left with me by General Bonaparte. When he promised me speedy assistance, he grounded, as I had done, his hopes on the reunion of the French and Spanish fleets in the Mediterranean. It was difficult then to have imagined that these fleets would have returned to the ocean, or that the Egyptian Expedition, being wholly abandoned, should be among the charges brought against those who had planned and imposed the undertaking.

"To this letter I annex a copy of my correspondence, both with the Grand Vizier and with Commodore Sir Sidney Smith, and my plenipotentiaries, and likewise all the official notes that passed on both sides. I also subjoin a copy of the accounts which I received respecting the taking of El Arifch.

"At all events, the French army, during its stay in Egypt, has engraved upon the hearts of its inhabitants the recollection of the victories we have achieved; the remembrance of the equity and of the moderation that directed and swayed our government; the impression of the force and the power of the nation of which they formed a part. The French name will not only be long respected in the Ottoman Empire, but will also be revered throughout all Asia.

"I expect to arrive in France, together with the army, at latest, about the end of Prairial (June 19th).

"Health and respect,

(Signed)

"KLEBER."

CONVENTION,

On the EVACUATION OF EGYPT, agreed upon between Gen. DESAIX and Citizen POUSSIELGUE, Administrator of the Finances, on the one part, and their Excellencies MOUSTAFA RASCHID Effendi, and MOUSTAFA RASSICHE, Plenipotentiaries of the GRAND VIZIR, on the other part.

The French army in Egypt, wishing to shew its desire to stop the effusion of blood, and to put an end to the unfortunate dispute between the French Republic and the Sublime Porte, agree to

evacuate Egypt, according to the terms of the present Convention, and in the hope that this concession will open the way to a general Peace in Europe.

1. The French army to retire, with its arms, baggage and effects, to Alexandria, Rosetta, and Aboukir, there to embark for France in vessels to be provided by the Sublime Porte.

2. An armistice of three months to take place from the date of the present Convention.

3. Commissaries to be appointed on either side to superintend the embarkation; and if any dispute shall arise, it is to be decided by Sir Sidney Smith, according to the Maritime Laws of England.

4. The French army are, as speedily as possible to evacuate all the forts in their possession, leaving them in their present state. They are, however, to retain the Western bank of the Nile until after the evacuation of Cairo.

5. Cairo to be evacuated within 45 days.

6. The French troops not to be molested in their persons, goods, or honour, during their retreat.

7. The French and Turkish troops to be stationed at such a distance from each other as to prevent any rencontre.

8. The persons held in confinement, on either side, to be immediately set at large.

9. The goods and property taken on each side to be restored.

10. No inhabitant of Egypt to be molested for any adherence to the French, after their departure.

11. Passports shall be given from the Porte, and its Allies, Great Britain and Russia, to ensure the safe return of the French army.

12. The French army pledges itself to commit no hostility on its way homeward, and not to touch at any port before their arrival in France, except in case of necessity.

13. If any French vessels shall arrive during the truce, they shall be allowed to return with passports, after taking in water and provisions.

14. General Kleber is allowed to send off an advice-boat to inform the French Government of the present Convention.

15. Subsistence to be furnished to the French army during its stay and for its voyage.

16. The French army is not to raise any further contributions; it is, on the contrary,

contrary, to leave all the cattle and magazines, cannon, &c. which are to be valued by Turkish Commissaries, and by the Commander of the British forces. If these should not amount to the sum of 3000 purses, at which the maintenance and embarkation of the French troops are estimated, the remainder shall be advanced by the Porte, by way of loan.

17. Advances to be made from time to time to the French army for their subsistence.

18. The contributions received by the French, after the date of this Convention, to be deducted from this allowance.

19. The French transport vessels to be at liberty during the truce to navigate the coasts of Egypt.

20. To prevent any danger from the plague, no person supposed to be infected with that distemper is allowed to be embarked, but is to remain under the care of French surgeons.

21. Any difficulty which may arise to be settled by Commissaries appointed on each side.

22. This Convention to be ratified within eight days.

(Signed)

DESAIX,
POUSSIELGUE.

MOUSTAFA RASCHID EFFENDI,
MOUSTAFA RASSICHE EFFENDI.

EXTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE
CAPTAIN OF GRENADIERS, OF THE
13TH DEMI-BRIGADE, RESPECTING
WHAT PASSED AT EL-ARISCH.

“On the 21st of December the Turkish army appeared before and invested the fortrels of El-Arisch. The trenches were opened the same night, and a battery of mortars played upon the place. On the 23d, a considerable number of the soldiers in garrison talked of surrendering, and a petition, signed by 80 soldiers, was delivered to Cazot, Chief of Battalion, stating, that the garrison would no longer fight, and ordering him to surrender the fortrels.

“The next day the Commander assembled the garrison, and desired that those who were cowardly enough to talk of surrendering might quit the place, and join the enemy, but that he and the Officers were determined to hold out. The Turks having made

some advances on the 28th, Capt. Feray was ordered to make a sally, at the head of the grenadiers, for the purpose of driving them back; but the grenadiers refused to follow him, except three men. He was therefore compelled to retreat, and, as he returned, a part of the garrison had taken down the French standard over the gate, the artillery ceased firing, and white standards were hoisted. Every attempt was made to induce the soldiers to do their duty, but all in vain—the cowards even invited the Turks from the rampart to enter the place. The whole Turkish army, horse and foot, drew near in a short time, and the soldiers let down cords to assist the Turks in mounting. A sally port was at length opened, it is not known by what means, and the fort was in an instant filled with Turks, who disarmed the garrison, and cut off the heads of the very persons who had furnished them with the cords to ascend the walls.

“The Commander Cazot, however, fortunately succeeded in making a capitulation with Selim Mustapha Pacha and an English Officer who had entered the place, and it was regulated, that the garrison should lay down their arms, and continue prisoners of war. It was impossible to restore order among the Turks. The French who fell into the hands of the Turkish and English Officers, were conducted to the camp of the Grand Vizir, and the others, incited to defend themselves by the example of those whose heads had been cut off, fought the Turks for half an hour longer. Capt. Feray had but just entered the camp of the Grand Vizir when the powder magazine blew up. The French nearest the spot, after the explosion, were put to death by the Turks. Among the number of those whose heads were cut off, was the Chief of Battalion, Grandpere.

“On the morning of that fatal day, the greatest part of the garrison had drunk a great quantity of brandy, but previous to it, we had only lost seven or eight men in killed and wounded.

“Two hundred and sixteen men, including fourteen officers, were taken prisoners, and conducted to Goya.

“Dated at the Camp near Salabich, Jan. 17.

(Signed) “FERAY.”

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FOURTH SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

[Continued from Page 240.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, FEB. 25.

THE Marine Mutiny Bill was brought up from the Commons and read a first time, as was the Bill for continuing the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act; but, on the motion "that it be read a second time now,"

Lord Holland said, the precipitation with which Ministers hurried on this Bill, and their attempt to carry it through its several stages in one day, was unparliamentary, informal, and improper.—That they had not even the plea of necessity for it; but his motive for making these observations was, that the precedent should not be followed by practice, and that the experiment should not be converted into a regular custom of the House, which, he was sorry to observe, of late happened but too often.

The Lord Chancellor replied, that the circumstance arose from inadvertency in the House adjourning over to this day, instead of yesterday, which was intended; for in that case the Bill might have been read then a first time, and proceeded through its regular stages without infringing on the customs of Parliament.

Lord Holland gave notice, that on the further reading of the Bill, it was his intention to oppose its principle.

THURSDAY, FEB. 27.

The Bill for continuing the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act was read a third time and passed.

FRIDAY, FEB. 28.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill, to the Scotch Distillery, and to two private Bills.

MONDAY, MARCH 3.

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

TUESDAY, MARCH 4.

The Marine Mutiny Bill was read a third time and passed.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5.

The Annuity Loan Bill was received from the Commons, as was the Bill for increasing duties on foreign and home

spirits, and on teas. They were severally read a first time.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6.

The 20,500,000 Loan Bill, and the Tea Duty Bill, were brought up and presented by Mr. Bragge, and read a first and second time.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7.

The New Loan and Tea Tax Bills were read a third time and passed.

MONDAY, MARCH 10.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Loan Bill of 20,500,000l. to the Bills for increasing the Duties on Home and Foreign Spirits and on Teas, and to the Marine Mutiny Bill.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11.

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

THURSDAY, MARCH 13.

Seven private Bills were presented from the Commons.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14.

The Bill for preventing for a time to be limited the making of starch, the Bill for granting 200,000l. towards the reduction of the National Debt, and the Hull Pilot Bill, were brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

MONDAY, MARCH 17.

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

TUESDAY, MARCH 18.

The third reading of the Starch Prohibition Bill was postponed to Thursday next.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19.

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

THURSDAY, MARCH 20.

The Starch Bill was read a third time. Lord Darnley moved for a Committee to inquire into the stock of Corn remaining from last season, the deficiency of the late crop, and the supplies now on hand, which was negatived.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21.

Read a third time and passed the Bill for granting 200,000l. towards reducing the National Debt, and the Starch Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, FEB. 24.

THE Lord Mayor presented a petition from the City of London in Common Hall assembled, praying that House to interfere with his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to use his best endeavours to accomplish peace on safe and honourable terms.

The Bill to continue the further suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act was read a third time and passed.

BUDGET.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of Ways and Means for raising a Supply.

The House having resolved itself accordingly, Mr. Brage in the chair,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer proceeded to open the Budget, and spoke to the following effect:—"In stating the principal heads of Service of Supply of the year, I shall have little more to do than to recapitulate the items which came before the House on the preceding year."—Here Mr. Pitt stated the various items which compose the different heads of Service, of which the following are the sums in gross:

SUPPLY.			
Navy	13,619,079	13	11
Army	11,350,079	11	10
Ordnance	1,695,956	17	11
Miscellaneous Services	750,000	0	0
Interest due to the Bank	816,650	0	0
Deficiency Ways and Means 1799	447,039	0	0
Ditto Land and Malt To pay off Exchequer Bills, raised by 39th Geo. III. c. 71.	350,000	0	0
Ditto on Lives and Contributions	1,079,730	0	0
Ditto Supply, 1800.	1,914,000	0	0
	<hr/>		
	37,728,785	3	8
Remains for unfortseen Services	1,771,215	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£.39,500,000	3	8

Mr. Pitt then proceeded to explain the Ways and Means of the year to meet the above Supply, and stated the different heads. Upon the subject of the Tax upon Income, he observed, that the produce of it for the year 1799 was 6,200,000l.; but including remittances which are to come from foreign possessions connected with this country,

the whole might fairly be taken at 7,000,000l.—"Upon this subject," said he, "I shall hereafter have to submit to the consideration of the House such regulations as may be deemed advisable upon that subject, and I am persuaded that Gentlemen will have no difficulty in conceiving it not to be over-stated at the sum for which I take it; indeed it can hardly happen that in collecting a Tax for the first year of its impost, it can amount to the sum at which it is estimated; but it has so happened in the course of this War, contrary to the experience we have had in former Wars, that Taxes have been productive in the first instance.—That arises either from the Taxes being laid on subjects that were well known, or the collection of them being rendered simple, such as we may safely rely on as to their produce. The Tax upon Income, however, cannot be expected at present to produce its maximum. I am persuaded that neither seven nor eight millions will be its maximum; but I shall take credit for no more than what I have already stated, and which I shall state again amongst other Items. The growing produce of the Consolidated Fund is not only what will give satisfaction, but will excite surprize, it being no less than Five Millions and an Half, it being between Three Millions and Three Millions and an Half beyond the ordinary produce." Here Mr. Pitt stated the different Items of Ways and Means, of which the following are the sums in gross:

