

European Magazine,

For NOVEMBER 1800.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of WILLIAM WILDMAN BARRINGTON SHUTE, VISCOUNT BARRINGTON. And, 2. A VIEW of ST. PANCRAS CHURCH.]

CONTAINING,

	Page		Page
Account of William Wildman Barrington Shute, Viscount Barrington,	323	that are now fulfilling, and that remain to be accomplished,	360
Essays after the Manner of Goldsmith. Essay I.	324	Madison's Discourse on the Death of General Washington,	361
An Apparition,	325	Holloway's Baron of Laudenbrooke, <i>ibid.</i>	
Remarks on St. James's Epistle, Chap. 1, Verse 17,	327	An Ode on the Victory of the Nile, <i>ibid.</i>	
Bishop Hildesley's Character of Seed's Sermons,	<i>ibid.</i>	Rivers' Poems,	<i>ibid.</i>
Description of St. Pancras Church,	328	Robinson's Lyrical Tales	362
Observations on the two Pindaric Odes of Gray, on Dr. Ogden, &c.	329	Mavor's Historical Account of Voyages and Travels,	<i>ibid.</i>
Mackliniana; or, Anecdotes of the late Mr. Charles Macklin, Comedian; together with many of his Observations on the Drama, and the general Manners of his Time, [Continued]	332	Mavor's British Tourists,	<i>ibid.</i>
Narrative of the late providential Deliverance of Charles Sturt, Esq. M. P. for Bridport,	336	Thiville's Essay on the Means hitherto employed for lighting Streets, and the Interior of Houses, <i>ibid.</i>	
On the Submersion of Swallows,	339	Taylor's Angling in all its Branches reduced to a complete Science, <i>ibid.</i>	
Some Particulars of the Dudley Family,	341	Brewer's Rights of the Poor considered,	363
Original Letter from the late Lord Lyttleton to his Father,	343	Juliania; or, The Affectionate Sisters, <i>ibid.</i>	
Anecdote of the late Lord Chatham,	344	Kendal's Stories of Senex,	<i>ibid.</i>
Observations on a Line in Macbeth, <i>ibid.</i>		Theatrical Journal; including the Characters of several new Performers—Fable and Character of Wilmore Castle—The Representation of Actæon and Diana—Fable and Character of Virginia, with Mr. Kemble's Address on its being withdrawn—Fable and Character of Life, with the Prologue—and the Fable and Character of Il Bondocani,	364
LONDON REVIEW.		Poetry; including, Christmas—Sonnet to a most amiable Lady—Sonnet to Sleep—and Lines to the Primrose,	367
Turner's Account of an Embassy to the Court of Teeshoo Lama, in Tibet,	345	State Papers,	369
Starke's Letters from Italy, between the Years 1792 and 1798 [Concluded],	349	Journal of the Proceedings of the Fifth Session of the Eighteenth Parliament of Great Britain,	379
Gladwin's Ayeen Akbery; or, The Institutes of the Emperor Akber [Concluded]	353	Foreign Intelligence, from the London Gazettes, &c. &c.	385
A Collection of Papers on Nayal Architecture,	357	Domestic Intelligence,	394
Dobb's Concise View, from History and Prophecy, of the great Predictions in the Sacred Writings, that have been fulfilled; also of those		Marriages,	397
		Monthly Obituary,	398
		Price of Stocks.	

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The new Series of Letters by Bishop Hildesley will be continued in our next Number.

Fido is under consideration.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from November 8, to November 15.

	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	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	Effex	122	4	59	6	66	4	43	10	55	6
INLAND COUNTIES.																																				
Middlefex	130	1	70	4	64	9	44	3	61	3						Norfolk	101	10	68	0	54	11	40	2	54	6										
Surry	127	8	61	0	69	6	42	9	62	0						Lincoln	109	10	80	0	66	10	32	8	00	0										
Hertford	121	8	60	0	67	0	36	10	55	9						York	98	10	67	5	61	0	35	8	00	1										
Bedford	135	5	104	4	71	6	39	0	00	0						Durham	109	7	73	11	58	5	37	0	00	0										
Hunting.	136	3	00	0	78	8	31	4	47	10						Northum.	104	8	67	8	55	4	35	3	00	0										
Northam.	124	4	88	0	75	0	35	4	81	0						Cumberl.	114	0	79	2	70	1	47	9	00	0										
Rutland	125	0	00	0	77	6	39	0	72	0						Westmor	123	11	97	2	64	6	47	10	00	0										
Leicefer	113	1	108	2	79	7	42	4	00	0						Lancash.	120	0	00	0	70	3	47	9	76	0										
Nottingh.	122	10	77	6	74	0	42	0	85	0						Chefhire	112	2	00	0	00	0	51	10	90	8										
Derby	121	8	00	0	77	8	42	4	86	10						Gloucest.	146	11	00	0	79	6	41	5	73	11										
Stafford	122	3	00	0	74	11	45	1	75	3						Somerfet	136	7	00	0	63	7	41	0	77	0										
Salop	119	11	90	8	80	5	42	0	00	0						Monmou.	131	5	00	0	80	7	00	0	00	0										
Hereford	124	9	76	8	71	11	42	1	67	8						Devon	130	11	00	0	52	10	34	1	00	0										
Worcest.	145	5	80	0	79	6	44	4	78	6						Cornwall	88	5	00	0	50	0	29	9	00	0										
Warwick	146	7	00	0	83	5	48	8	82	8						Dorset	127	0	00	0	62	1	34	0	00	0										
Wilts	132	8	60	0	62	6	37	0	77	0						Hants	128	11	00	0	62	1	36	8	71	1										
Berks	133	8	00	0	66	0	40	0	62	6						WALES.																				
Oxford	126	2	00	0	58	11	39	4	65	6						N. Wales	101	1	60	0	66	4	32	0	00	0										
Bucks	124	4	00	0	65	10	37	8	57	7						S. Wales	110	0	00	0	58	8	27	4	00	0										

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

OCTOBER.				NOVEMBER.			
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.	DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.
28	30.10	52	W.	11	29.55	53	S.
29	30.14	53	S.W.	12	29.79	46	S.W.
30	30.17	50	S.W.	13	30.10	45	W.
31	30.06	52	S.	14	30.01	41	W.
				15	29.92	44	S.W.
				16	29.71	45	S.
				17	29.62	42	N.W.
				18	30.07	41	N.
1	29.41	54	S.	19	30.21	40	N.
2	29.40	51	W.	20	30.49	40	N.
3	29.54	50	S.W.	21	30.47	41	W.
4	29.52	50	W.	22	30.31	39	S.W.
5	29.60	51	N.W.	23	29.74	40	W.
6	29.74	53	S.S.E.	24	29.51	41	S.
7	29.70	52	W.	25	29.66	40	N.W.
8	29.35	53	S.W.	26	29.70	40	N.W.
9	28.47	52	S.	27	29.71	37	W.
10	29.50	51	S.W.				

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

WILLIAM WILDMAN BARRINGTON SHUTE,

VISCOUNT BARRINGTON.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

OF this respectable family which is of Norman extraction, we have already celebrated more than one of the members. The Nobleman now the object of our attention filled in a manner deserving of applause several of the first offices in the state, and was one whose actions entitled him to the character of a man of honour and integrity.

His father was John Shute, Esq. a Barrister of the Inner Temple, and a Commissioner of the Customs; a Gentleman who was supposed to be at the head of the Dissenting Interest at the early part of the present century, was the author of a valuable work, entitled "Miscellanea Sacra *," re-published by his son the Bishop of Durham, and was created a Peer 1st July 1720. He was particularly fortunate in having two considerable estates left him by persons to whom he was in no manner allied, and died 14th December 1734, leaving several children, who have all distinguished themselves, and amongst the rest the Nobleman now under our consideration.

He was born in 1717, and after a liberal education went abroad to obtain the advantages of foreign travelling, and returned to his native country in the year 1737. In 1739, he was chosen Member of the British Parliament for Berwick. On the 8th October 1745, he took his seat in the House of Lords of Ireland; and on the 22d February following, was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. In 1754, he was appointed Master of the Great Wardrobe; and the same year was chosen Member for Plymouth. In 1755 he was sworn of the Privy Council; and the same year appointed Secretary at War. In March 1761, on the dismissal of Mr. Legge, he succeeded to the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, which he filled until June 1762, when he was appointed Treasurer of the Navy. In July 1765, he was again appointed Secretary at War †, which he held until December 1778, when he obtained his Majesty's permission to retire from public business, and at the same time relinquished his seat for Plymouth, which he had held for

* In the first editions of the Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, the name of this Nobleman, and the list of his works, was unintentionally omitted. They are, however, both inserted in the quarto edition of Lord Orford's Works, lately published, with a very spirited and warm defence of the first Lord Orford from some insinuations thrown out relative to a transaction in which Lord Barrington was concerned.

† In 1763, he became the object of virulent abuse for having employed and thanked the military force employed in quelling some disturbances excited by the patriots of the time about the King's Bench Prison,

twenty-four years without interruption. He died 1st February 1793, and was succeeded by his nephew.

In May 1740, he married Mary, daughter and heir of Henry Lovell, Esq. and widow of Samuel Grimston,

Esq. eldest son of Lord Viscount Grimston: and by her Ladyship, who died September 1764, had issue a son, born February 1743, and a daughter, born 8th August 1741, both of whom died early.

ESSAYS AFTER THE MANNER OF GOLDSMITH.

ESSAY I.

But *Mudibras*, who scorn'd to stoop
To Fortune, or be said to droop,
Cheer'd up himself with ends of verse,
And sayings of Philosophers.

THE happiest people in the world are those, in whose minds nature, or philosophy, has placed a kind of acid, with which care or disappointment will not easily mix.

This acid differs very much from ill-nature; it is rather a kind of salt, expressed from frequent observations on the folly, the vanity, and the uncertainty of human events; that best of all philosophy, which teaches us to take men as we find them, and circumstances as they occur, good or bad, for better or for worse; that dwells not on future prospects, reflects not on past troubles, and cares not a fig for present difficulties, but dextrously turns them either to ridicule or advantage; snatching, at every opportunity, the accidental pleasures of life, and nobly bearing up against the rubs of vicissitude.

The troubles of life, when they mix themselves in a disposition naturally ill-temper'd, compose what is called melancholy; but as they have no chemical affinity with good humour, they will not easily combine; and the small particles that are miscible produce only the sweet, and acid salt of true philosophy.

Such a traveller, in his journey through the world, was my honest friend JACK EASY. Jack came to a good fortune at the death of his father, and mounted his hobby without its ever having been properly broke in; he galloped over the plains of Fancy, went off in a full canter to the road of Dissipation, and leaped over all the five-barred gates of Advice and Discretion. It may naturally be supposed, that before long his silly gave him a fall; poor Jack came down sure enough, but he only took himself, brushed off the dirt of

the road, and mounted again in as high spirits as ever, excepting, that he now began to sit firmer in the saddle, and to look about him: this, however, did not hinder him from getting into a swamp called a Law-Suit, where he remained a considerable time before he could get out: his fortune was now reduced from some thousands to a few hundreds; and by this time, no man better knew the way of life than my friend Jack Easy. He had been through all the dirty cross-roads of business, money-lending, bankruptcy, and law; and had at last arrived at a *gaol*.

My friend Jack did not, however, despond; he consoled himself with the reflection, that he was a single man; some of his misfortunes were the consequences of his own imprudence, others of unforeseen accidents, and most of them originated from his good-nature and generosity. He, however, never excused; he lumped them all together, took them in good part, and blamed nobody but himself; he whistled away his troubles, and repeated,

I am out of Fortune's power;
He who's down can sink no lower.

The Goddess, however, put on her best smiles, and paid Jack a visit in the King's Bench, in the shape of a handsome legacy. Jack smiled at the thing being, as he called it, so extremely apropos; and once more mounted his nag. He now rode more cautiously, turned into the road of Economy that led to a comfortable inn with the sign of Competency over the door; he had borrowed a martingale from an old hostler called Experience; and, for the first time in his life, used a curb. He began already to find, that though he did

did not gallop away as formerly, yet he went on in his journey pleasantly enough. Some dashing riders passed him, laughing at his jog-trot pace; but he had no occasion to envy them long; for presently some of them got into ruts, others were stuck fast in bogs and quagmires, and the rest were thrown from their saddles, to the great danger of their necks. Jack Easy, meanwhile, jogged on merrily; hot or cold, wet or dry, he never complained; he now preferred getting off, and opening a gate, to leaping over it; and smiled at an obstacle, as at a turnpike where he must necessarily pay toll.

The man who is contented either to walk, trot, or canter through life, has by much the advantage of his fellow-travellers. He suits himself to all paces, and seldom quarrels with the tricks

which the jade Fortune is sometimes disposed to play him. You might now see Jack Easy walking his hobby along the road, enjoying the scene around him, with contentment sparkling in his eyes. If the way happened to be crowded with horsemen and carriages, you might observe him very readily taking his own side of the road, and letting them pass. If it began to rain or blow, Jack only pulled up the collar of his great coat, flapped his hat, and retreated to the little hedge that philosophy afforded him, till the storm was over.

Thus my friend Jack Easy came in with a jog-trot to the end of his journey, leaving his example behind him for the good of other travellers, as a kind of finger-post.

G. B.

AN APPARITION.

—Aspectu obmutuit amens,
Arreætaque horrore comæ, et vox faucibus hæsit;
Dirigit subito gelidus formidine sanguis.

LET the unbelieving Sceptic say what he will concerning the reality of ghosts and apparitions: I shall not give myself the trouble of confuting him. A man who doubts as to his own personal existence, of which experience is giving him hourly innumerable proofs, cannot be expected to have faith in the more abstruse secrets of Nature: since to him *οὐδὲν ἀλως εἶναι δοκεῖ*, as Lucian very justly observes. His, indeed, is the *tribus Anticyris caput insanabile*; and all argumentative reasonings would be thrown away upon him. Be it known, therefore, unto all such, that they are desired to depart in peace, without reading the following recital, which will undoubtedly at first surprise the thoughtless and inexperienced; yet, with proper attention on a second reading, they will perceive such genuine marks of veracity, as shall induce them to concur unanimously in its belief.

Whilst examining a vast collection of manuscripts, which my friend Delancourt (formerly a Monk in Dauphiny) presented me with of late, I luckily hit upon a tale which I now lay before the public. The original being written in Latin, I have clothed it in an English dress for the benefit of the Ladies, and all those who are unacquainted with the

Roman language. The narrator I should suspect to be some learned Monk, but am willing to submit my opinion to that of more experienced persons.

“In the vicinity of Chamberry, a town in Savoy, stood the ancient mansion of the Albertini; round it were several little buildings, in which were deposited the cattle, poultry, &c. &c. belonging to the family. A young Gentleman, by name Barbarosie [now here my Author is perhaps mistaken, as I have seen the name spelt differently, thus, *Barberousse*, *Barberose*, *Bourberaïse*, and *Barberasse*; but, however, this is not a very important mistake], came to the chateau on a visit for a few days: he was cordially received, being of a pleasing, lively disposition; and an elegant room in the east wing was prepared for his accommodation.

“The family and their young guest spent the day very agreeably; and after supper they sat round a comfortable large fire, and diverted themselves with songs and stories: the former, as is generally the case, were some of the tender and pathetic kind, and some were sprightly; but the latter were, for the most part, of the melancholy cast, particularly

ticularly those which related to preternatural occurrences.

"The social party separated at half past twelve o'clock, and Barbarosse retired to his chamber. It was a handsome room, on the first floor, having three doors; two of these belonged to two little closets; one on the right that overlooked a farm-yard, and another more to the left, that presented, through the window, a view of a large romantic wood; the third door was that by which he entered his room after traversing a long passage. Our youth had visited the rooms in the morning, and looked out of the windows to enjoy the prospects for a great while.

"As he entered this apartment with his mind full of the diversion just left, he put his candle down upon the table, and looked about him; there was an excellent fire in the chimney, with an iron grating before it, to prevent accidents; a large elbow-chair stood near it; and not being at all sleepy, he sat down, reflecting on the amusements of the day, and endeavoured to remember the tales he had heard. In some he thought he perceived strong traits of truth; and in others he discovered palpable fiction and absurdity. Whilst he was deliberating upon the various incidents, the heavy watch-bell tolled two, but Barbarosse did not attend to it, being deeply engaged in his contemplation: he was suddenly awakened from his reveries by an uncommon rustling sound, issuing from the closet on the right hand; and, listening attentively, he heard distinct taps upon the floor at short intervals!

"Alarmed at the circumstance, he walked slowly to his bed-side, and drew forth his pocket pistols from under the pillow; these he carefully placed upon the table, and resumed the elbow-chair. All was again still as death, and nought but the winds, which whistled round the watch-tower, and the adjacent buildings, could be heard.

"Barbarosse looked towards the door of the closet, which he then, and not till then, perceived was open, and hanging upon the jar:—Immediately a

furious blast forced it wide open;—the taper burnt blue, and the fire seemed almost extinct!

"Barbarosse rose up, put forth a silent, hasty ejaculation of prayer; and sat down again: again he heard the noise! He started up, seized the pistols, and stood motionless; whilst large cold drops of dew hung upon his face. Still his heart continued firm, and he grew more composed, when the rustling and taps were renewed! Barbarosse desperately invoked the protection of Heaven, cocked one of the pistols, and was about to rush into the portentous apartment, when the noise increased, and drew nearer: a loud peal of thunder, that seemed to rend the firmament, shook violently the solid battlements of the watch-tower, the deep-toned bell tolled three, and its hollow sound long vibrated on the ear of Barbarosse, with fainter and fainter murmurs; when a tremendous cry thrilled him with terror and dismay; and, lo! the long-dreaded spectre stalked into the middle of the room; and Barbarosse, overcome with surprise and astonishment, at the unexpected apparition, sunk down, *convulsed*, in his chair*.

"The phantom was armed *de pied en cap*, and clad in a black garment. On his crest a black plume waved majestically, and, instead of a glove or any other sort of lady's favour, he wore a blood-red token. He bore no weapon of offence in his hand, but a gloomy shield made of the feathers of some kind of bird was cast over each shoulder. He was booted and spurred; and, looking upon Barbarosse with ardent eyes, raised his feathery arms, and struck them vehemently against his sides, making at the same time the most energetic exclamations!

"Then it was that Barbarosse found," says my phlegmatic author, "that he had not shut down the window of that closet in the morning; from which neglect it happened, that a *black game cock* had flown into the closet, and created all this inexpressible confusion."

Cheifea.

W. B.

* Left any of the faculty should wish, ineffectually, to be informed what species of *convulsions* affected Barbarosse. I think it proper to satisfy their truly laudable curiosity by anticipation; and to assure them, *jeis d'homme d'honneur*, that his disorder was a *convulsion of laughter* only.

ST. JAMES'S EPISTLE.

C. I. V. 17.

Πᾶσα δόσις ἀγαθὴ, καὶ πᾶν δῶρημα τέλειον
ἀνωθεν ἐστὶ.

Every good *giving*, and every perfect gift, is from above.

THE passage, thus divided, presents to the reader's view an hexameter verse. This peculiarity has been often noted, and has given occasion to various conjectures. That the Apostle's attention should have been directed towards metrical arrangements, or that this verse should have been transferred from a pagan poet to this place, are suppositions very improbable. References to a pagan poet occasionally occur in the epistles of St. Paul. But their insertion is signified by some prefatory remark. Sufficient notice is given to the reader; that a quotation is made. He is not left in suspense with regard to its author or its object. No such precautions are adopted here. Hence it may be inferred, that the whole passage must be ascribed to its inspired penman, and that the truths it conveys are not derived, but original: If the words be so combined as to form a verse, that combination is in the present instance acci-

dental, not designed. The subject-matter is of too high an import to be fetched from pagan sources. The circle of heathen ethics does not comprise it. For here are two propositions, each of which conveys an interesting truth. Every perfect give is from above, and every right distribution of these gifts is also from above. The learned and ingenious Dr. Doddridge, a name not to be mentioned as a Commentator but in terms of the highest respect, seems to have been embarrassed in his explanation of this passage. His embarrassment arose from his not having rightly conceived the force of these words *δοσι*, and *δῶρημα*. He considered them as synonymous. He speaks of *δῶρημα* as being selected, because it was a *found*ing word. But is it probable that an inspired writer should be influenced in the choice of his words by their *found*? E.