WAYS AND MEANS.	
Sugar, Tobacco, and Malt,	£2,750,000
Lottery,	200,000
Surplus Consolidated Fund on 5th April, 1801, estimated at	5,500,000
Exports and Imports,	1,250,000
10l. per Cent. on Income,	£ 7,000,000
Deduct interest on £8,000,000	
Ditto on 11,000,000	
Ditto on 13,500,000	
	<hr/>
	1,700,000
	<hr/>
Bank Charter,	5,300,000
Loan,	3,000,000
	18,500,000
	<hr/>
Vote of Credit,	36,500,000
	3,000,000
	<hr/>
	£ 39,500,000
	" Having

“Having stated the Ways and Means, and enumerated the articles of which they are composed, it remains for me to state to the Committee the terms of the Loan; the means for defraying it, by way of permanent charges; and the Taxes to be added for that purpose.—With respect to the Loan of 18,500,000l. exclusive of 2,000,000 for Ireland, these terms are so well known that I need hardly repeat them; but, however, that there may be no deficiency upon that subject, I will state the terms, which demonstrate the sufficiency of this country to meet the contest, and support us in the struggle in which we are engaged, and which terms are as follow:

110 3 per Cent. Consols.	
a 61 $\frac{7}{8}$	£ 67 7 6
47 Ditto Reduced a 61 $\frac{7}{8}$	29 0 8
	96 8 2
Discount, at the rate of 4 per } Cent. for 307 Days on 90l. } is about - - - - - }	3 14 6
	£ 99 2 8

“This is one of the most favourable bargains that ever was made on behalf of the public, and yet those who concluded it have good reason to be satisfied. At the time when the bargain was made, neither myself, nor those with whom I treated, knew the state of the funds; but on the day before the Three per Cens fluctuated a little, that is from 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 60 $\frac{1}{4}$, 60 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 61 $\frac{1}{4}$, so that if there be any doubt upon the subject, the doubt is, whether a small Bonus was given by the individual to the public, or by the public to the individual; but in short, the bargain is under four three quarters per cent interest on the Loan. I do not mean to enlarge upon this subject now—I only ask Gentlemen to compare these terms with the terms of former Loans, before the adoption of the plan upon which Loans are now conducted, for then they will see the terms of this Loan in their true light. I am not arguing the point, it needs no argument; it is a thing depending upon a plain statement of facts and figures; it is a statement made purposely without comment, in order that each Gentleman in the Committee may draw his own comment.

“It next remains that I should submit to the Committee the New Taxes for the purposes of paying the interest of the debt thus created. The first

which I shall propose will be a small increase of duty upon the higher priced Teas; a sum of 5 per cent. upon those Fine Teas, not to attach to any under 2s. 6d. per lb. I am encouraged to hope that this tax will be unexceptionable, from a consideration of the sales of the India Company, notwithstanding the increase of duties last imposed. The produce of this tax I estimate will amount to 130,000l. The next article I shall propose as an object of taxation will be an additional duty on both Foreign and British Spirits—one penny a gallon on the wash of the latter, which will be equal to 5d. per gallon on the former, with a new increase upon Rum and Brandy in the same proportions. With respect to the articles themselves, no Gentleman will dissent from the propriety of taxing them as high as they would bear. But with regard to the thing, as taken in another point of view, I will not now enter into the discussion of stopping the distilleries, and how far that may be adequate as to its object of supplying an increase of food for the country, or whether the inconveniences which would arise to the public in another point of view may not overbalance the advantages to be derived from it, but surely it cannot be thought that a stoppage of a temporary nature should exempt them from a permanent tax, if such a tax is in itself desirable. With regard to Rum and Brandy, no objection can lay against the tax upon them. I calculate that the produce of the former will be 100,000l. and of the latter 120,000l. making an aggregate of 220,000l.; which, added to the produce of the duties upon Tea, will give the sum of 350,000l. exceeding by 30,000l. the sum necessary.

RECAPITULATION.	
5l. per Cent. on all Tea sold at 2s. 6d. per lb. and upwards, at the East India Company's sales	£ 130,000
1d. per Gallon on Corn Wash (equal to 5d. on the Spirit)	100,000
10d. ditto on Brandy	} 120,000
8d. ditto on Rum	
	350,000

These contain all the articles of taxation. But I must beg leave to state, that with respect to one article in the Ways and Means, the sum of three millions for the Bank Charter. It is not my intention now to enter into any

discussion of that measure, especially as it stands for discussion hereafter, but I feel entitled to take credit for it upon the ground which has been discussed already. It is necessary to add this sum to make up the aggregate of 39,500,000l. Ways and Means. Sir, I really think these simple facts themselves, the facility with which the necessary supplies are raised, unaccompanied with any comment, prove, beyond the power of language, the growing prosperity of the country; and afford us an additional reason for carrying on the War until we can arrive at a secure and honourable Peace."

After a short debate, or rather conversation, in which Mr. Tierney, Mr. Jolliffe, and Mr. Burdon took a part, Mr. Pitt moved the several Resolutions, which being agreed to, the Report of the Committee was ordered to be received tomorrow.

TUESDAY, FEB. 25.

A writ was moved for a new Member for the city of Durham, in the room of Sir Henry Tempelt Vane, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Lord Hawkesbury having moved that a Committee of the whole House should, on this day se'nnight, take into consideration the Report of the Committee appointed to investigate the state of the Corn of the country, moved also, that on the said day such Committee do deliver in the report of such investigation.—Ordered.

The Report of the Committee of Ways and Means was brought up by Mr. Bragge. The Resolutions were agreed to, and Bills ordered accordingly.

The House went into a Committee on a report of the Bank proposal, relative to the renewal of their charter, and a Bill was ordered.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26.

At four o'clock, there being only 35 Members present, an adjournment took place of course.

THURSDAY, FEB. 27.

The Bill for granting to his Majesty the sum of 20,500,000l. on Loan, by way of annuity, was read a first time.

The Bill for increasing the Duty on Home and Foreign Spirits, and upon Teas exceeding in value 2s. 6d. per lb. was read a first time.

FRIDAY, FEB. 28.

Mr. Tierney rose to make his promised motion concerning the War. He took a comprehensive view of the several States of Europe and their contending interests,

and shewed how little their cause was ours. He then entered into a very long and argumentative strain on the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, and concluded with moving, "That it is neither just or necessary to continue the War for the purpose of restoring the Bourbon family to the throne of France."

The motion being seconded,

Mr. Elliott opposed it, and maintained the propriety, the wisdom, and the necessity of carrying on the War; and therefore, to prevent a decision on a motion that must commit the country, he would move the previous question.

The House divided on the previous question—ayes, 142; noes, 34—Majority against the original motion, 108.

MONDAY, MARCH 3.

The Bills for increasing the several Duties according to the new Taxes went through their respective stages, and the Loan Bill went through a Committee.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4.

A Message was received from the Lords, stating that they had agreed to the Marine Mutiny Bill, and to a private Bill.

The Bill for granting 200,000l. towards reducing the National Debt, was read a first time.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5.

Colonel Stanley presented a petition, which he moved might be referred to a Committee, from the journeymen cotton-workers, weavers, and spinners, in the counties of York, Carlisle, Lancaster, and Derby, praying for some regulations respecting their wages.

He presented another petition from the masters in the said occupations, of the counties of York and Lancaster; and it was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Parker Coke, after making some observations on the existing laws of master and servant, and stating that it was necessary to make some regulations therein, moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better settlement of disputes between Masters and Mistresses of Families and their menial or domestic servants, which being granted, the Bill was immediately brought in, read a first time, and, to accommodate the Magistrates, that they might be afforded the opportunity of considering it at the ensuing sessions, the third reading was ordered for the 22d day of April next.

The Loan Bill and the New Taxes Bill were read a third time, and ordered to the Lords.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, MARCH 6.

The Bill for granting 200,000*l.* for the reduction of the National Debt passed through a Committee of the whole House.

Lord Hawkesbury brought up the Report of the Corn Committee.—Referred to the Committee of the whole House appointed to consider farther of the present scarcity.

Lord Sheffield gave notice of his intention of moving for leave to bring in a Bill to remedy the deficiency of the measures already adopted for preventing the mischiefs likely to ensue from the present scarcity.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7.

The Bank Charter Bill was read a second time.

Mr. Baker moved for leave to bring in the following Bills, viz. A Bill for amending and explaining the 36th of the King, for regulating Mills; a Bill for granting a Bounty on the Importation of Corn; a Bill for regulating the Price and Assize of Bread; and a Bill to prohibit the making of Starch.—Leave given.

Sir Charles Bunbury moved for leave to bring in a Bill to explain and amend the 36th of the King relative to the Poor Laws.—Leave given.

MONDAY, MARCH 10.

The Mutiny Bill was read a second time, the Bank Charter Bill went through a Committee, and the Bill for granting 200,000*l.* towards the reduction of the National Debt was read a third time and passed.

This being the last day for presenting private petitions, a vast number were brought up, and laid on the table.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11.

Sir Charles Bunbury brought in a Bill for the better explaining the Poor Laws, and for the more effectually relieving the Poor, which, after a short conversation between the Hon. Baronet and Mr. Baker, was read a first time.

Mr. Burdon, in pursuance of his promised notice respecting highways, said, that for a long time the public highways were in many places so much neglected and so dangerous, that it became requisite to advert to some other system besides that already the law allowed to counteract the evil. The acts already in force were by no means adequate to that end, and the interest of landed Gentlemen, as well as others, claimed their refusal. For this purpose he deemed it prudent to institute a Committee, and to

that Committee refer the laws on the subject, and from their investigation adopt some principle consistent with the object he had in view. With that principle he moved, "That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration the laws relative to highways, and report the same to the House."

Mr. Simeon observed, that in his opinion the existing laws were fully adequate to any improvement the highways could require; it was only necessary to appoint general Surveyors with special powers, and they being on the spot in their respective districts, would have every opportunity of putting these laws into full effect.

The motion was, however, carried, and a Committee appointed accordingly.

The following Bills were then, on the motion of Lord Hawkesbury, read a second time, and ordered to be committed, viz. the Wheat Bounty, the Potatoe, the Starch, the Distillery, and the Swedish Herring Bills.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, on the question of the House going into a Committee on the Corn Trade, entered into some observations thereon.

Mr. Wilberforce took occasion to state that it was necessary to allow a bounty on corn imported; and to that effect moved, That Bounties be granted for the Importation of Corn, which was agreed to.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14.

Mr. Baker gave notice of his intention, on Monday next, of moving for leave to bring in a Bill for the better Relief of the Poor, for a time to be limited.

MONDAY, MARCH 17.

The House in a Committee on the Bill for granting a Bounty on Corn imported,

Mr. Thornton, after a few observations on the tendency of the measure in agitation, moved, "That in the importation of Corn from the Baltic, the Bounties already granted, according to the regular publications in the London Gazette, should be extended in the due proportion under 85*s.* as they are at present under 90*s.* the quarter."