BISHOP HILDESLEY'S CHARACTER

OF

SEED'S SERMONS.

(SENT WITH A LETTER TO A FRIEND.)

HIS discourses are beautiful pieces of patch-work, animated by a sprightly imagination. They go down, in reading, like a rich cordial; where you are sensible of a thousand varieties and delicious flavours, but so artfully blended, that it is not in your power to distinguish from what flowers the industrious bee collected such a mixture of sweetness. His sudden and unexpected turns and conclusions give such a spring to the mind, as the un-

foreseen encounter of a fair lady, amidst the profuse varieties of a delightful garden. A turn with him is a walk upon fairy ground; a new enchantment arises at every step. He is sometimes so elaborate, that the *work* is all, the *matter* nothing: and his thoughts are so overdressed with an excess of ornament, that he more resembles a toy shop than a well-furnished parlour. Like some florists, who are fond of one flower or two, his garden

garden is over-run with similes and allusions; and I wish his metaphors were as just as they are often bold and daring. His sentences too frequently run into a point, and sometimes low witticisms; the consequence of which is an inequality of style, and too sudden transitions from the point in view.

Pardon the folly of these observations, which it is probable I am not able to defend. Upon the whole, I am charmed with his discourses. A few inaccuracies, the result of hurry, un-

cautiousness, or the frailty of human nature, ought not to be charged to a writer, who does so much honour to wit, reason, and religion: *Quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus*. He that instructs the head, and warms the heart, may be allowed to slacken his course; and though like a candle, the light may sometimes be obscured, like it, he burns brighter after snuffing. A plain suit better becomes his subject, than all the lace and embroidery he bestows with so lavish a hand upon it.

SAINT PANCRAS CHURCH.

(WITH A VIEW.)

THIS Church, dedicated to St. Pancras, is by the highway side that leads from Holborn to Kentish Town, and so up to Highgate. It is in the liberties of Finsbury and Wenlake's Barn, and standeth, says Norden, which is now far from being the case, all alone, as utterly forsaken, old, and weather-beaten, and for the antiquity thereof is thought not to yield to St. Paul's, in London. "About this church (continues Norden) have been many buildings, now decayed, leaving poor Pancras without company or comfort, yet is now and then visited with Kentish Town and Highgate, which are members thereof; but they seldom come there, for that they have chapels of ease within themselves; but when there is a corpse to be buried, they are forced to leave the same in this forsaken church or church-yard, where

(no doubt) it resteth as secure against the day of resurrection as if it lay in stately St. Paul's; yet as desolate as it standeth, is not forsaken of all, a Prebendary of St. Paul's accepteth it in right of his office."

The church is of Gothic architecture, built of stones and flints, which are now covered with plaister. It is certainly not older than the fourteenth century, and has lately undergone a complete repair. Its disproportion to the population of the parish is very striking. It is a very small structure, consisting only of a nave and chancel; at the west end is a low tower, with a kind of dome.

The present vicar is the Rev. Mr. Champneis, Minor Canon of St. Paul's, who in 1797 succeeded the Rev. Mr. Mence.

* St. Pancras was the son of Cleodnius, a Nobleman of Phrygia. After his father's death, he was committed to the tuition of his uncle Dionysius, with whom he went to Rome, being fourteen years old. After the death of his said uncle, he was apprehended for being a Christian, and brought to the Emperor Dioclesian, who, by fair words and large promises, sought to divert him from Christ, requiring him to offer sacrifice to the Idol Gods; which he refusing, was, by the Emperor's command, beheaded at Rome. His body being stolen away by night was, by Octavilla, a woman of good esteem, embalmed with spices, and buried. This was acted anno Christi 286, or, according to Baronius, 303.

There was another St. Pancras, Bishop of Tauromenium, in Sicily, martyred by Ambiganus. He was born at Antioch, and his festival is the 3d of April.

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

TWO PINDARIC ODES OF GRAY, ON DR. OGDEN, &c.

MY DEAR P.

THE observations which I offered in my last on two beautiful passages, the one from Gray, the other from Horace, have not exhausted the subject on which I was then treating. Allow me to submit to your consideration another instance of similar coincidence, which has always appeared to me very remarkable, though it seems to have escaped the notice of other readers. In the Bard we have a picture, exhibiting the death of Richard II. by famine, as recorded by * ARB^s Scroop and the older writers, executed by the boldest pencil of creative Fancy :

Fill high the sparkling bowl,
The rich repast prepare,

Rest of a crown he still may share the
feast.

Close by the regal chair
Fell Thirst and Famine scowl

A baneful smile upon their baffled guest.

Compare these fine lines with the following, equally fine, lines of Virgil :

—Lucent genialibus altis
Aurea fulcra toris ; epuleq. ante ora
parata
Regifico luxu. Furiarum maxima juxta
Accubat, et manibus prohibet contingere
menfas,
Exurgitq. facem attollens, atq. in tonat
ore.

The two poets chanced to have the same subject in contemplation. Your attention will be caught at first view by a striking similarity of manner in the execution of their design. It will be observed also, that this manner, so admirably suited to their purpose, is out of the common way, very far beyond the reach of common minds. In order to aggravate the distress, and to render the inflicted torments more poignantly excruciating, a rich and luxurious banquet is, with exquisite refinement, previously prepared by each of these great masters, and spread in splendid array before the face of the

unfortunate sufferers ; the sight of which, while they are withheld from partaking it, irritates the cravings of hunger, even to agony. Their constrained abstinence is enforced in both by the same poetical machinery. In Gray, *Fell Thirst and Famine* exactly correspond to the *chief of the Furies* in Virgil. The *baneful smile, scowled on the baffled guest*, in the former, carries with it, perhaps, more of scorn and mortifying insult, than the more direct opposition of the Fury, with her *uplifted torch and threatening voice*, does in the latter. Still, however, the imagery, the turn of thought, the plan and structure of the work, and the disposition of the parts, are in both instances precisely the same.

Whence this extraordinary congruity arose, or by what means it was effected, I will not take upon me to determine. So far I will venture to say, that Gray's charming stanza, when seen by itself, has very much the air of an original.

"Common sense," we are told on † high authority, "directs us, for the most part, to regard resemblances in great writers, not as the pilferings, or frugal acquisitions of needy art, but as the honest fruits of genius, the free and liberal bounties of unenvying Nature." The *learned Critic* calls for this liberality of judgment in behalf of the poets, with whom particularly he was concerned. I find myself, just at this present, very much disposed to claim the same consideration for the writers in prose ; having in my mind two passages from two celebrated writers in that form, which I am strongly tempted to send you.

The late Dr. Ogden, who in my judgment holds the very highest rank amongst the most eminent preachers, in one of those excellent sermons on the fifth commandment, addressing himself to a young man, whose behaviour he supposes less correct than it ought to be, enforces the obligations of children to their parents in a strain of irresistible eloquence, as follows :

† "Now so proud ! self-willed ! in-

* See Gray's Note.

† Hurd. Disc. on Poetical Imitation, p. 150.

‡ Ogden's Sermons, 2 vols. Ed. by Dr. Hallifax, Serm. xi. p. 149.

exorable !

exorable! thou couldst then only ask by wailing, and move them by thy tears; and they were moved. Their heart was touched with thy distress. They relieved and watched thy wants, before thou *knewest thine own necessities, or their kindness*. They clothed thee; *thou knewest not that thou wast naked*. Thou *askedst not for bread*; but they fed thee."

Did you ever read? or can any young man, however proud, self-willed, inexorable, ever read this impassioned address without emotion? Nor can we easily persuade ourselves otherwise than that the respectable author was here unfolding the affections of his own heart; for, as appears from the short memoirs of his life, drawn up and prefixed to an edition of his sermons, in two volumes, by the late Dr. Hallifax, he was a truly affectionate and dutiful son, such a one as "maketh a glad father."

Yet it may not be uninteresting to see the same thoughts worked up into an elegant form by an admired Ancient. Xenophon, you will recollect, in his Memoirs of Socrates, introduces the Philosopher discoursing in the following terms:

Ἡ γυνὴ ὑποδέξαμεν τὸ Φορτίον τῆτο, Ἐαρνόμεν τε καὶ κλυδόμενα περὶ τῆ ζωῆ, καὶ μεταδίδουσα τῆς τροφῆς, ἣ καὶ αὐτὴ τρέφεται, καὶ σὺν πολλῶ πονῶ διειργουσα καὶ τιμωσα τρέφει τε καὶ ἐπιμιλιῖται, ἕδε προτιπονοῦν καὶ ἀγαθὸν, ἕδε ΓΙΓΝΩΣΚΟΝ Τὸ ΒΡΕΦΟΣ ὙΦ' ὈΤΟΥ ΕΥΠΛΑΧΕΙ, ἕδε ΣΗΜΑΙΝΕΙΝ ΔΥΝΑΜΕΝὸΝ ὈΤΟΥ ΔΕΙΤΑΙ. XEN. MEM. l. ii. c. 11.

The sentiments under the expressions, marked in the English text by Italics, and by capitals in the Greek, bear, you will take notice, a striking resemblance to each other; and, though evidently most just and natural, are, so far as my observation goes, no where to be found, but in these two passages. If you read the whole chapter, from which the lines above are taken, and the perusal will abundantly repay your trouble, you will find throughout a great similarity of thought between the Philosopher and the Preacher. In the short passage immediately before us the Preacher appears to have given more of pathos to the subject by a judicious amplification, illustrating the general sentiment by specific instances, very

happily chosen to affect the feelings.

Dr. Ogden was undoubtedly well versed in all the works of Xenophon. May we not therefore suppose, without any derogation from his merit, that, while he was composing this admirable sermon, his thoughts might take their colour from the tints, collected upon his mind by frequent communication with this fine writer.

Whatever may be your opinion on this point, you will not, I am persuaded, regret my having called your attention to an old acquaintance, nor think your time misemployed in comparing the works of two such authors as Xenophon and Dr. Ogden; from either of whom you cannot fail, as you read, of receiving the highest gratification.

I could amuse myself, if I thought it would be equally amusing to you, with tracing these literary resemblances still further. But I rather wish you now to consider with me another species of imitation, if it may be so called; "the management of which," * Dr. Hurd says, "is to be regarded, perhaps, as one of the nicest offices of *Invention*;" I mean, the allusions often made by the first writers to old rites and ceremonies, or to prominent circumstances in ancient or modern history.

Dr. Hurd somewhere notices a beautiful specimen of this delicate allusion in a poem, called the Spleen, by Mr. Green of the Custom-house. The Poet is recommending exercise, as a sovereign remedy against that depression of spirits, and those hypochondriac affections, which are always produced by this morbid humour; and exemplifies his doctrine by one of the simplest and most trivial modes, which can possibly be conceived.

Fling but a stone.

You will not discover in this plain sentence any great effort of imagination, any rich colouring of expression, any thing either of novelty or beauty. But when to this so common an action is added the unexpected image, under which is conveyed the promised benefit,

The Giant dies,

all the circumstances attending an interesting history, which we have been

* Marks of Imitation, p. 23.

accustomed to read from our childhood, and to think important from an early reverence for the * writings, in which it is contained, are at once recalled to the mind; and give to the passage a life and spirit beyond what the greatest refinement of thought, with all the embellishment of language, could ever have produced.

Fling but a stone, the Giant dies.

Of the same class with this I have always considered that fine imagery, under which Mr. Gray represents the indications of genius, supposed to discover themselves in the infancy of our immortal Shakspeare; the early promise of his future greatness. On the awful appearance of Nature, who comes in a majestic form to invest her darling with the happily fancied ensigns of that high office, which he was destined afterwards to fill with such astonishing powers,

—the † *dauntless child*

Stretch'd forth his *little hands* and smil'd.

Did you ever contemplate the animated figure of this dauntless child without recurring, at the same time, in your mind, to the fabulous description of Hercules in the cradle; grasping in his infant hands the serpents, and throwing them playfully at the feet of his father,

Ἦτοι ἀρ' ἄς εἶδοντ' ἘΠΙΤΙΘ' ἼΟΝ Ἡραχλῆνα
 ὄψε' ὄψα χεῖρεςσιν ἀπριξ' Αἴαλαίειν
 ἔχοντα

Συμπληγῶν, ἰαχῆσαν. ὄδ' ἐς πατέρ' Ἀμ-
 φιτρύωνα

Ἔρπετα δεικαναίσιχεν, ἐπαλλετο δ' ὑψοῦ
 χαίρων.

THEOC. IDYL. xxiv †.

In these examples every thing is plain and obvious. The propriety and aptitude of the allusions are seen at once. But it has often occurred to me, that we lose many beauties in the ancient poets from not knowing the facts, to which, probably, frequent allusions are made, to us, at this distance of time, totally unintelligible.

I have been led into this train of thought by an obscure passage in one of the odes of Horace; which has created no small perplexity amongst the scholiasts and commentators, such of them I

mean, as have ventured to remark upon it; for some of the first order, as Bentley, Gesner, and others, with a reserve not very unusual where real difficulties occur, have kept a wary silence.

—*Hinc apicem rapax*

Fortuna cum *stridore acuto*
 Sustulit, hic posuisse gaudet.

CARM. LIB. O. 34.

It may not be unamusing to observe for a moment, how these § *learned Critics* puzzle themselves in endeavouring to explain what, by their awkward attempts, they very plainly shew that they did not at all understand.

One gravely interprets the term *rapax* by *mutabilis, acuto* by *luctuoso*.

Another, by an exposition still more extraordinary, renders *rapax* sustulit by *clam sustulit*.

A third, with great importance, on the words *cum stridore acuto*, “his verbis puto significari Fortunæ commutationem, quæ vix intelligi potest sine magno sonitu ac fragore. Stridor enim sonitum ac strepitum significat, non clamorem.”

Thus do they go blundering on, rendering “confusion worse confounded,” not attempting, any of them, to describe the unusual figure which Fortune is here made to assume. Had they attended a little more to this circumstance, it would, perhaps, have saved them much of the trouble, in which they have involved both themselves and their readers.

Bene, says a modern Editor, in general an acute and sagacious interpreter of his author, Baxter *cum stridore acuto*, cum ante posuerit *rapax*, adinitar scilicet procellosi turbinis.

This roar of storm and thunder seems also to have rumbled in the ears of M. Dacier; though, when on second thoughts he explains *stridore acuto* by || the sounds made by the wings of Fortune, he seems to have caught a glimpse of the real image, which the Poet had in his eye, that of a soaring eagle; as will appear from an extraordinary occurrence related by the historian. I will beg leave to transcribe the passage.

“Ei (Lucumoni) carpento sedenti cum uxore AQUILA suspensis demissa leniter alis *pileum* aufert, superq. car-

* 1 B. Samuel, c. xvii.

† Progress of Poetry.

‡ Ov. Dein. Herc. 21. Ibid 58.

§ Acron. Por. Anto, &c.

|| Du bruit, que font les ailes de la Fortune. Note, p. 387.

pentum cum magno clangore volitans rursus, velut ministerio divinitus missa, capiti apte reponit; inde sublimis abiit. Accepisse id augurium læta dicitur Tanaquil, perita, ut vulgo Etrusci, celestium prodigiorum mulier. Excelsa et alta sperare complexa virum jubet. Eam alitem ea regione cæli, et ejus Dei nunciam venisse. Circa summum culmen hominis auspicium fecisse. Levâsse humano superpositum capiti decus, ut eidem divinitus redderet."—Liv. lib. i. c. 34.

Wonders and prodigies ever attend the remoter periods of great States and Kingdoms. They never fail to be recorded in their earlier annals, are superstitiously delivered down from father to son, and received with an easy and willing credence amongst the populace. Of this description is the tale of LUCUMO and the EAGLE; which I doubt not was as familiar amongst the Romans, as well-known, and as often repeated, as with us the legends of King Arthur, and the Knights of the Round Table, Guy Earl of Warwick, St. George and the Dragon, &c.

Thus it appears, that the Poet, when he attributed so uncommon a figure to Fortune, with so singular a mode of action, alluded to a popular story in every body's mouth. The allusion, of course, was immediately acknowledged by the reader, and felt in all its force.

By the light hence thrown on the

subject, whatever there was of obscurity has vanished, all difficulty is done away, every expression resumes its usual and proper signification, and the sentence becomes clear and luminous.

The term *rapax* is not, you see, to be understood as epithetical to Fortune, but to be taken, as adjectives are often used by the poets, adverbially, and joined in construction with the verb sustulit. *Rapax* sustulit, i. e. * *rapaciter* sustulit, *rapuit*.

By the expression *stridore acuto*, the great stumbling-block of the commentators, are plainly signified, as intimated by a vague conjecture of the learned Frenchman the sounds made by the eagle clapping its wings in its flight; which the historian expresses by the words *magno clangore*.

I will not fatigue you by dragging you further through these dry and tiresome disquisitions into the niceties of grammatical arrangement, which, I suspect, are not much to your taste. You will not however think that labour vain, which tends in any way to elucidate the sense of a favourite author, and to draw forth into more open view a latent beauty, which has so long lain buried under the accumulated rubbish thrown over it from time to time by professed critics and laborious annotators. Resting securely on this assurance, for the present I will bid you adieu.

O. P. C.

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 261.)

MACKLIN being now released from the duties of a Lecturer and Tavern-Keeper, duties which neither his talents or temper ever designed him for, "the world was all before him where to choose his place of happiness and rest;" but his passions were too turgid to admit of much rest, and his judgment too

much governed by his passions to seek the proper sphere of happiness. However, indolence was never amongst his vices—he was always doing something, or had a project in his head which was to do a great deal. The project of the moment was, to found a new Theatre in Ireland, in conjunction with the late

* *RAPACITER* the regularly formed adverb, though no where in use.

Spranger Barry (for this was the first sketch of the plan), which was to outdo all former outdoings.

Barry, as we have before observed in the course of these anecdotes, was then in the height of power and reputation; and nothing but the very irritation and restlessness of ambition could have prompted him to change a situation so desirable—whereas Macklin, just emerged from bankruptcy, and not having as yet recovered his situation on the London Theatre, had nothing to lose, with a certainty of gaining something by the struggle. With these prepossessions he earwigged Barry (himself “nothing loth”) so constantly about the power of a Manager, and the fixed and permanent profits of a Theatre, which by its deputations could command the whole kingdom—that he fixed him on the trial, and overtures were sent over to Ireland for that purpose.

During this interval Macklin’s house under the Piazzas, Covent Garden, was constantly open for the Tyros of the profession to give specimens of their different talents—from ten to twelve o’clock three times a week he gave audiences for this purpose; and it formed an object of no little curiosity to see the veteran in all the formality and port of a Theatrical Inquisitor settling their various pretensions.

Many stories flew about the town at that time of the various odd and whimsical characters who presented themselves for engagement—some real no doubt, and some which may be set down to the account of Foote (his old and constant ludicrous tormentor), which may be classed under the title of “poetical prose.”

One was of a man who offered himself for Othello, who, as he was giving, by way of specimen, the speech before the Senate, was observed to throw back his left arm with great violence pretty constantly. “Pray, Sir,” says Macklin, “keep back your *left arm* a little more; you are now, consider, addressing the Senate, and the *right* is the one to give grace and energy to your enunciation.” “O, Sir (replied the candidate very coolly), it is only the sleeve of my coat which I forgot to pin back, as I lost my left arm many years ago on board a man of war.”