This was opposed by Mr. Jeffery, who entered into a detail to shew, that it would afford no inducement to the foreigner to send his corn, or to the native to import it, and proceeded to state, that we could not expect any corn or flour from America through it.

Lord

Lord Hawkesbury replied, and in arguments forcible and convincing, established the principle that it was not a bounty for importing corn or flour that prevailed in the Bill, but that it was to operate as an indemnity against loss to the merchant, whose laudable speculation urged him to make ventures in favour of the country; and concluded with observing, that to his knowledge orders were already given and answered that would meet every necessity of the country, and infinitely more, till the end of the ensuing harvest.

A short conversation then took place, after which the Report was ordered, and the House resumed.

Mr. Baker, according to his notice of a motion on a Bill for the Relief of the Poor, stated its necessity, and made it accordingly.

TUESDAY, MARCH 18.

Mr. Douglas having stated that many doubts had arisen relative to the powers which Ecclesiastic and Corporate Bodies possess, in granting and taking leases of Church Lands, it was his wish that the laws relative thereto be revised. The Bill was accordingly brought in and read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

On the recommitment of the Mutiny Bill,

The Secretary of War moved the clause relative to the indemnification of persons whose carriages, carts, &c. are impressed by the military, when the Resolutions were severally put, and the Report ordered to be brought up.

Mr. Jolliffe expressed a hope that the Secretary at War would have introduced a clause in the Bill, as he had promised, of *LIMITING the time for which all men were to serve as soldiers*. The advantages whereof, he said, would materially benefit the service.

The Secretary at War replied, that it was a measure that certainly met his approbation, but was of such delicacy and magnitude, that it required the most serious consideration. For his part, he could not propose it of himself, it was first to be referred to his Majesty's Ministers, and then the result of what might attach to their resolution thereon, would be his duty, at a future period, to submit in his official capacity.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19.

The Bill for extending the time for Bodies Corporate to redeem the Land Tax, was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. Long moved for a new Writ to be issued for the Borough of Aldborough, in Suffolk, in the room of M. A. Taylor, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Sir H. St. John Mildmay gave notice that in the course of this Session he would submit some propositions to the House relative to certain Monastic Institutions which had been lately formed in this Country; and should also move for leave to bring in a Bill for amending an Act passed in the present reign relative to those who have the superintendance of the education of Popish Children, and subjecting them to certain regulations.

The Office and Personal Estate Duty Bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed on Wednesday next.

The Committee on Sir C. Bunbury's Poor Bill was deferred till to-morrow.

The Report on the Mutiny Bill was brought up, the amendments agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Expiring Laws Bill—refused. The Report was brought up, and ordered to be received to-morrow.

Mr. Gregor moved for an Account of all broad Copper exported in 1799, stating the real and nominal value, and the different Countries to which the same was so exported.

He also moved for an account of all Brass so exported as above.

He also moved an humble Address to his Majesty for an Account of all Copper used in Coinage from January, 1799, to 1st March, 1800.

Also for an Account of all Copper purchased for the use of his Majesty's Ordnance, distinguishing the prices.

The Corn Bill was committed to a Committee of the whole House. The House was resumed, and the Report ordered to be received to-morrow.

On the Order of the Day being read, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the Bill for cultivating Potatoes on Common or Waste Lands,

A conversation ensued concerning the technical application and meaning of the words "Common" and "Waste" Lands, which ended in omitting the word "Common" throughout the Bill, and reserving the word "Waste" only.

Several verbal alterations took place in the Bill, and the Report was ordered,

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, MARCH 20.

The Report on the Expiring Laws Bill was received and the different Resolutions agreed to.

The Mutiny Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. W. Dundas, after noticing the pressing wants of Scotland, where *ninety* tenths of the people, he observed, lived chiefly on oaten bread, moved, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House on Wednesday next, to consider of granting a bounty on Oats and Oatmeal imported.—Ordered.

On the Motion of Mr. Secretary Dundas, the India Budget was deferred till Tuesday.

Mr. Dundas also gave notice that on Tuesday next he would make a Motion for granting certain Allowances to Adjutants, Serjeants Majors, and Serjeants of the Militia who had been embodied.

Mr. Bastard thought some allowance should also be made to Substitutes of the Militia who were still liable to serve, though they were not now in actual pay.

Mr. Dundas said that the present was not the occasion to take the allowance alluded to by the Hon. Gentleman into consideration.

Mr. Dundas moved for leave to bring in a Bill to exempt ALL persons employed in Volunteer Corps, of every description, from the Hair Powder Tax, and to indemnify such of them as had neglected to take out a licence for wearing hair powder. He also said, that it was his intention, that all horses employed in Volunteer Corps should be exempted from tax; but when the owner had others, that the tax upon the rest should be proportioned to the whole number.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21.

Sir C. Bunbury's Poor Bill was reported, and ordered to be read a third time on Monday next.

The Bill for prohibiting the importation of Lawns and Cambrics, went through a Committee, and was ordered to be reported on Monday.

The Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of Supply and of Ways and Means, was deferred till Monday.

A person from the Commissioners of the Customs presented several Accounts with regard to the quantity of

Copper and Brass used in his Majesty's Navy.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hobhouse moved, that there be laid before the House an Account of the Expences of the Public Offices during the year 1798, and an Account of the Increase or Diminution in the salaries, emoluments, and expences of the Public Offices during the Year 1799. He was induced, he said, to make these motions from a clause in the Report of the Committee of Finance, which stated that it would be highly expedient to ascertain these circumstances, and he meant to make similar motions every succeeding year.—Ordered.

Mr. Bragge brought up a Bill for rendering perpetual so much of an Act which imposes, for a limited time, a Duty upon Glass.—Read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

Mr. Bragge likewise brought up a Bill for indemnifying those serving in the Volunteer Corps who had neglected to take out the Hair Powder Licence, and to explain and amend so much of an Act passed in the 35th year of his present Majesty, as regards the said persons paying the Hair Powder Duty.—Read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

The Corn Bounty Bill was reported.

Lord Hawkebury moved that a clause be added, enacting that the average price by which the Bounty shall be regulated shall be determined by the price stated in the London Gazette two weeks after the importation.—Agreed to.

The Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Monday next, and to be reprinted as amended.

On the motion of Mr. Bragge, a Committee was appointed to estimate the expence of paying and cloathing the Militia for the year 1800.

Mr. Simeon brought up a Bill for enabling Courts of Equity to transfer Stock in suits, without the Governor and Company of the Bank of England being parties.—Read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

The Bill for the Renewal of the Charter of the Bank of England was read a third time, and ordered to the Lords.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 8.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honourable Lord Bridport, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 4th inst.

SIR,

ENCLOSED is a copy of a letter from Capt. Frazer, of the *Nymphé*, stating the capture of *La Modeste* French letter of marque, on the 24th of February, which is transmitted for their Lordships' information.

I have the honour to be &c.

BRIDPORT.

*La Nymphé, Plymouth Sound,
March 3.*

MY LORD—I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that I brought into Plymouth this morning *La Modeste*, a French letter of marque, pierced for 16 guns, and having 70 men on board, which I captured on the 24th of February last, in company with the *Amethyst*. She is a fine ship, about 600 tons burthen, and laden with cotton, coffee, tea, sugar, indigo, &c. Had left the isle of France only nine weeks, and was bound to Bourdeaux, off which port I captured her.

I have the honour to be. &c.

PERCY FRAZER.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. John Doyle, Commander of the Maria private Ship of War, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Guernsey the 21st of Feb.

SIR—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 24th ult. in latitude 42 deg. 10 min. N. longitude 9 deg. 15 min. W. I discovered a sail to windward, to which I immediately gave chase, and six hours after came up with and captured her. She proved to be the *Nôstra Siniora Carmen* Spanish lugger privateer, Don Joseph O'lviera, Commander, mounting two guns, nine-pounders, with small arms, and a crew consisting of 44 men. The *Maria's* crew being far inferior in point of numbers, determined me to proceed for Viana, where I arrived the next day with the prize, and landed the prisoners, by order of the British Consul.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN DOYLE,

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 11.

Extract of an Enclosure from Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart. Commander in Chief at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

Nereide, Plymouth Sound, March 7.
MY LORD,

I beg leave to inform you, that on the 28th ult. when cruising with his Majesty's ships *Repulse* and *Agamemnon*, off the Penmarks, being considerably to the leeward of the above ships, I lost sight of them in the night, and at three A.M. I saw a light to windward, which I kept company with, supposing it the *Commodore's*, but it proved a Danish brig; on my standing back to the rendezvous on the following night, we discovered five sail, four ships evidently of force, and a schooner. The moment I had made the necessary preparations for battle, I hauled my wind for them; on the dawn of day I plainly discovered they were of force, and then laying to; when nearly within gun-shot of the largest ship they dispersed different ways; I continued to chase. Night coming on, I lost sight, but was fortunate enough the following morning to see one of them, which, after chasing 12 hours, and running 123 miles, we captured, which proved to be the *Vengeance* privateer, of Bourdeaux, pierced for 18 guns, 12-pounders, but only 16 mounted, and 174 men; by her we found that she sailed on the 26th from the above place, in company with the following ships, which were those we fell in with, viz.

Bellona, 24 guns, 12-pounders, 36-pound carronades, and 420 men.

La Vengeance, 18 guns, 12-pounders, and 174 men.

La Favorite, 16 guns, 8-pounders, and 120 men.

La Huron, 16 guns, 6-pounders, and 87 men.

La Terrailleuse (schooner) 14 guns, 6-pounders, and 87 men.

I have to lament that, from the pusillanimity of the enemy, I had it not in my power to destroy the whole, or of trying the zeal of my Officers and young ship's company, but have every thing to say in their favour for the activity
and

and cheerfulness they shewed on the occasion, and hope some future day we shall be more fortunate. On the following day we re-captured the American ship *Perseverance*, of Baltimore, with a cargo valued at 30,000l.

The *Vengeance* is two years old, and has been repeatedly chased by our frigates, but from her superior sailing escaped, nor should we have caught her had she not carried away her jib-boom.

I have the honour to be, &c.

FREDERICK WATKINS.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 15.
Copy of a Letter from Admiral Kingmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Coast of Ireland, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Cork, the 4th instant.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to inform their Lordships, of the French ship privateer *Bellegarde* being captured and sent in here by his Majesty's ship *Phœbe*. I inclose a copy of Captain Barlow's letter to me on the occasion, and have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

R. KINGSMILL.

Phœbe, at Sea, Feb. 27, 1800.

SIR,

I have to acquaint you, that on the 21st inst. his Majesty's ship under my command captured the French ship privateer *Bellegarde*, of 14 guns and 114 men, belonging to St. Maloes. She had been out 16 days, and had captured the ship *Chance* of London, from Martinico, and the brig *Friends*, of Dartmouth, from St. Michaels, bound to Bristol; the former since recaptured by his Majesty's sloop *Kangaroo*.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. BARLOW.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Lutwidge, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 13th inst.

SIR—I desire you will please to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I this morning received the enclosed letter from Captain Galway, of his Majesty's sloop *Plover*, informing me of his having, on the 10th inst. captured the French lugger privateer *Maffena*, carrying four three-pounders and 34 men.—The privateer arrived in the Downs this morning.