Of another, who presented himself as a candidate for Kent in *King Lear*; but Macklin suspecting the man’s qualifications from his appearance, asked

him what sort of character did he suppose Kent to be.—“Character,” replied the man, “why a *Physician* surely!” “Physician, Sir,” cried Macklin; “d—mn it, how do you make that out?” “Oh! very clearly, from this reply of Kent’s—‘Do—kill thy Physician Lear.’”

Of another who offered for the *Cock in Hamlet*; and of another who sent in a list of female capital tragedy parts, who, on an interview, turned out to be a Blackamoor.

Whilst Macklin was thus employed, a scene of another nature took place, which ranks his character in a more respectable point of view. We have already observed, that Macklin, previously to his turning Orator, Inquisitor, and Tavern-keeper, had introduced his daughter to the stage, in a Prologue written for that purpose. Though Miss Macklin was not handsome, she was genteel in her person, and being highly educated was fashionable in her manners and deportment. She was, beside, a very rising actress, and gave specimens of her singing and dancing in occasional entertainments, which made her a great favourite with the town.

Some days previously to her benefit, whilst Macklin was sitting at breakfast, a loud knocking at his door announced the name of a Baronet, at that time as well known on the turf, as he has since been in the character of a *noble Lord*, and *Great Legal Practitioner*. After the ceremonies of introduction were over, Macklin hoped “he would do him the honour of breakfasting with him;” which the other very frankly accepted of, and the conversation became general—the stage, of course, formed one of the topics; when the Baronet took this opportunity to praise Miss Macklin in the highest strains of panegyric. This Macklin thought a good omen for his daughter’s benefit night, and bowed most graciously to all his encomiums. At last, after a short pause (arising, as Macklin thought, from his embarrassment about the manner of asking for tickets), the Baronet began the following curious conversation.

“After what I have said of your daughter, Mr. Macklin, you may suppose I am not insensible of her merits. I mean to be her friend, not in the article of taking tickets for her benefit, and such trifling acts of friendship, which mean nothing more than the vanity of patronage—

patronage—I mean to be her friend for life.

“What do you allude to, Sir?” says Macklin, routed at this last expression.

“Why,” said the other, “I mean as I say, to make her my friend for life; and as you are a man of the world, and ’tis fit you should be considered in this business—I now make you an offer of four hundred pounds per year for your daughter, and two hundred per year for yourself, to be secured on any of my estates during both your natural lives.”

“I was at that time,” said Macklin, “spreading some butter on my roll, and happened to have in my hand a large case knife, which grasping, and looking steadily at the Baronet, desired him instantly to quit my apartments, telling him at the same time, that I was as much surpris’d at his folly as his profli-gacy, in thus attempting the honour of a child through the medium of her parent. He affected not to mind me, and was proceeding with some coar-seness, when instantly I sprung from my seat, and holding the knife near his throat, in a menacing manner, bid him make the best of his way down stairs, or I would instantly drive that instrument into his heart, as the due reward of such base and infamous proposals.

“Sir (continued the Veteran), I had no occasion to repeat my menaces a second time. By G—, the fellow made but one jump from his chair to the door, and scamper’d down the stairs as if the D—l was in him. He ran across the garden in the same manner, thinking I was still at his heels: and so, Sir, I never spoke to the rascal since.”

Previous to the indentures being drawn up between Barry and Macklin, as joint Managers of Crow-street Theatre, Dublin, Macklin gave in a list of parts, and a plan of Managerial arrangement, as it respected his own power, which routed Barry to pause on such an agreement. Beside the parts which he was in stage possession of, such as Shylock, Sir Paul Plyant, the Miser, Ben in Love for Love, Sir Gilbert Wrangle, Scrub, Trinculo, &c. &c. he was for articling to play Hamlet, Richard, Macbeth, &c. *occasionally*. Seeing Barry rather surpris’d at this last proposal—“Not, my dear Spranger (says he), that I want to take your parts from you, but by way of giving the town *variety*—you shall play Macbeth one night, and I another,

and so on, Sir, with the rest of the tragic characters. Thus we will throw lights upon one another’s performance, and give a bone to the lads of the College, who, after all, form a part of the most critical audience in Europe.”

Barry remonstrated in vain against this absurd project, by telling him, in his soft, conciliating manner, that the very reverse of what he predicted must happen, as in the proportion of one of them being a favourite in any of those characters, the other must feel the degradation, and of course the receipts of the house would suffer—that he, Macklin, had a large circle of comic parts to range in, all at his own disposal, which he could vary as he liked—which would be sufficient both for fame and fortune, and not *risque* the taking up of new business at his time of life.

Macklin caught fire at the word *risque*, and, perhaps, *time of life*, and told him, it was more a *certainly* than he or Garrick were aware of—that he had long thought of these parts—that he had long studied them; and though he had never before then had a power to demand them—he would not now lose the opportunity! “and by G—d, Sir, let me tell you, I think I shall be able to show the town something they never saw before.”

To such reasoning, nothing could be applied—but by breaking off the engagement—which accordingly was dissolved; but Barry afterwards recollecting that such a man as Macklin, with the assistance of his wife, would be useful to him, he got a third person to bring him round, by offering him a large salary—with a privilege of playing twice a week in any of the comic characters of the list he first delivered in, without being concerned in any respect as a Manager. After some interviews, this was at last acceded to. When Barry in the mean time articled with the late Harry Woodward as joint Patentee and Manager of the intended Theatre.

In the Spring of 1757, Macklin went to Ireland along with Barry, and was present at laying the foundation stone of Crow-street Theatre. He was likewise a constant inspector of the progress of that building whilst he stayed in Ireland, where he was often heard descanting on the structure of the Greek and Roman Theatres, the nature of their masks, scenery, &c. to the no small entertainment of the bye-standers, and often to the interruption of the work-

men; one of whom at last told him, "That they were building an Irish, not a Greek Theatre, and must build according to the plan laid down for them." This offended Macklin's *virtù* so much, that he declined all future visits.

About the September of the same year, Barry having obtained a sufficient number of subscribers to his new Theatre, and arranged every other matter relative to his great design, returned to London, leaving Macklin as his *locum tenens*, who, to do him justice, was so very vigilant and industrious in all the departments of his trust—that upon Barry's return to Dublin, towards the close of the summer of 1758, the Theatre was nearly ready for their performance.

Mrs. Macklin died about this time, before her husband could receive any benefits from her engagement, and he seemed much afflicted at her loss, as her judgment and good sense often kept him within the pale of propriety—he used often to confess this, and at the same time arraign the quickness and turbulence of his passions, which too frequently got the mastery of his understanding. She was esteemed an excellent Actress in the walk of her profession—a very considerable reader, and possessed the accomplishments of singing and dancing to that degree, as would have enabled her to get her bread in those lines, was not her acting considered as the most profitable employment.

Crow-street Theatre opened on the 23d of October 1758, with an occasional Prologue spoken by Barry, after which was performed the Comedy of "She Would, and She Would Not; or, the Kind Impostor." Macklin joined this corps as soon as decency for the loss of his wife would admit; but such was the versatility of his temper, that he not only quitted his engagements with Barry and Woodward, and returned to London the middle of December 1759, but made an engagement to perform at Smock-alley (the opposition house) towards the close of that season; and Victor, the Deputy Manager of that Theatre, relied so much upon this engagement, that we find him cheering his broken troops, by assuring them, "That he should have the assistance of Mr. Macklin and his daughter for a dozen nights, who, by their joint novelty, and the father's exhibiting a new

piece or two of his own writing, would, he was in hopes, close the season with considerable advantage."

This advantage, however, they were excluded from, as Macklin, towards the latter end of the month of March, again changed his mind, and acquainted Victor by letter, "That it was impossible for him to fulfil his promise, as his daughter's ill state of health would not permit her to undertake such a journey and such a voyage."

The consequence of this letter was, that Victor was obliged to dissolve the company from acting any longer on Mr. Sheridan's account; and as this was so early as the 20th of April, when they were not only sufferers by arrears of salary, but few of them had commenced benefits, this prompted them to solicit the favour of the town, independent of their Manager (which Sheridan very readily granted, by giving them the use of the house, scenery, clothes, &c.), in a long advertisement, signed with all their names, and concluding in the following humiliating manner.

"Unforeseen losses will, it is hoped, recommend us to the continued patronage of the town: and we beg leave to assure the public, that it shall be our pride and study to perform the ensuing representations with as much accuracy and diligence, now we are left to our own conduct, as we have been compelled to suffer irregularity and confusion, from having been subjected to a variety of disappointments."

But, alas! this advertisement did them no service: the warm weather was too far advanced, and their endeavours ended with three or four unsuccessful performances, which threw this little corps under the greatest embarrassments. Macklin, however, had greater projects than joining the Irish Theatres: at this time he got an engagement at Drury-lane at a very considerable salary; and beside had it in meditation to bring out his farce of *Love a la Mode*; which, though it met with some opposition in the beginning, afterwards received such applause, both here and in Ireland, as made amends for all his former dramatic miscarriages, and crowned him with no inconsiderable share of reputation.

Of the origin of this little piece we have often heard Macklin speak, and speak with a pleasure which most men take in telling of events which, trifling

or ludicrous in their beginnings, lead to happy and prosperous consequences. It was as follows :

Some time before their going to Ireland on the Crow-street expedition, Barry and Macklin had been spending the evening at a public-house in the neighbourhood of Covent Garden, when they were joined by an Irishman who had been some years in the Prussian service, and who, from his first appearance, attracted their notice. In his person he was near six feet high, finely formed, of a handsome manly face, with a degree of honesty and good humour about him which prejudiced every body in his favour.

He happened to call for his pint of porter in the same box where Macklin and Barry sat ; and as Barry perfectly understood the Irish character, could tell many agreeable stories in their way, and was besides considered as no inconsiderable humbugger, a species of wit very much attached to an Hibernian humourist, he soon scraped an acquaintance with his countryman, and brought him in the full blow of self exhibition.

He told them of his birth, parentage, and education in Ireland—of his being originally designed for a priest, and following an uncle of his to France, who was in that profession, for that purpose : that *luckily* his uncle died, and left him at liberty to follow the profession of his soul, which was the army—that he afterwards listed in the Prussian service, and was in most of the early battles of that Monarch, who rewarded him with a Lieutenantancy for his services ; and that he was just come over to England to receive a legacy left him by a cousin of his mother's, who was a cheef-monger in the Borough.

To this account he gave them a long list of his amours both in France and Prussia, accompanied with some humorous Irish songs, as made him, on the whole, a most diverting character. With all this he was so extremely simple and unsuspecting, that when Macklin (who passed himself off for an Englishman all the while) attributed his successes with the ladies from having a *tail behind*, as common to all Irishmen, he instantly pulled off his coat and waistcoat to convince him of his mistake, assuring them, "that no Irishman, in *that respect*, was better than another man."

Macklin, who seldom wanted observation in his profession, saw that this was a character who would stand prominent in a Comedy. He therefore helped to draw him out in all his absurdities, till he had satisfied himself in sketching the full outline of the portrait. The next day he communicated his idea to Barry, who so much approved of it, as to offer to play the principal character himself—and by way of encouraging Macklin to go on, offered him a wager of a rump and dozen he would not produce a dramatic piece upon that subject in the course of three months.

The wager was accepted of, and Macklin, according to his own account, produced a Comedy of five acts, sketched out in plot and incidents, without having all the parts of the dialogue filled up, in the course of six weeks—which Barry was so pleased with, that he paid him his wager, Macklin pledging himself, at the same time, to finish it before the end of the season.

(To be continued occasionally.)

NARRATIVE OF THE LATE PROVIDENTIAL DELIVERANCE OF CHARLES STURT, ESQ. M. P. FOR BRIDPORT.

[AS RELATED BY HIMSELF.]

Weymouth, Saturday, Sept. 20, 1800.
His Majesty, with the Queen and Royal Family, went on board the Cambrian frigate, the St. Fiorenzo and Syren saluted. At ten, the three frigates slipped and stood to sea on the larboard tack. About a quarter after, I got under sail and stood for the Cambrian, the standard flying on board her; kept on her quarter, and sailed at times

round her. Half after ten saw Mr. Weid's yacht to leeward, beating to windward, and bore away toward her. On coming on her weather quarter, hauled my wind, and sailed in company with her; observed she fore-reached me, but I joined to windward. At a little before eleven, passed under the stern of the Cambrian, Mr. Weid's cutter under my lee-bow ; his boat being
 in

in and top-mast struck, she felt no impediment whatever; my boat astern, I observed, impeded my sailing considerably; the sea running too high, was afraid to hoist her in; however, I struck my top-mast, and made all snug. Both cutters standing to sea, about even, two leagues from land, the King's frigates had worn and stood to Weymouth Bay. Feeling anxious to beat Mr. Weld's cutter, which I saw I should do, could I get rid of my boat, I proposed to one of my sailors to jump in and carry her to Weymouth. At this he hesitated and refused. I observed, "You, my lads, have known me long enough to be satisfied, I would not order you to do a thing I would not readily do myself; therefore reef the sail, slip the mast, I will go myself." This was soon done; I took my pocket compass. On jumping into the boat, Ben asked me, if I would have another coat on? "Oh, no, no, never mind, Ben, I can swim in this as well as any I have." Got into the boat; left my yacht; ordered my master to attend, and do his best to beat Mr. Weld's; hoisted my sail, and steered N. N. E. to get clear of the Shambles; found a considerable sea running, but nothing but what the boat could weather with ease (for she never skipped a thimble full of water till I came to the Shambles). A very strong ebb-tide carried me to the Westward, and on for the Shambles, which I wished to avoid; put before the wind, but being under a very low sail, could not stem the tide; dared not quit the helm to let the reefs out of the sail, for fear of broaching-to. The tide hauling me dead on the Shambles, where the sea was running tremendously high, and breaking horribly, no time to be lost. Sensible of my danger, convinced I could neither get to the Eastward or to the Westward of them, I prepared to meet the danger; and, to make my boat as lively as possible, threw overboard my ballast, which likewise would prevent her from sinking to the bottom. The dismal sound of the breakers I began to hear, and soon saw them right a head. Aware of the danger, and convinced my boat could not exist many minutes, and nothing but the interposition of Providence save me, to divert my thoughts from the horrid idea of death, I began singing the sea-song, "Cease, rude Boreas," at the same time keeping the

boat's quarter to the surf. As I was singing the second verse, a dreadful sea all foaming took my boat on her larboard quarter, sheered a weather my helm, the lost her storage-way, broached to, upset, and overwhelmed, the sea rolling over and over. Recovering from my alarm, without the smallest hope of escaping, I swam to my boat, which was laying on her broadside; with difficulty I got into her, and held her fast. I immediately pulled off my coat, waistcoat, shirt, and cravat: this I accomplished with much difficulty, being wet. After this, I began to consider what could be done; no sail near me; above fifteen miles from the nearest land; a dreadful hollow broken sea running in every direction, and frequently overwhelming me, gave me no hopes of saving my life. To surrender without a struggle I considered weak; the thoughts of my wife and children, which at that period struck my mind very forcibly (I thought I saw them); recollecting the difficulties I surmounted, two years before, in saving some men from a wreck off my house, and knowing that they were saved from a situation as dreadful as my own by the assistance of Divine Providence—this gave me resolution and fortitude to exert myself; I began to clear away the boat's masts and sails, which I accomplished at last, after being repeatedly washed off the boat. When I had cleared the wreck, I got on her gun-wale, and by my weight brought her to right. I got into her; but the violence of the seas, and coming on so repeatedly, overwhelmed me. The difficulty of regaining my boat against such seas quite exhausted me, and the salt water affected my sight so, that it was some time before I could recover my boat. Looking round for a sail, and perceiving none, and increasing my distance from land, I began to think it a folly to struggle any longer for a miserable existence of a few hours: however, the love of life (and hopes of some vessel heaving in sight) got the better, and I resolved to use every possible means of preserving it, to continue in the boat. Repeatedly washed off, and buried in the waves, I knew could not be much longer supported, I must give way. I then recollected that fishermen, when caught in a gale, frequently let a spar or a mast, fastened to their boat's painter, go a-head,

a-head, and the spar broke the force of the waves before they came to the boat. Having been by this time above two hours in the water (for I upset at twelve), I felt myself much fatigued, and that it was absolutely necessary I should try some scheme to relieve myself. I accordingly took my boat's painter, passed it over and under the after-ihort, or seat of the boat: in accomplishing this, I was frequently buried under the waves for many seconds, and following each other so repeatedly, my breath was nearly gone.

At this period several gannets (a large species of sea-gull) hovered close to me, and were so bold as to come within two feet of my head. I suppose they anticipated a good meal on me. However, by hollowing pretty loud, I convinced them I was not yet dead; they took flight, and I saw no more of them. After they were gone, I tried how my scheme answered; when a heavy sea came, I got out of the boat, and swam to leeward, holding by the boat's painter, which I had fastened to her broadside, being to the sea and bottom upwards, the surf broke with force against her, and only a part came over me. By this means, saving myself from many a heavy sea, my spirits kept up; but, alas! when I could discover no sail in sight, the sea increasing, and it drawing towards evening, they began to flag. Struggling through such difficulties, without the smallest prospect of being relieved, was but little encouragement for me to persevere, and being full three hours in the water, I was much weakened. About three o'clock I saw two sail near me, about a mile to leeward. No exertion of mine, I knew, could make them hear me, so made none. Beating about for such a length of time, without the good fortune to see any sail approaching, gave me little hopes of saving my life, continually washed off my boat, and repeatedly obliged, to avoid the sea breaking, to quit my boat and swim to leeward, consequently diminishing my strength. About a quarter after four, a brig came within half a mile; hailed her; stood as far out of the water as I could, moving my hands, and using every possible means for her crew to see me. I succeeded: I saw her men go up the main-shrouds, and the crew stand close together, but passed me without offering to lend me the smallest assistance: this, indeed, was enough for me to

surrender up a life which was no longer supportable—such inhumanity excited in me the strongest emotions of anger; but, alas! I had no means of redress: I gave up all hopes of being saved. Still further from the land, a gale of wind coming on, the tide carrying me on to Portland Race, I took a valuable diamond watch of my wife's out of my fob, tied it securely round the waistband of my trowsers, pulled them off, and tied them round the thwart of the boat. When I had done this, I made a running knot with the painter, intending to put it round me in my last moments, knowing that my boat, as the wind was, would be driven near my house, or Bridport, and that my watch and seal would lead to a discovery of who I was. Having done this I became quite indifferent; death was no longer terrible; and as I saw no chance of being saved, I sat quietly in the boat, patiently waiting for the next wave to put an end to my suffering, and immersed two feet under water, still tossed about, sometimes in the boat, sometimes holding on her bottom, washed off, and losing her for several minutes. I found that neither my recollection or strength failed me, for I always raised myself, by treading water, to discover my boat, which, when I did, I swam up to. About half after four, experiencing a very hard struggle to recover the boat, I saw eight sail to windward. It was a long time before I discovered whether they were standing from me or towards me. I perceived they were standing towards me. This gave me additional strength and spirits. For the first time I saw a chance of saving my life, and that Providence had watched over me through all my struggles. At five, three or four ships passed me without seeing me, or being able to make them hear, the sea running high and breaking violently: three more passed me close to windward, my voice being too feeble to be heard. I reserved my strength for the only two of the eight that had not passed me. A brig came by; I hailed her, lifted up my hands, and fortunately I observed they saw me, for her men went up aloft to see what I was. They then tacked and stood towards me, but did not hoist a boat out. This alarmed me: and having some hours before passed one unfeeling wretch, I almost gave myself up to despair. There was only one more vessel to pass, it was nearly dark,

a dismal

a dismal sea, and within two miles of Portland Race : if this passed me, all was over. I roused myself on this occasion, and hailed her ; stood on the boat's bottom, was washed off, got on her again, and was again washed off : however, life was still desirable, as long as I saw a chance of being saved. After struggling again and again, I was discovered by some of the soldiers ; I saw there was a bustle on board her ; I saw men running up the rigging, and shortly after a boat let down. At that instant I was agitated ; my firmness seemed to forsake me, for I burst into a flood of tears, and was seized with a violent retching, from the quantity of salt water I had swallowed. As the boat approached, I recovered. When she came near, the sea being very high, I desired them not to come broadside-to, but stem-on. I untied my trowsers, and threw them into the boat, and endeavoured to spring in myself, but was unable ; the crew pulled me in by the legs. I was not so much exhausted, nor my recollection so lost, but I was able to steer the boat through a heavy sea, and lay her alongside, which I did. I was humanely and kindly received by Colonel Jackson, of the 85th ; and the whole crew expressed a sincere and honest gladness at my providential escape. Ten minutes more, and the most have passed, and not the smallest chance of my exiting half an hour longer ; my limbs benumbed, a violent pain in my side, with a dizziness in my eyes, and an inclination to sleep. From the time I upset to that of being picked up, I had been above five hours and a half naked in the water.