I am, Sir, &c.

S. LUTWIDGE.

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Plover, at Sea, March 10, 1800.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that I captured this morning, after a chase of an hour, the French privateer *Maffena*, (off Dunkirk) Bernard Avril, Commander, mounting 4 three-pounders, and 34 men, sailed from Ostend yesterday morning, and had not made any capture.

I have the honour to be Sir, &c.

EDWARD GALWAY.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 18.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 14th inst.

Enclosed is a Letter from the Commander of his Majesty's Sloop *Suffisante*, stating his having captured the French cutter privateer therein mentioned.

La Suffisante, at Sea, March 10.

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, that after a chase of three hours from the Isle of Bas, I this day captured the French cutter privateer *Josephina*, of 4 guns and 20 men, commanded by John Francis Froment, two days from Morlaix, has taken nothing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. WITTMAN.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 25.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea, 12th Feb. 1800.

SIR,

I have the honour of inclosing, for the information of their Lordships, a copy of a letter which I have received from Capt. Blackwood, of his Majesty's ship *Penelope*, acquainting me with his having captured a Spanish xebec.

I am, &c.

KEITH.

Penelope, off Old Malaga, Jan. 26.

MY LORD—I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that I this day captured the *Carmen*, a Spanish xebec corvette, commanded by Don Estevanno Joel Barcello, mounting 16 four-pounders and four swivels, and manned with 130 men. She had been four days out from Malaga, and had not made any captures.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY BLACKWOOD.

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Copy

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Kingsmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Coast of Ireland, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Cork, the 9th inst.

SIR—In my letter of the 2d instant, I acquainted my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of the arrival of the French brig privateer *Telegraphe*, sent in by his Majesty's sloop *Kangaroo*. I now have the pleasure to enclose, for their information, a copy of Captain Brace's letter to me, giving an account of the particulars. The very gallant and beneficial services of that excellent Officer, in capturing the enemy's privateer at an early period of her cruize, and retaking two valuable merchant ships, deserve every recommendation; but it will, I trust, be needless for me to attempt pointing out to their Lordships conduct which has on this, as well as on former occasions, shewn itself to be so highly meritorious. The French prisoners who were on board the *Kangaroo* assert, that the French brig which made her escape was the *Grand Decide*, of 18 brass twelve-pounders, and 150 men. I conclude the two Officers of the army, Captain Hearnés and Lieutenant Bournes, so handsomely mentioned by Captain Brace, were recaptured in the ship *Chance*.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. KINGSMILL.

Kangaroo, at Sea, 25th Feb.

SIR,

It has been the good fortune of his Majesty's sloop under my command to capture and recapture the vessels named in the margin.* The *Telegraphe* is a fine French brig privateer, quite new, and sails remarkably fast; mounting 14 carriage guns of different calibre, and having on board 78 men. I am pleased with having captured her in such weather, with no other accident than the First Lieutenant, Mr. Thomas Toulerton, (a good Officer) having received a violent contusion in the face, from the chase gun being thrown off (by the motion of the sloop) whilst he was pointing her. I now beg leave to refer you to my Journal; you will perceive that

I carried away the main-boom on the 23d ult. in chase of a ship privateer; and that I parted company with *Le Telegraphe*, Lieutenant Tompson, in chase of a brig to leeward. In addition to that I have to acquaint you, that at eight A. M. on the 25th inst. in lat. 50 deg. N. long. 12 deg. W. I brought to action a French brig privateer of 18 guns, which, after a warm contest of an hour, fifty minutes of it fought in good style, close to each other, she began to make off, having damaged the rigging and sails so as to prevent my closing with her again, though every exertion was made on the part of the Officers and men, being at the time short of 44 Officers and men away in prizes, six men unable to attend their quarters, six wounded, and four centinels over 78 prisoners in the hold, that considered, I trust it will appear to you that there is much merit due to the Officers and men on board. I have to acknowledge myself indebted to Captain Hearnés of the 43d regiment, and to Lieut. Bournes of the 1st West India regiment, for their assistance; and I beg you will be pleased to recommend to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Lieut. Toulerton, and Mr. Edward Verling, the Master.

I have the honour to be, &c.

E. BRACE.

List of Men wounded in action.—Mr. William Allen, Boatswain; Thomas Marks, Seaman; William Johnson, ditto; Henry Pitts, ditto; George Moore, ditto; William Milliard, Marine.—None killed.

Copy of another Letter from Admiral Kingsmill to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Cork the 12th inst.

SIR—I beg you will acquaint their Lordships, that another very fine French ship privateer, called *Le Coureur*, arrived this day, having been captured by the *Revolutionnaire*, as mentioned in the inclosed copy of a letter from Capt. Twylden. This privateer will make a most capital sloop of war, being perfectly new, and in every respect fit for his Majesty's service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. KINGSMILL.

* *Minerva*, an American ship, laden with tobacco, retaken on the 22d inst. in lat. 49 deg. 44 min. N. and long. 12 deg. 37 min. W. *Le Telegraphe*, 20 days out from St. Maloes; had on the 11th inst. taken the *Elizabeth* brig, from Lisbon, laden with fruit, *Chance*, West Indiaman, from Martinique, recaptured on the 24th, in lat. 49 deg. 48 min. N. and long. 13 deg. W. and in company on the 25th ult.

Revolutionnaire, at Sea, 5th March.

SIR,

At eleven o'clock last night, the Revolutionnaire captured the French ship privateer Le Coureur, 20 days out from Nantes, pierced for 18 guns, mounting 10 six-pounders, and four carronades, and 153 men. On the 28th of last month, she captured his Majesty's ship Princess Royal, for Tortola; but I am happy to add, the Captain, with the greatest part of the crew, are retaken in the privateer. Le Coureur is quite new, this being her first cruize, copper-bottomed, and sails delightfully.

I am, &c.

T. TWYSDEN.

Copy of another Letter from Admiral Kingsmill to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Cork the 10th inst.

SIR—Be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, his Majesty's ship Phœbe arrived in Kinsale yesterday, with the Heureux French ship privateer, of 22 brass twelve pounders, and 220 men. Copy of Capt. Barlow's letter to me, with the particulars, I enclose for their Lordships' information. I feel great pleasure at a ship of the Heureux's superior description being captured from the enemy, and great merit is due to Captain Barlow for his exertions in the protection and assistance he has afforded the trade during his cruize.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. KINGSMILL.

Phœbe, Kinsale Harbour, March 9.

SIR,

I have to acquaint you, that on the 5th inst. in lat. 50 deg. 2 min. N. long. 14 deg. 43 min. W. his Majesty's ship under my command captured the French ship privateer Heureux, of Bourdeaux, mounting 22 brass twelve-pounders, and manned with 220 men. She bore down to us at eight in the morning, her Commander taking the Phœbe for an East Indiaman, and not discovering his error until within point blank musket shot, when she wore on our weather-bow, and hauled to the wind on the same tack as the Phœbe. In this situation she began a spirited, well-directed fire, which was kept up a considerable time, in the hope of escaping by disabling our masts, sails, and rigging; an act of temerity to be regretted, as it occasioned a loss to his Majesty's ship of one seaman killed and five wounded, two of them mortally, and since dead; and to the enemy a loss

of 18 killed and 25 wounded, most of which have lost limbs. The Heureux is the most complete flush deck ship I have ever seen, coppered, copper fastened, highly finished, and of large dimensions; viz. 128 feet long, 32 and a half broad, and admeasures near 600 tons. The accounts given of her sailing are very extraordinary: she will be considered as a most desirable ship for his Majesty's service. She had been out 42 days, and had taken only a small Portuguese sloop, laden with wine, which had been blown off the land in her passage from Limerick to Galway.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT BARLOW.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. Courtenay Boyle, Captain of his Majesty's Ship Cormorant, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated in the River Tagus, March 7.

On the 20th ult. I retook the Elizabeth Jane, of London, from the Bahamas, with twenty-five Frenchmen on board her; that vessel parted with me on the 24th, and I have not since heard of her; on the evening of that day, in lat. 45 deg. 45 min. N. 10 deg. 29 min. W. I captured the Spanish brig privateer El Batardo, of 14 guns, and 87 men, out of St. Andero eight days, on a cruize of three months; had made no captures. It then blowing a hard gale of wind, and a very heavy sea running, I thought it impossible to take possession of her, but by the zealous and well-managed conduct of Mr. Joseph Blyth, my Second Lieutenant, with the Gunner, and seven other Volunteers, she was boarded; the boat, in the attempt to exchange prisoners, sunk, when, from the few persons on board with Mr. Blyth, and the darkness of the night, the Spaniards twice attempted to retake her, but were frustrated.

Camp of the Grand Vizir, near El Arish, January 24, 1800.

This day a Convention has been signed here, by Moustapha Raschid Effendi and Moustapha Reslich Effendi, Commissioners appointed on the part of the Grand Vizir, and by Gen. Defaix and Monsieur Pouffielgue, Commissioners appointed on the part of Gen. Kleber, by which it has been agreed that the French troops now in Egypt should evacuate that country, and should be allowed to return to France.

The forts of Salahich and Catihé are to be surrendered by the French troops

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which

within eight days after the ratification of this Capitulation by the Grand Vizir and General Kleber, and the other places and towns in Egypt at the different periods specified for that purpose.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 27.

Major Douglas, late Commander of the party of Marines serving on board his Majesty's ship the *Tigre*, arrived this morning with dispatches from Sir Sydney Smith, Knight, Captain of that ship, and senior Officer of the Squadron employed on the coast of Egypt, containing an account of the capture of the fort of El Arish, by an advanced body of the army of the Grand Vizir, assisted by a detachment of Marines from his Majesty's ships under the orders of the Major. By this account it appears, that the Grand Vizir moved from Gaza to El Arish on the 20th December last, and that the French Commandant having refused to capitulate, the fort was reconnoitred by Major Douglas, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Bromley and Capt. Winter: that batteries were erected on the 24th, and the following days, the fire of which was attended with complete success; and that on the 29th in the morning, the enemy having ceased firing, Major Douglas ascended the wall of the fort, by means of a rope which was let down for him, and received the sword of the French Commandant; but that it having been found impossible in the first moments to refrain the impetuosity of the Turkish troops, 300 of the French garrison were put to the sword, the remainder were, however, by his exertions, and those of the Turkish Commanding Officer, placed in security, and the sick and wounded taken care of.

The Major acknowledges himself highly indebted to the assistance of Lieut. Col. Bromley, and commends the good conduct of Captains Winter and Trotté, and the gallant behaviour of Mr. Thos. Smith, Midshipman, belonging to the *Tigre*, and represents that the cheerful manner in which the whole detachment performed their duty, exposed as they were in the Desert without tents, very ill fed, and with only brackish water to drink, gained them the admiration of the whole Ottoman army.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 29.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Sir William Sydney Smith, Captain of his Majesty's

Ship Tigre, to Ewan Nepean, Esq. dated off Jaffa, the 8th of Nov. 1799.

SIR—I have the honour to enclose a Copy of my Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Nelson (of this date), for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

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

W. S. SMITH.

Tigre, off Jaffa, 8th Nov. 1799.