The ship *Middleton* came into Portland Roads at about eight o'clock ; and at

nine, Colonel Jackson attended me to my friends, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, from whom I received the kindest attention. They thought I was irrecoverably gone ; so did their Majesties ; particularly as Captain Ingram declared he saw my boat go down. However, it was extremely reasonable to suppose I was lost, the sea running high, and breaking in a most tremendous manner : he well knew on those shoals a boat could not long exist, and, on the whole, a most dreadful evening, it was reasonable to suppose I was no more. Their Majesties, with the Dukes of Kent and Cumberland, Lord and Lady Cathcart, Lord Paulet, Colonels Desborough and Wynyard, Generals Goldsworthy, Garth, &c. every soul, in short, in Weymouth, heartily congratulated me on my providential escape. The King and Queen, with their Family, on the Esplanade, expressed, in the kindest manner, their very sincere happiness at my being saved. I was most dreadfully bruised, extremely weak, and much agitated from the kind solicitude my friends shewed me.

Tuesday, the 23d of September, went on board the *Middleton*, Captain Rankin, with Colonel Jackson, and distributed fifty guineas among the Captain and Crew :

Captain Rankin, 10 Guineas and a Silver Cup.

These are the men that ventured in the boat :

John Jones - - - - -	5 Guineas.
John Dayly - - - - -	5 ditto.
James Napier - - - - -	5 ditto.
John Woodman - - - - -	5 ditto.
And to the remainder of the Crew - - - - -	20 ditto.

ON THE SUBMERSION OF SWALLOWS.

[From the AMERICAN MAGAZINE of July last.]

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

THE substance of what is contained in the inclosed letter was related by the writer, in an accidental conversation on the disappearance of swallows. As he had preserved a memorandum of the facts, and the utmost reliance could be placed on the accuracy of the statement, I thought it of too much importance, in relation to a much agitated

question in natural history, to be withheld from the public ; more particularly as from its coincidence in time, it may serve to confirm a similar fact, stated in the Medical Repository, Vol. II. p. 178, as observed by Mr. Peter Cole, in this city ; the truth of which is questioned by an anonymous writer in the third volume, p. 241, of the same work, who regards the opinion of the submerision of swallows as exploded.

Mr. Pollock has obligingly complied with my request to make the fact known, by sending me the inclosed, with liberty to insert it with his name in your useful magazine. That the swallows could descend, in spite of their specific levity, to the bottom of so deep and rapid a river as the Hudson, or remain there during the winter, is not, perhaps, to be supposed*. Yet the fact of their submerion, after the testimony of Mr. P. and Mr. S. men of undoubted veracity, cannot be questioned. Their continuance in a torpid state, and re-appearance, are different questions which remain to be decided. The apparent impossibility of their existence under water, arising from their peculiar organization, should make us very doubtful, but not absolutely to reject the utter possibility of the fact. For "natural history," says Kalm, who, with the rest of the Swedish naturalists, defends the hibernation of swallows, in lakes, ponds, marshes, and caverns, "as all other histories, depends not always on the intrinsic degree of probability, but upon facts founded on the testimony of people of noted veracity." Reasonings and conjectures on the fact here stated, I leave to naturalists. It is to be hoped; that it may not be thought unworthy of the notice of the learned, candid, and ingenious Dr. Barton, who has already bestowed so much attention on the subject.

I am, &c.

J. W.

"On the afternoon of the 21st of August 1798, I was sitting in my parlour which looks towards the north river, about fifty feet from the bank, in company with our mutual friend Mr. Jacob Sebor. Our attention was attracted by numerous flights of birds, which appeared to come across the town from the eastward, and descend immediately into the river. So singular an appearance excited our particular observation. We went out and stood close to the bank, and then perceived that what we imagined at first to be black-birds, were actually swallows; and that as soon as the various flocks had cleared the houses, and got

directly over the river, they plunged into the water, and disappeared. This was not confined to the vicinity of the place where we stood, but was the case as far as the eye could reach, up and down the river, and continued without cessation for nearly two hours, when the closing of the evening prevented our farther observation.

"Aware of the importance of affording any additional information on this long disputed question in the natural history of the swallow, I procured a telescope, and watched attentively many of the flocks from their first appearance until their immersion, continuing my eye fixed upon the spot long enough to be fully convinced that not one of the birds returned to the surface again. Indeed, one flock of about two hundred birds plunged into the water within thirty yards of us, and instantly disappeared, without the least appearance of opposition that might be expected to arise from the natural buoyancy; and at the same time the evening was so serene, and the river so untroubled, that no deception of our sight could possibly have occurred.

"When the birds first came in view, after crossing the town, their flight was easy and natural; but when they descended near to the water, they appeared much agitated and distressed, flying in a confused manner against each other, as if the love of life, common to all animals, impelled them to revolt against this law of nature imposed upon their species. As some time has elapsed since the above-mentioned fact occurred, I thought it proper, before I gave you Mr. Sebor's name, as having been a witness to them, to consult his recollection on the subject, and I have pleasure in assuring you, he distinctly remembers every circumstance I have recited, and of which I made a memorandum at the time. It may be worthy of remark, that as far as any observation went, the swallow totally disappeared on the 24th of August 1798; for, during the remainder of that year, I did not see one. H. POLLOCK.

"New York, July 18, 1800."

* The house of Mr. Pollock is situated near the margin of the Hudson, about two hundred yards from the battery. The river is about a mile and a half wide, and from seven to nine fathoms deep, and runs with a strong and rapid tide. Mr. P. does not recollect the species of swallow which then disappeared. The Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*), Chimney Swallow (*Hirundo pelagica*), the Sand or Bank Martin (*Hirundo riparia*), and the Purple Martin (*Hirundo purpurea*), all frequent and build their habitations in this city and neighbourhood.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IF any of your readers should find as much amusement in perusing the following letter, as I have had in writing of it, I shall be well satisfied, as it is intended as a supplement to one you printed in September last.

EDMUND SUTTON, alias DUDLEY, in the time of King Henry VIIIth, was the son of John, who was the second son of John, first Baron of Dudley of that race. This Edmund was brought up to the law, and was so much in favour with his Master, for assisting to fill his coffers by oppressing the people, that he made him the ward of Lady Elizabeth Grey (whom he afterwards married), the only sister and heir of John Viscount Lisle. But when Henry the VIIIth came to the Throne, finding that this Edmund Dudley was an object of popular clamour, he gave him up to the resentment of the people; and he was beheaded by virtue of an act of attainder.

John Dudley, his son, was created Viscount Lisle, 34th of Henry the VIIIth, Earl of Warwick 1st Edward VIth, and in the 3d year of the reign of the said King created Duke of Northumberland. He was called the GREAT Duke; and great he was in rank, possessions, and villainy. He became possessed of grants from the Crown (and most of them by dispossessing the rightful owners), of the manors of Warwick, Birmingham, Dudley, Wolverhampton, and Walsall, besides immense estates in other parts of the kingdom; and being a time-server, he pretended to be a Protestant at the Reformation, and by that means had a considerable share of the plunder arising from the spoils of churches and the suppression of monasteries. By his crooked policy, he occasioned the deaths of his Sovereigns two uncles; and it is more than probable, that after he had persuaded the King to leave the Crown to his cousin the Lady Jane Grey (who was the Duke's daughter-in-law), he hastened his death by poison. After which event he caused Lady Jane to be proclaimed Queen of England; but the people in general supposing that the Princess Mary had a better right, Lady Jane found few friends to support her pretensions. It seems she had but little inclination to be a Sovereign, but became the victim of the great Duke's

ambition, being beheaded by order of her *cousin*, the vindictive Queen Mary, as was also her husband Lord Guilford Dudley, and the fathers of them both. The amiable young pair were much lamented; but Duke John (who professed himself a Catholic on his death) met with as little pity as his father, who died in the same way many years before him.

"The Duke, while in possession of Dudley Castle, made great repairs and additions to the building there; which castle and estates were afterwards restored to the right owner, Sir Ed. Sutton, son of that Lord Dudley whom the Duke had unjustly deprived of his property:"—and in a descendant of the said Lord Dudley, by heirs female, they now are in possession: a Nobleman highly respected by all who know him, and particularly by the poor, to whom he is a constant benefactor.