MY LORD—I lament to have to inform your Lordship of the melancholy death of Patrona Bey the Turkish Vice-Admiral, who was assassinated at Cyprus in a mutiny of the Janissaries on the 18th of October; the command devolved on Seid Ali Bey, who had just joined me with the troops from Constantinople, composing the second Maritime Expedition destined for the recovery of Egypt. As soon as our joint exertions had restored order, we proceeded to the Mouth of the Damietta branch of the Nile to make an attack thereon, as combined with the Supreme Vizir, in order to draw the attention of the enemy that way, and leave his Highness more at liberty to advance with the grand army on the side of the Desert. The attack began by the *Tigre's* boats taking possession of a ruined Castle situated on the eastern side of the Bogaz, or entrance of the Channel, which the inundation of the Nile had insulated from the main land, leaving a fordable passage. The Turkish flag displayed on the Tower of this Castle was at once the signal for the Turkish gun-boats to advance, and for the enemy to open their fire in order to dislodge us; their nearest post being a redoubt on the main land, with two thirty-two pounders, and an eight-pounder field-piece mounted thereon, a point blank shot distance.

The fire was returned from the Launch's carronade, mounted in a breach in the Castle, and from field-pieces in the small boats, which soon obliged the enemy to discontinue working at an intrenchment they were making to oppose a landing. Lieutenant Stokes was detached with the boats to check a body of cavalry advancing along the neck of land, in which he succeeded; but I am sorry to say with the loss of one man killed and one wounded. This interchange of shot continued with little intermission during the 29th, 30th, and 31st, while the Turkish transports were drawing nearer to the landing place,

our shells from the carronade annoying the enemy in his works and communications; at length the magazine blowing up, and one of their thirty-two pounders being silenced, a favourable moment offered for disembarkation. Orders were given accordingly; but it was not till the morning of the 1st November that they could effectuate this operation.

This delay gave time for the enemy to collect a force more than double that of the first division landed, and to be ready to attack it before the return of the boats with the remainder. The French advanced to the charge with bayonets. The Turks completely exculpated themselves from the suspicion of cowardice having been the cause of their delay; for when the enemy were within ten yards of them, they rushed on, sabre in hand, and in an instant completely routed the first line of the French infantry. The day was ours for the moment; but the impetuosity of Osman Aga and his troops occasioned them to quit the station assigned them as a corps of reserve, and to run forward in pursuit of the fugitives; European tactics were of course advantageously employed by the French at this critical juncture. Their body of reserve came on in perfect order, while a charge of cavalry on the left of the Turks put them completely to the route in their turn. Our flanking fire from the castle and boats, which had been hitherto plied with evident effect, was now necessarily suspended by the impossibility of pointing clear of the Turks in the confusion. The latter turned a random fire on the boats, to make them take them off, and the sea was in an instant covered with turbands, while the air was filled with piteous moans, calling to us for assistance; it was (as at Aboukir) a duty of some difficulty to afford it them, without being victims to their impatience, or overwhelmed with numbers: we, however, persevered and saved all, except those which the French took prisoners by wading into the water after them; neither did the enemy interrupt us much in so doing. Major Douglas and Lieut. Stokes, who were with me on this service, gave additional proofs of their zeal, ability, and bravery, and the boats' crews, as usual, behaved admirably.

The loss in killed on our side cannot be ascertained. The French General in his offer to exchange prisoners on the

general account, assures me he has eleven hundred. As to the enemy's loss, we have no means of estimating it, but it must have been sufficient to convince them that such victories as these against troops, which though irregular, will fight hand to hand with them, must cost them dear in the end.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. S. SMITH.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. Vice Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Ervan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Queen Charlotte, off Valette, 20th Feb.

SIR—My letter of the 15th acquainted you, for the information of their Lordships, that I had received intelligence of the reported approach of an enemy's Squadron towards this island; and although I had considerable difficulty in persuading myself that they would hazard the attempt in the face of so superior a force, I nevertheless considered it incumbent upon me to take the necessary precautions of reconnoitring the quarter in which they were to be expected, and at the same time guarding most particularly the entrance of the harbour of Valette, as the only point in which they could secure themselves, and debark their troops and stores.—The wind being strong from the S. E. and accompanied with rain, I could only communicate by signal; I accordingly denoted the bearing and the reputed force of the enemy, and directed the Foudroyant, Audacious, and Northumberland to chase to windward, and the Lion to look out off the passage between Goza and Malta, while the Queen Charlotte was kept as close in with the mouth of the harbour as the batteries would admit of: the Alexander at the same time was under weigh on the South-east side of the island. On the 16th I was joined by the Phaeton, from Palermo; and the wind having shifted to the North-west, which afforded a favourable opportunity for landing the Neapolitan troops at Marsa Sirocco, I accordingly embraced it, and in the afternoon returned off the harbour of Valette. Signals were made from various parts of the island of an enemy's being in sight, and with the Queen Charlotte, Phaeton, Serena Neapolitan frigate, and Minorca sloop, I anxiously continued to maintain a position near the shore, to prevent

prevent the enemy from passing within us, and to expose them to the attack of his Majesty's ships that were in pursuit of them. On the morning of the 19th, El Corso joined with a large French armed store ship, which she took possession of at four o'clock in the afternoon of the 18th, by signal from Lord Nelson, whose Squadron was then engaged with the French. Capt. Ricketts reported this ship to be the Ville de Marseilles, loaded with salt meat, brandy, wine, clothing, stores, &c. &c. She sailed from Toulon on the 7th inst. in company with the Genereux, 74, Adm. Perrée, Badine, 24, and two corvettes, having near four thousand troops on board, for the relief of Malta. At four, P. M. the Foudroyant and Audacious joined me, and I was acquainted by Rear Admiral Lord Nelson that the Genereux had surrendered without any action, and that the three corvettes had escaped, from all the line of battle ships having anxiously pressed after the French Admiral. I have the honour to enclose a copy of Lord Nelson's letter.

His Lordship has on this occasion, as on all others, conducted himself with skill and great address in comprehending my signals, which the state of the weather led me greatly to suspect. Captain Peard has evinced excellent management from the moment he first discovered the enemy off the South-west end of Sicily, until the period of the capture; and Lieut. William Harrington, commanding the Alexander in the absence of Capt. Ball, has shewn great merit in so ably conducting that ship, in presence of so superior a force, previously to the appearance of Lord Nelson: I beg leave to recommend him to their Lordships' consideration.

I have detached ships in all directions, to endeavour to pick up the stragglers.

I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH.

Foudroyant, at Sea, off Cape di Corvo, eight leagues West of Cape Passaro, off Shore about four Miles, Feb. 18.

MY LORD—This morning at daylight, being in company with the ships named in the margin*, I saw the Alexander in chase of a line of battle ship, three frigates, and a corvette. At about eight o'clock, she fired several shot at one of the enemy's frigates, which struck her colours, and leaving her to be

secured by the ships astern, continued the chase. I directed Capt. Gould, of the Audacious, and the El Corso brig to take charge of this prize.

At half past one, P. M. the frigates and corvette tacked to the Westward, but the line of battle ship, not being able to tack without coming to action with the Alexander, bore up. The Success being to leeward, Capt. Peard, with great judgment and gallantry, lay across his hawse, and raked him with several broadsides; in passing the French ship's broadside, several shot struck the Success, by which one man was killed, and the Master and eight men wounded.

At half past four, the Foudroyant and Northumberland coming up, the former fired two shot, when the French ship fired her broadside, and struck her colours. She proved to be the Genereux, of 74 guns, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Perrée, Commander in Chief of the French naval force in the Mediterranean, having a number of troops on board from Toulon; bound for the relief of Malta. I attribute our success this day to be principally owing to the extreme good management of Lieut. William Harrington, who commands the Alexander, in the absence of Captain Ball; and I am much pleased with the gallant behaviour of Capt. Peard, of the Success, as also with the alacrity and good conduct of Capt. Martin and Sir Edward Berry.

I have sent Lieut. Andrew Thompson, First Lieutenant of the Foudroyant, to take charge of the Genereux, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship for promotion, and have sent her, under care of the Northumberland and Alexander, to Syracuse, to wait your Lordship's orders.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BRONTE NELSON.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 26.

Copy of a Letter from Vice Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Syracuse, 26th Feb.

SIR—I have the honour to enclose to you, for the information of their Lordships, an extract of a letter received by me from Capt. Bowen, of his Majesty's ship the Caroline, acquainting me with the capture of a French privateer; and another from Captain Ballard, of the

* Northumberland, Audacious, and El Corso brig.

Pearl, reporting his having driven a Genoese armed vessel ashore off Narbonne.

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

KEITH.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Bowen, of his Majesty's Ship Caroline, to Lord Keith, dated at Sea, Jan. 16.

MY LORD—I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship on the 15th inst. at 11 A. M. in latitude 37 deg. 45 min. longitude 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 La Vulture, a French privateer ship of Nantz, out thirty-eight days, commanded by Citizen Bazill Aug. Eué Laray; she is a remarkably fast sailer, pierced for twenty-two guns, and mounting four twelve-pounders, two thirty-six pound carronades (brass), sixteen six-pounders (iron), two of which she threw overboard during the chase; had on board when captured one hundred and thirty-seven men.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Ballard, of his Majesty's Ship Pearl, to Lord Keith, dated Port Mahon, 15th Feb.

MY LORD—On the 9th instant, being drove by contrary winds to the Westward of Marseilles, I chased and forced on shore off Narbonne a Genoese ship Polacre, of fourteen guns, where she was totally lost; her crew stepped from the vessel on shore, and the few lettees she had under convoy got into Adge.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 29.

Extract of a Letter from Lord Viscount Duncan, Admiral of the White, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the North Sea, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Yarmouth the 26th instant.

Arrived here this morning the French cutter privateer Perseverant, mounting fourteen guns, and forty-nine men, taken by the Cruiser on the Brown Bank the 23d instant, belonging to Dunkirk, had been out twenty days, last from the Texel, where she had been two days, but had not captured any thing. I have received no letter from Capt. Wollaston, the Cruiser being left in chase of another vessel.

I am, &c.

DUNCAN.

P. S. Since writing the above, Capt. Wollaston is arrived with the Cruiser

and another brig cutter privateer, and enclosed are his two letters.

Cruizer, at Sea, March 24.

MY LORD,

I beg leave to acquaint you, that on the 23d inst. in the act of boarding two brigs, I discovered a suspicious sail to the Eastward, to which I immediately gave chase; and after a chase of five hours, came up with and captured the French cutter privateer Perseverant, of 14 guns and 47 men, commanded by Capt. Delatre, belonging to Dunkirk. She is a remarkably fine vessel, copper-bottomed, and has captured an amazing number of vessels in the North Sea.

I am, my Lord, &c.

C. WOLLASTON.

Cruizer, Yarmouth Roads, March 26.

MY LORD—I have the pleasure to inform you, that yesterday upon boarding a brig belonging to Bremen, the Master informed me he had been hailed about three hours before by a French brig steering to the North East. I immediately made all sail possible in that quarter, and at half past eight ran alongside of her, when she struck to his Majesty's sloop. She proved to be the Flibustier, of 14 guns, and 54 men, Capt. Cany, belonging to Dunkirk: sailed the day before, and had taken nothing.

I am, my Lord, &c.

C. WOLLASTON.

Copy of a Letter from Lieut. Murray, commanding his Majesty's Brig Seaflower, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Jersey, 20th inst.

SIR—I have the honour to acquaint you, for their Lordships' information, that his Majesty's brig Seaflower, under my command, on the morning of the 19th inst. Guernsey bearing S. E. by S. six leagues, saw a strange sail bearing S. by W. two or three leagues, to which we immediately gave chase, and I have the satisfaction to inform, that, after a long chase of ten hours and a half, came up and captured her, Cape Frahal bearing S. by E. three leagues. She proved to be the Chafer, lugger privateer, of St. Maloes, mounting 14 carriage guns, and 30 men. Nine of her guns she threw overboard during the chase. Commanded by Citizen Gillies, out ten days from Raro without taking any thing. She is quite new, and sails fast.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. MURRAY.

[FROM

[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.]

St. Petersburg, Feb. 21.—The following official accounts, relative to the late expedition to Holland, have appeared in this day's Court Gazette :

Report from the General of Infantry, Count WORONZOW.

“ London, Jan. 11, (O. S.)

“ Finding that Lieut. Gen. Essen, in his relation of the unfortunate battle, on the 19th of October, has not named to your Imperial Majesty the regiments which were then in confusion, and as you, most gracious Master, have been pleased to deprive several of them of the Grenadiers March, which has driven them to despair, I am induced to believe that he has made a particular report to your Majesty, or that, perhaps, he has charged a person sent by him to St. Petersburg, verbally to inform your Majesty of it, and that in those reports all the regiments and battalions, without exception, are stated to have been in confusion. The Commanders of them have made remonstrances to me on that account, particularly Major-Gen. Sedmorazwi, whose regiment, as well as the battalion of Erichson, have not only remained in proper order, but have, on the contrary, greatly distinguished themselves : and Col. Baklonowki, as Commander of the regiment of Fersen, which, on that occasion, was not with our troops, but with the right wing of the English, where that regiment fought with manly courage, and observed the strictest order and discipline. The regiment of Major-Gen. Emme, and the united battalions of Owarew and Mituschin were not at all present in this unfortunate affair, but having been disembarked at the Helder, at a later period, only joined the army three or four days afterwards. However, as I had not been an eye-witness, I thought it necessary to make every possible enquiry, previously to my informing your Majesty of it ; on which account I asked the Duke of York, who confirmed the statements of the above-mentioned Chiefs. His Royal Highness added, that these Officers deserved the greatest pity, knowing that they were driven to despair, on seeing their regiments punished, in consequence of the unjust report of their Leader ; that he, as Commander in Chief, had thought it his duty to convince your Majesty of the innocence of the troops ; and that immediately after having been informed of the con-

cern and grief of their Commanders, he had written to me officially, which letter I should find on returning home, and which he would have delivered to me in person, had he known that I had intended to come to him. That letter I actually found, as the Duke had informed me, and being obliged to dispatch the chasseur Trofin, I enclosed that letter in original, expecting your Imperial Majesty's most gracious resolution. On this occasion, I cannot omit to represent to your Imperial Majesty, that the regiment Swalihin, then Benkendorf, in the battle of the 19th of September, attempted to make up for the loss of one of its colours, by taking one of the enemy's, which is yet retained in the regiment. The circumstances attending that loss, according to the reports and general orders, were as follows : in the battle of the 8th (19th), that regiment was stationed at the most dangerous point, and suffered considerably more than all the others ; but it only lost them when the Ensign Schtchegolowitz, during the severest and desperate attack of the enemy, saw that it would be impossible to save them. Encouraged by Ensign Bagogewut, who was with the colours, he tore them off the pole, wrapped them round his body, and thus remained, together with Ensign Bagogewut, on the field of battle. The remaining nine stand of colours belonging to the regiment are all full of holes.”

LETTER of his Royal Highness the Duke of YORK, to the Ambassador of his Imperial Majesty of RUSSIA, Count WORONZOW, in London, dated Jan. 14, 1800.

“ Having learnt, with the greatest concern, that his Imperial Majesty, in consequence of inaccurate and uncertain reports, has signified his displeasure to the whole of the Russian troops who had been in Holland, I think it my duty, and it gives me pleasure, to do justice to several regiments, who, in different actions with the enemy, have evinced as much order as bravery. The musketeers of Gen. Sedmoraskoi, and the battalion of Erichson Grenadiers, in the battle of the 19th of September, took possession of the village of Warmenhuyfen, made 700 prisoners, and took three pieces of cannon. On the 2d of October the same three battalions made themselves masters of two batteries near the canal of Alkmaar, forcing the ene-

my to retreat; and in the last action, on the 6th of October, they took the village of Baakum, again making some prisoners. In the battle of the 19th of October, the whole regiment of Ferfon musketeers was with the right wing of the English, and its discipline and bravery merit the highest praise. The battalions of Grenadiers of Majors Ogare and Mitjufchin were not disembarked before all the other troops had landed, on which account they could not join the army till after the unfortunate battle of the 19th, but in the actions of the 2d and 6th, they distinguished themselves, as did also the regiment of Emine, by order and bravery.—I have been an eyewitness of the order and bravery with which all these corps fought against the enemy, and have always testified to them my satisfaction; it was therefore with regret I observed that they had incurred his Imperial Majesty's displeasure, which would not have been the case, had their praise-worthy behaviour been properly represented. I should certainly not have omitted to write myself to his Imperial Majesty, had I not been afraid to discommode him; but since I know how much his Imperial Majesty is attached to his army, and with what satisfaction he administers justice to every individual, I think it my duty to apply to your Excellency, as Commander in Chief of the Russian troops in England, persuaded that you will feel with me how painful it must be to these brave soldiers to have done their duty, and nevertheless to be loaded with the displeasure of his Imperial Majesty. You will omit nothing, in your reports to his Imperial Majesty, to do justice to those who have rendered themselves deserving of it."

In consideration of the above statements, the regiment of grenadiers, Sawahschin, is to have new colours, on which their bravery is to be inscribed.

PARIS.

IN THE NAME OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

BONAPARTE, FIRST CONSUL of the FRENCH REPUBLIC, to the MEMBERS of the MUNICIPALITY of the NOTABLES of the CITY of AMSTERDAM.

"Europe wishes for peace, and for three months the efforts of the Republic have had no other object. The evils consequent upon war have been sustained

but too long. The present year should not terminate without giving relief to humanity, and some restoration to commerce. I have taken all the precautions which are necessary to render this campaign decisive; but, in order to insure this issue, I have occasion for an extraordinary supply, in the first instance, of ten or twelve millions of livres: as in a common cause the efforts ought to be reciprocal, I address myself to you, Citizens. I have sent to you General Marmont, Counsellor of State, and I have charged him to present to you a plan, according to which, the reimbursements of the advances made by the commerce and the inhabitants of Amsterdam to the French Government shall be secured in a manner the most firm. Knowing the good dispositions which have always been manifested by the Citizens of Amsterdam and their Magistrates, I do not hesitate, in a circumstance so decisive, to recur to their zeal. The moments are precious, and I think it my duty to address to them, without any other intervention, propositions which, without injuring their individual interests, will assure to them a necessary and meritorious part in the advantages which are to be obtained. Gen. Marmont will present to this effect the securities, which they will know how to value, and of which I shall guarantee the execution.

"Receive, Citizens, the assurances of my most perfect consideration.

(Signed) "BONAPARTE."

"*The Batavian Ambassador, Schimmelpennink, to the Municipality of the city of Amsterdam.*

Paris, March 7, 1800.

"FELLOW CITIZENS—The Counsellor of State, Marmont, one of the most celebrated Generals, who have served in Italy and Egypt under Bonaparte, whose particular confidence he possesses, has been sent by him to your city, to make proposals to the merchants of Amsterdam respecting a loan for a few months only, on such security and conditions as are contained in his instructions. Though the name of the *Serene* Bonaparte, by whom he is sent, might alone be sufficient to ensure to his Delegate a favourable reception, yet the First Consul has desired me to add a recommendation on my part, on which he pleases to put some value. This proof of his esteem, I think, I shall answer in the best manner, by desiring you

to lend a favourable ear to the proposals of Citizen Marmont, and to promote the object of his mission, in so far as it depends on your co-operation, and on your influence over the Merchants of Amsterdam. Be the result of your endeavours what it may, the First Consul will find in the proofs of your readiness fresh motives for promoting every thing that may tend to restore our languishing commerce, and to return to us the sources of our former prosperity.

(Signed)

“SCHIMMELPENNINK.”

Private letters state, that the jewels formerly belonging to the Crown of France, and a quantity of wood to be cut in Flanders, are intended as a security for this Loan. It has not met with any considerable success.

VENICE, MARCH 14.—The new Pope has taken the name of Pius VII. He is of a mild and humane deportment, of a middling size, rather stout, his hair black, and commands respect. This morning at eight o'clock, the first Dean of the Conclave appeared on the balcony of the Benedictine Convent of St. Giorgia Maggiore, and announced to the people assembled there, that the election was at

length happily terminated. The great news was immediately communicated to the neighbourhood by twelve pieces of cannon, which had been planted on the Piazzetta, opposite to the island, for several weeks past, and were answered by all the ships of war and merchantmen; the roaring of cannon was accompanied by the majestic sound of all the bells at Venice, and by the rejoicing of the inhabitants, exclaiming “*Eviva il nuovo Papa!*”

This moment (8 o'clock in the evening) the steeple of St. Mark, and many of the palaces and convents, are beautifully illuminated, and the whole island of St. Giorgia Maggiore seems to be on fire, every window being illuminated with five rows of large wax candles, which, and some thousands of beautifully illuminated gondolas, and other small vessels, sailing up and down the canals, afford a very grand sight. To-morrow, and on the following night, all Venice will be illuminated, and on the place of St. Mark preparations are already making.

This afternoon the Cardinals had the honour of kissing his Holiness's hand and foot, and of being admitted to the double embrace. The Prelates, Nobility, and other persons of rank, also had free admittance. The coronation will take place next Sunday evening.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 26.

EARLY this morning a brig cartel, belonging to Biddeford, appeared off the Sound, and put into a Cawsand pilot boat eight English gentlemen, whom she had brought from Brest, and who all landed here about seven o'clock A. M. Among them were the Purser, Surgeon, and Captain's Clerk, of his Majesty's ship Danae, of 20 guns, Captain Proby, who, being termed Civilians, were permitted to return to this country. From the reports of those gentlemen, the following information has been obtained respecting the Danae. It appears, that on the 17th inst. she was cruising off the coast of France, to intercept the enemy's cruisers and coasting convoys; and that on the evening of that day, when most of the officers were below, that part of the crew, who were then upon deck, began to mutiny, and among the most active were observed eleven Frenchmen, who

had been captured on board the Bordelais French privateer, but afterwards entered into the English service. These being headed by an Englishman of the name of Jackson, said to belong to Liverpool, by a private signal, brought a great part of the ship's company to their assistance, by which it evidently appears that the intention was premeditated by them. The Master, who had watched on deck, was knocked down, and made prisoner, and steps were immediately taken to secure all the officers who were below. On resistance being offered by them, the mutinous crew brought guns to bear on the cabin, and many shot were fired before they accomplished their diabolical purpose. Captain Lord Proby and the Master were much wounded by means of sabres, but it is hoped not dangerously. As soon as the mutineers had gained complete possession of the ship, they set all the sail they could crowd, and ran the

ship

ship into Brest harbour, where they were boarded by officers and men from the French ships of war lying there at anchor. When the circumstances of the case were known, orders were issued for landing the whole of the officers and crew.

Jackson, the leader of the mutineers on board the Danae, was secretary to Parker, in the mutiny of the year 1793. It is said Lord Proby was cautioned not to take on board a man of his description; but as he was an excellent seaman, and had conducted himself with propriety since his acquittal, his Lordship did not apprehend any danger from him. It is said also, that Jackson had the offer of being made a non-commissioned officer, which, however, he refused, alledging, that as he was an impressed man, he held himself at liberty to make his escape whenever he had the opportunity: were he to accept an appointment, he would then acknowledge himself a volunteer. When he had obtained possession of the vessel, he carried her into Camaret bay, and sent a boat on board La Colombe French brig, of 18 guns. The Lieutenant of the brig returned with a party of soldiers, and asked Lord Proby to whom he surrendered? His Lordship replied, to the French nation, but not to mutineers. Both vessels immediately got under way for Brest, where they arrived on the 17th ult. having been chased for several hours by the Anson and Boadicea, of 44 guns each, and would probably have been taken, had not the mutineers hoisted the horary and numerical signal, which induced our frigates to suppose the Danae was in chase of an enemy. Lord Proby, from his cabin window, sunk the box containing all the private signals of the fleet. The mutineers were all confined in Dinan prison.

28. At noon, the north-west corner of the venerable tower of Writtle Church, in Essex, which had shewn for some time past evident marks of decay, came down with a most tremendous crash. The remainder of the tower having lost the support of this corner and its buttresses, opened to the eye of the astonished beholder a scene which imagination alone can form. The bells were seen hanging in the steeple, suspended in the shattered and momentary crumbling fragments of the then still venerable pile; the clock revolved in an unusual manner; and thus rested the scene until the hour of twelve at night, about which time the north

part of the east, and the whole of the west side, bent to the hand of Time, hurling in its course the bells and clock-work, and converted in an instant that once majestic fabric into ruins.—The jangling of the bells was to the inhabitants a sure token of its total destruction. The body of the church, previous to that moment, had received no damage; but a part of the east side falling upon the roof, forced its way through to the singing gallery, carrying in its course vast sheets of lead, the weight whereof, and the immense force of the stones from the tower, which was about 28 yards in height, dealt destruction in their course, crushing to atoms the gallery and seats beneath.

The humble residents of a cottage near the church very reluctantly quitted their dwelling ten minutes before the fall of the ruins, which levelled it to the ground.

LOSS OF THE QUEEN CHARLOTTE.

APRIL 5.—Yesterday forenoon arrived at the Admiralty a foreign messenger from Leghorn, with dispatches from Lord Keith, Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean. He brought the very unpleasant tidings of the loss of the Queen Charlotte, of 110 guns, his Lordship's flag ship, which took fire just before day-break, on the morning of the 17th of March, while under an easy sail between the island of Gorgona and Leghorn.

The accident was occasioned by the fire of a match, which was kept lighted for the purpose of firing signal guns, and communicated to some hay which lay on the half deck. The fire spread very rapidly, and bursting through the port holes and the hatchway of the ship, soon caught the shrouds; and, notwithstanding every exertion, she burnt to the water's edge, and then blew up.

It is feared, that upwards of seven hundred lives are lost; as the boats of the ship could not contain one-fourth of the complement of men. Lord Keith was himself on shore at Leghorn.

The following account has been received of the circumstances attending the loss of this ship, which is dated off Leghorn, on the 17th March, 1800.

“Mr. JOHN BRAID, Carpenter of the Queen Charlotte, reports, that about twenty minutes after six o'clock yesterday morning, as he was dressing himself

he heard throughout the ship a general cry of "Fire."—On which he immediately run up the fore-ladder to get upon deck, and found the whole half deck, the front bulk-head of the Admiral's cabin, the mainmast's coat, and boat's covering on the booms, all in flames; which from every report and probability, he apprehends was occasioned by some hay, which was lying under the half deck, having been set on fire by a match in a tub, which was usually kept there for signal guns.—The main-sail at this time was set, and almost entirely caught fire; the people not being able to come to the clue garnets on account of the flames.

"He immediately went to the fore-castle, and found Lieut. DUNDAS and the Boatswain encouraging the people to get water to extinguish the fire.—He applied to Mr. Dundas, seeing no other Officer on the fore part of the ship (and being unable to see any on the quarter-deck, from the flames and smoke between them) to give him assistance to drown the lower decks, and secure the hatches, to prevent the fire falling down.—Lieut. Dundas, accordingly went down himself, with as many people as he could prevail upon to follow him; and the lower deck ports were opened, the scuppers plugged, the main and fore hatches secured, the cocks turned, and water drawn in at the ports, and the pumps kept going by the people who came down, as long as they could stand at them.

"He thinks that by these exertions the lower deck was kept free from fire, and the magazines preserved for a long time from danger; nor did Lieutenant Dundas, or he, quit this station, but remained there with all the people who could be prevailed upon to stay, till several of the middle-deck guns came through that deck.

"About nine o'clock Lieut. Dundas and he, finding it impossible to remain any longer below, went out at the fore-most lower deck port, and got upon the fore-castle; on which he apprehends there were then about one hundred and fifty of the people drawing water, and throwing it as far aft as possible upon the fire.

"He continued about an hour on the fore-castle, and finding all efforts to extinguish the flames unavailing, he jumped from the jib-boom, and swam to an American boat approaching the ship,

by which he was picked up and put into a Tartan then in the charge of Lieut. Stewart, who had come off to the assistance of the ship.

(Signed) "JOHN BRAID."

Leghorn, March 18, 1800.

List of Officers, &c. who were on shore at Leghorn, on duty, when his Majesty's Ship Queen Charlotte was lost.

Vice-Admiral Lord Keith; and with his Lordship,

Lieut. John Stewart; Mr. Brown, Secretary;

Mr. James Meek, Secretary's Clerk; George Sutherland, servant to Lord Keith;

Matthew Milldridge (boy) servant to Lieut. Stewart.

The following Gentlemen, also, in consequence of not knowing that the ship was ordered to sea:

The Rev. Samuel Cole, Chaplain;

Mr. John Greenway, Master's Mate;

Mr. John Lloyd, Mr. Chas. Rutherford, Midshipmen;

Mr. William Wakelin, Secretary's Clerk.

List of Officers and Ship's Company, saved from the Wreck of the Queen Charlotte.

Lieutenant Archibald Duff,

———— Alexander Campbell,

———— Hon. G. H. L. Dundas.

Of Marines, Lieutenants Fergusson and Peebles.

Mr. John Braid, Carpenter.

Mr. Andrew Dickson, Gunner.

Mr. Francis Erskine Lock, Mr. Thomas Howard, Mr. Charles Wood, Midshipmen.

Mr. John Larby, Secretary's Office.

Besides the above officers, 142 of the crew were preserved by boats from the shore.

The following officers unfortunately perished:

Captain Andrew Todd.

Lieutenant William Bainbridge.

Lieutenant James Erskine.

Lieutenant Kolecken (Russian Navy).

Captain Joseph Breedon, Marines.

Mr. Thomas Whidden, Master.

Mr. Thomas Marsh, Purser.

Mr. John Frazer, Surgeon.

Mr. John Bridgman, Boatswain.

MASTER'S MATES.

Mr. Roger Major

Mr. Hector Ray

Mr. Griffith Bowen

Mr. William Robinson.

MIDSHIPMEN.

Mr. J. A. E. Frederick
 Mr. Norman Macleod
 Mr. James Vane
 Mr. Francis Leith
 Mr. John Franklin
 Mr. William Penman
 Mr. John Smithers
 Mr. James Erskine Scott
 Mr. John Campbell
 Mr. Campbell Douglas
 Mr. Sylvius Moriarti
 Mr. Thos. Bridgman, son to the Boat-
 swain,
 Mr. Charles Dickson, son to the Gun-
 ner,
 Mr. Edward Brown
 Mr. Adam Rutherford
 Mr. Francis Searle
 Mr. George Searle
 Mr. James Somerville.
 Mr. Wm. Beville, Secretary's Clerk.
 Mr. Robert Holt, Schoolmaster.
 Mr. John Roy, Captain's Clerk.

SURGEON'S MATES.

Mr. Robert Martin
 Mr. John Pocock
 Mr. ——— Sproule.

On the morning of the 17th of March, when Lord Keith had the mortification of discovering the Queen Charlotte on fire four or five leagues at sea, he was almost frantic; he immediately gave orders for all the vessels and boats to put off, and every assistance to be given: in this service he was zealously seconded by the Austrian General and all ranks in Leghorn. The ship came to an anchor, as the wind blew strongly off the land; but the flames were so rapid, that very little hopes could be entertained of saving her. Between eight and nine o'clock, the masts and rigging caught fire, and made an awful blaze; the crew, however, cut the masts by the board, and going over the ship, they no longer

threatened mischief; but the fire had taken strong hold of the body of the vessel, and continued to rage. The guns began to go off, and the people in the boats and other vessels, who had gone from Leghorn, were so much alarmed for fear of the shot, that they would not approach the ship. Here we must mention, that some of the Queen Charlotte's own crew, who had rowed Lord Keith on shore, and particularly some of the men who were principal mutineers three years ago at Spithead, behaved with the most generous bravery. Despising all danger, they approached the ship, and saved many of their gallant countrymen. But in fact the danger was not so great as the people in the vessels from Leghorn imagined; for the guns were not shotted, it never having been the custom of Lord Keith or his Captain to have the guns shotted till they were going into action. But, unfortunately, the impression was made on the minds of the persons near the Queen Charlotte, that the guns occasionally going off were loaded with shot, and nothing could remove their fears, or induce them to approach the ship; otherwise the whole crew might have been saved. The ship continued to burn about four hours, and at eleven o'clock it blew up with a tremendous explosion; she sunk, and in a moment left not a wreck behind.

The Queen Charlotte had just completed her equipments, and was to have proceeded to sea in the course of a few days for Genoa, having on board a vast quantity of shells, grenades, and mortar cartridges, for the siege of that place. She was launched in 1790, in immediate succession off the slip of the Royal George, and was allowed, both as a prime sailer and for her other superior qualities, to be the finest ship of war that ever displayed English colours. At her main the bore the triumphant flag of Earl Howe on the memorable 1st of June, 1794.

MARRIAGES.

AT Edinburgh, Hector Mackenzie, esq. to Miss Diana Davison, second daughter of Dr. Davison, of Leeds.

William Gore Langton, esq. M. P. for the county of Somerset, and colonel of the Oxfordshire militia, to Miss Browne, of Salterton, Gloucestershire.

Thomas Delves Broughton, esq. to Miss Rowls Legh, of Adlington, Cheshire.

Henry Smith, esq. of Drapers Hall, Lon-

don, to Miss Pyefinch, of Ellingham, Norfolk.

Sir William Bagenal Burdett, bart. to Miss Maria Reynett, fourth daughter of Henry Reynett, D. D.

Richard Legge, esq. to Miss Asgill, daughter of the late Sir Charles Asgill, bart.

Mr. Glover, of Birmingham, to Miss Betterton, of Covent Garden theatre.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

MARCH 7.

AT Loughborough, Leicestershire, in his 74th year, the Rev. William Middleton, rector of Hatherne, in that county; of which place he had been curate 15, and rector near 35 years. He was formerly of Emmanuel College, B. A. 1747.

12. At Morer, Scotland, Major Simon Macdonald the younger, late of the 92d regiment of foot, in the 41st year of his age.

14. Richard Linnecar, esq. of Wakefield, one of the coroners of the west riding of Yorkshire, in his 78th year.

16. At Stirling, Scotland, David Doig, LL. D. rector of the grammar school there, aged 81 years.

At Moffat, Scotland, the Rev. Mr. Alexander Brown, aged 83.

17. At Leithfield, Scotland, John Grant, esq. of Rothmaize, in his 85th year.

21. Thos. Bridge, esq. of Coggeshall, Essex.

At Ely, Mr. J. W. Kitchener, surgeon, aged 37.

22. The Rev. William Wilson, B. D. fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, rector of Keystone in Kent, and vicar of Marton cum Gratton in Yorkshire. He was the author of "An Illustration of the Method of explaining the New Testament by the early Opinions of Jews and Christians concerning Christ."

24. At Trumpington, near Cambridge, the Rev. Jeremy Pemberton, M. A. in his 85th year. He was rector of Girton in Cambridgeshire, and of Stonham Eal in Suffolk, and formerly of Emmanuel College, B. A. 1735, M. A. 1739.

Lieutenant Harrison, upwards of 40 years an officer of the first West York militia.

Mr. Edmund Monk, printer and proprietor of the Chester Courant.

25. The Hon. George Rawdon, member for the city of Lincoln, brother of the Earl of Moira.

Mr. Joseph Graham, of St. Paul's Church-yard.

Lately, at Chelsea, Robert M'Furson, aged 98. In May 1716 he entered on board the Panther, Capt. Lestock, after which he entered into the army; he was, it is said, though it is improbable, in several battles with the Duke of Marlborough, and was a serjeant of a regiment of foot with General Wolfe at Quebec. There are some living at Portsmouth, who remember him following the vocation of a dancing master in 1769.

26. At Castle Menzies, in Perthshire, Sir John Menzies, bart.

27. The Rev. Joseph Knight, rector of Milwich, near Stafford.

At Ludlow, Edward Clay, esq.

Samuel Skey, esq. of Spring Grove, near Bewdley.

28. Mr. John Cherinton, Queen-street, Cheap-side.

Lately, at his seat in Scotland, Sir Charles Preston, bart.

29. At Brentford, aged 83, Mr. Robert Ashby.

At Cairnbank, near Brechin, Scotland, Alexander Mitchell, aged 101 years.

31. Mr. Clark, messenger to the solicitor to the Treasury.

William Northage, esq. at Islington.

Thomas Cairns, esq. of Dundrinnau, in the county of Galloway, North Britain, in his 70th year.

APRIL 1. Mr. Richard Mitchell, attorney of Langport, and captain of the Langport volunteers.

Lately, at Oxford, Thos. Walker, gardener, aged about 90. He had been a sailor, and went round the world with Lord Anson.

Lately, at Bristol Hotwells, George Hill, esq.

3. In Berkeley-square, Lieutenant-General Morris, colonel of the 61st regiment, and governor of Quebec.

Thomas Wright, M. D. of Stafford, aged 55.

Lately, E. Danbridge, esq. of Balden's-green, Malvern, Worcestershire.

4. In Maddox street, the Rev. Henry Berners, rector of Hambleton, in the county of Bucks.

At Newcastle, Mr. Solomon Hodgson, proprietor and publisher of the Newcastle Chronicle.

5. Mr. Robert Henderfon, auctioneer, of Maidenhead, Berks.

The Rev. Francis Marias West, LL. D. rector of Dauntsey and Draycol Cerne, Wilts.

At the Palace, Maidstone, aged 74, the Rev. John Denne, 47 years minister of that parish, and formerly of Bennet College, Cambridge, B. A. 1747, M. A. 1751.

6. At Petersham, the Right Hon. James Stewart Mackenzie, lord privy seal of Scotland.

Lately, at West Burton, Yorkshire, in his 31st year, the Rev. John Taylor, late of Trinity College, Cambridge, B. A. 1792, M. A. 1796.

7. Mr.

7. Mr. Thomas West, apothecary, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

8. At Pimlico. Mr. R. Maxwell, one of the clerks of the Admiralty.

At Liverpool, aged 51, George Poyntz Rickets, esq. governor of the island of Barbadoes. He landed only a few days before in his way to London.

Thomas Mallet Cafe, esq. of Lynn.

9. At the Woodlands, near Whitby, aged 51 years, Henry Walker Yeoman, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the north riding of Yorkshire, and formerly lieutenant-colonel commandant of the Whitby volunteer infantry.

Mr. Edward Preston, of Sutton upon Derwent, in Yorkshire, in his 77th year.

At Bath, James De Lancy, esq.

10. Mr. William Richardson, in the Minister-yard, York, in his 85th year.

John Perfect, esq. of Pontefract.

Mr. William Keith, many years organist of West Ham, Essex.

John Francis Crawford, esq. of the island of Antigua.

William Todd, esq. of Percy-street.

Richard Baile, esq. of the Close, Lichfield, aged 81.

The Rev. Mr. Jefferys, rector of Bafchurch, Shropshire.

11. At Windsor, Mr. Dick, one of the Poor Knights.

At Bath, about the same time, Lady Mary Colyear and Lady Juliana Colyear, the eldest daughters of the Earl of Portmore.

Mr. John Poynder, of Great Eastcheap.

12. At Tewin, in Hertfordshire, John Charles Schreiber, esq. aged 80.

Lately, at Brightelmstone, Thos. English, M. D.

14. John Durnford, esq. of Leatherhead.

15. At Jersey, in his 67th year, John Thomas Durrell, esq. many years the king's solicitor of that island.

16. At Southampton, William Wood, esq. an officer in the royal invalids, Guernsey, late a captain in the 34th regiment of foot.

17. At Lillingston Dayrell, in the county of Bucks, Richard Dayrell, esq.

Henry Newcome, esq. Devonshire-place, formerly of Queen's College, Cambridge, and master of Hackney school.

Mrs. Bland, widow of Mr. John Bland, of Lombard-street, banker.

18. At Milton, in Kent, William Dyne, esq. aged 70.

20. George Brucher, esq. of Clapham common, in his 74th year.

Milnes Lowndes, esq. barrister at law, of Paper-buildings, Inner Temple.

Mrs. Mary Morgan, wife of Mr. John Morgan, of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury. She was formerly of Covent Garden theatre, by the names of Miss Dayes and Mrs. Morton.

21. George Drake, esq. of Bedford-square.

At the College, Ely, the Rev. Thomas Atcherley, aged 74, one of the minor canons of that cathedral, and minister of Chettisham, near Ely.

22. At Amport House, in the county of Southampton, the most noble George Paultet, Marquis of Winchester, Earl of Wiltshire, Baron Seynt John, Premier Marquis of England.

Lately, at Perth, Elspeth Watson, at the great age of 115. She was born in 1685, in the reign of James II. and was undoubtedly one of the smallest, or rather shortest, women in the three kingdoms. When in the prime of life, she did not exceed two feet nine inches in height. She had not any other way of living for some years than begging her bread from door to door; and so strong a predilection had she for this way of life, that she went her usual rounds till within a few weeks of her death, although she had more than 30l. of ready cash in her possession when she died.

DEATHS ABROAD.

FEB. 27. At Trieste, the Princess Maria Adelaide, the second and last aunt of Louis XVI. aged 67 years, 11 months.

OCT. 21, 1799. At Barbadoes, Colonel Stewart, of the 1st West India regiment.

Lately, at Rhamgur, in the East Indies, Thos. Palmer, esq. judge of that district.

At Madrid, D. Munos, one of the most fertile Spanish authors. He published 130 volumes of historical and other works, many original documents and letters of Columbus, Ximenes, &c. and other works relating to America.

Admiral George Vandeput, commandeur on the Hill fax station. He was promoted to the rank of Captain in the year 1765; Rear-Admiral in 1793; Vice-Admiral in 1794; and Admiral in 1799. He was son of Sir George Vandeput, who was candidate for Westminster against the present Marquis of Stafford in 1749; and, as he related some years ago, was indebted for part of his preferment to the liberality and interest of his father's opponent.

SEPT. 1799. Cornish Gambier, esq. of the East India Company's civil service.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR APRIL 1800

Day's	Bank Stock	per Cent. Reduc.	3 per Cent. Consols	per Cent. Scrip.	per Cent. 1777.	5 per Cent. Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Cent. 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Ditto.
26			63 $\frac{1}{4}$ a			96 $\frac{1}{8}$													
27			63 $\frac{1}{4}$ a			96 $\frac{1}{8}$													
28			63 $\frac{1}{8}$ a			96 $\frac{1}{8}$													
29			63 $\frac{1}{4}$ a			96 $\frac{1}{8}$													
30	Sunday																		
31			63 $\frac{1}{4}$ a			96 $\frac{5}{8}$													
1			63 $\frac{1}{4}$ a			96 $\frac{1}{8}$													
2			63 $\frac{1}{4}$ a			97 $\frac{1}{8}$													
3			63 $\frac{1}{4}$ a			97 $\frac{1}{8}$													
4			63 $\frac{1}{4}$ a			97 $\frac{1}{8}$													
5			63 $\frac{1}{4}$ a	64		97 $\frac{1}{4}$													
6	Sunday																		
7		63 $\frac{1}{4}$	64 $\frac{1}{4}$ a		81 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{3}{8}$	18 11-16	5 11-16											
8		63	63 $\frac{1}{4}$ a	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{8}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$											
9		63	63 $\frac{1}{8}$ a	64 $\frac{1}{4}$	81 $\frac{1}{8}$	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 13-16	5 13-16											
10		62	63 $\frac{1}{8}$ a	64	81	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$											
11		63	63 $\frac{3}{4}$ a	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	81	97	18 11-16	5 $\frac{3}{4}$					208 $\frac{1}{2}$						
12	Sunday																		
13																			
14																			
15																			
16	160 $\frac{1}{4}$	63	63 $\frac{3}{4}$ a	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	81	96 $\frac{7}{8}$	18 $\frac{5}{8}$	5 11-16											
17		63	63 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	64	81	97	18 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 11-16											
18	161	63	63 $\frac{3}{4}$ a	64	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{5}{8}$	5 11-16					209 $\frac{1}{2}$						
19		63	63 $\frac{3}{4}$ a	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{5}{8}$	5 $\frac{5}{8}$											
20	Sunday																		
21		62 $\frac{7}{8}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	80 $\frac{5}{8}$	97	18 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 $\frac{5}{8}$											
22	161	63	63 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	80 $\frac{3}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{8}$	18 $\frac{5}{8}$	59 16											
23		63 $\frac{1}{8}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	64	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{5}{8}$	5 $\frac{5}{8}$											
24	161 $\frac{1}{4}$	63	63 $\frac{3}{4}$ a	64	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{5}{8}$	5 $\frac{5}{8}$											
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.