Notwithstanding the ignominious end of Duke John, his son Robert was created Earl of Leicester the sixth of Elizabeth, and was also a *great* man in his day; and though he never rose to the high rank of his father, yet he was not inferior to him in his crimes. He married three wives: the first was Anne, daughter and heir of Sir John Robert, Knight, who died without issue: his second was the Lady Sheffield, whom he married in a private manner, and which marriage he never would own; and by her he had a son, afterwards called Sir Robert Dudley (of which I shall say more): and his third was Lettice, daughter of Sir Francis Knowles, widow of Walter, Earl of Essex. By this last he had a son, called Robert, Baron of Denbigh, who died four years before his father, and lies buried under a stately tomb in St. Mary's church, in Warwick; and it is remarkable, that in the inscription on it he is called "*a noble imp.*" His mother Lettice married thirdly, Sir Christopher Blount, Knt. and after living to a great age, died in 1534, and was buried in the same sumptuous tomb at Warwick Church which she caused to be erected to the memory of her second husband, the Earl of Leicester. A daughter of the Duke's married Sir Henry Sydney, Knt. father of the worthy and amiable Sir Philip Sydney (who died issueless), and of Robert Sydney, afterwards created Earl of Leicester.

cester. The title in this family became extinct in 1745; and it is something remarkable, that the family of Sydney, in consequence of being descended from John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, bore the bear and ragged staff as their crest. Ambrose Dudley, another son of the Duke's, was created Earl of Warwick, the 4th of Elizabeth. He also had three wives, but had no issue by any of them, and lies entombed near his brother at Warwick.

But to return to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. He was a great patron of the gloomy Puritans in his time; but had any of these precise gentry seen the ceremony of his celebrating the French order of St. Michael (of which he was a Knight) in Warwick Church in 1571, and in which he appeared in almost kingly state, and was the chief personage in the pageantry, they would have fled the sight, as being some of the *abominations* of the Whore of Babylon. Among other favours from his Royal Mistress Elizabeth, she granted him Kenilworth Castle, and the Royalties thereof; and in 1575, he entertained her and a numerous retinue there for seventeen days, at a great expence, part of which may be guessed at by the beer then drank, which amounted to *three hundred and twenty hogheads* of the ordinary sort alone; and in repairs and additions in the said castle and estates, he expended 60,000*l.* One act of his munificence, which some persons feel the benefit of to this day, was, his founding, in 1586, an hospital at Warwick for a Master and twelve Brethren, and endowing the same with 200*l.* per annum, now improved. He died in 1588, and left the castle and estate of Kenilworth to his brother Ambrose for his life; and after his death, to his son (by his second wife) Robert Dudley, whom he did not think proper to own as his *lawful* son—what a wicked wretch!—This Gentleman, who appears to have been a more worthy character than his father, seems not to have been well used by the ruling powers of those days; and by the contrivances of his father's widow, his attempt to *prove* the legitimacy of his birth was frustrated, by her interest at Court: in consequence, he was so offended, that he went abroad, and, in the favour of the Emperor Ferdinand II. was created a Duke in 1620: but by going abroad, his estates at Kenilworth were unjustly taken from him, and annexed to the

Crown again; which allowed him and his wife, the Lady Alicia Leigh, created Duchefs of Dudley, a very inferior sum to the value thereof; but where and when he died and was buried I know not. One of his daughters and coheirs, Lady Catherine, married Sir Richard Lovelace, of Trentham, Knight of the Bath, and left no issue; and she, in her life-time gave 50*l.* for the repairs of the monuments of her ancestors in Warwick Church; and also by her will, dated 1673, did bequeath 40*l.* per annum out of her manor of Foxley (in the county of Northampton), for the perpetual support and preservation of those monuments and the chapel, and the overplus to (the Earl of Leicester) her grandfather's hospital at Warwick. In the church of Stoneley, not far from Kenilworth, is a fine monument of her mother (the *Duchefs of Dudley*), erected by the said Duchefs, to the memory of herself, and her daughter Alicia, who died unmarried in 1656. Their effigies lie in a cumbent posture, with angels near them, blowing trumpets; on the upper part, in a lozenge shield, the arms of Leigh, crowned with a ducal coronet. This Lady purchased lands to augment the small vicarages of Manceter, Leke Wooton, Ailwey, Kenilworth, Monks Kirby, and Stoneley, 20*l.* per annum a-piece, with proviso, that there should be a sermon in each church every Sunday throughout the year, and on every Whitsunday a sermon in each, in commemoration of the said Lady Dudley, and her daughter Alicia; and she also gave a service of plate to each church.

Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, is said, by some historians, to have sent two of his wives to their graves by untimely deaths, one of them to open a passage to the Queen's bed, to which he aspired; and the act of *disowning* his son was infamous, as it deprived *him* of the estates of his father, and the title of Earl of Leicester, and perhaps of Warwick too.

It may be deemed presumptuous, on considering the foregoing events, to say, that God has "visited the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation;" but it looks as if the crimes of John Dudley and his son Robert were temporally punished in their posterity, as that line seems to be extinct; and may hold up an awful lesson to *great men* not to imitate them in their ambition and rapacity;

city; for they may be assured, that ill-gotten wealth does not *wear* well: "and what is a man profited if he shall gain the whole world and *lose* his own soul."

Over the great south door of Litchfield Cathedral is a coat of arms curiously cut in stone, which I have reason to think belonged to one of the Dudley family, but do not know which of them to attach it to, viz. within a lozenge-formed shield, a lion rampant double querred; and for a crest, over an esquire's helmet, a bear and ragged staff. There is something uncommon, according to heraldic rules, in this coat; for if it was for a Gentleman, why is it in the form of a lozenge? or if for a Lady, Why the helmet and crest?

I have also a few observations to make on the arms of the Earl of Moira,

as his Lordship's crest, supporters, and motto, differ from those of his late father. The supporters of the arms of the latter were two Foresters clothed in green, whereas those of the present Lord are two bears with ragged staves. These, I suppose are used in reference, that he is descended from the Beauchamps, anciently Earls of Warwick, whose badge it was: his present crest is a bull's head, the same as the Hastings's, Earls of Huntington, from whom he is descended maternally, as he also is from Thomas Plantagenet, of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, and from George Plantagenet (of Dublin), Duke of Clarence.—If I am wrong in my conjecture, I should be thankful to be better informed.

I am, &c.

JAMES GEE.

ORIGINAL LETTER

FROM THE

LATE LORD LYTTLETON TO HIS FATHER.

DATED FLORENCE, JULY 23, 1763.

MY DEAR LORD,

I RETURN you many thanks for the paternal cares you so tenderly express for my safety and welfare; but yet I could wish upon things of little consequence you would endeavour to divert a dangerous sensibility, which must embitter all your pleasures.

The natural bent of my inclinations impels me ever into dangers; and to me, the most turbulent scenes of action are preferable to inactive sloth and peaceful tranquillity. If then your Lordship accustoms yourself to hang with fearful anxiety upon every incident that brings with it the bare appearance of evil, how unhappy must you be made when the danger becomes real. I beg, my dear father, to rely upon my promise when I assure you, that, however high the winds may rise, I will endeavour to lift up my head above the furious waves.

The chief reasons that occasioned me to prolong my stay at Naples, was the company and conversation of Mr. Jamineau, the Consul, with whom I lived in great intimacy, the magnificence of the city, and the fine natural curiosities with which the country about it is filled. These are motives that are very likely to engage a traveller, who is not limited to a day; and there is no need

to recur to any of the superstitious your apprehensive fear had formed. I never was so well in my life as during my stay at Naples; and I really think my constitution strengthened by my having breathed so fine an air. In regard to what you write about my stay at Rome, I assure you *that* was not at all shortened by the additional time I allotted at Naples. I have seen all that I thought was worth attention in that still glorious city. As I never intend to solicit a place in the *Antiquarian Society*, I am little curious to know whether an old rusty character is of the Etrurian or Egyptian language. It is enough for me to admire those remains of ancient greatness that must strike every imagination.

These, during the two months I was at Rome, I incessantly beheld, and endeavoured as much as I could to form and improve my taste by a nice contemplation of those distinguished monuments of Grecian and Roman magnificence. But I had rather measure the genius and understanding of men than the proportions of the most harmonious buildings; and I would give up all the arts and sciences together, to be able to discover the inward texture and most enveloped fold of the great Dictator's mind.

Your

Your Lordship desires me to inform you, in my letters, of the exact time I allot for my stay at every great city : this it is impossible for me to be able to do, since it entirely depends upon circumstances that must perpetually vary. It is my present intention to quit Florence about the middle of next month ; but it is very likely I may prolong my stay to the end of it. Great are the advantages I have gained by travelling free, and to none accountable. I have been left the absolute master of my actions, and thence have been able to gain a better knowledge of men than I should have done in living, in a family way, for many years in England.

I have also extended my ideas, and confirmed my resolutions, by a more

enlarged survey of human nature : so that henceforward my principles, as well as my actions, fixed and deep-rooted, will never again be shaken by the wind of doctrine. I cannot enough thank your Lordship for the tender fatherly affection you have always shewn in whatever may conduce to my happiness, by preferring my interest to your own. I shall not, my dear father, be unmindful of your kindness, and hope to be the support of your age, and to gild with filial piety, and constant affection, the darker home of your life, &c.

I am, with all possible duty,

My honoured Lord,

Your most affectionate son,

THOMAS LYTTLETON.

ANECDOTE OF THE LATE LORD CHATHAM.

WHEN this Gentleman (then Mr. Pitt) was appointed to the office of Paymaster of the Forces, he found it had been customary to have 100,000*l.* by advance, generally lie in the hands of the Paymaster ; which, in the time of some in that office, used to be subscribed in Government securities, that brought 3 or 4000*l.* per annum, more or less, into their private purses : but when Mr. Pitt went into that department, he placed whatever sums of money belonged to the office in the Bank, where they might be ready for the public service, without appropriating any part of it to his private use. He never subscribed one shilling into the funds, nor ever availed himself of any interest arising from public monies at his disposal ; but was satisfied with, and never touched more, than the legal appointment. When the Parliament granted subsidies to the King of Sardinia and the Queen of Hungary, payable

at his office, half per cent, or more, used to be taken on the whole subsidy, as a perquisite of office. This Mr. Pitt refused, which would have come to a large sum, as the grants at that time to both the Powers were very considerable. When the King of Sardinia was told this, he could not help expressing his surprize at such an instance of disinterestedness, and therefore ordered his Agent to offer the same sum, as a royal present, to Mr. Pitt, who had before refused it as a perquisite. His answer to this was, "that as the Parliament had granted those sums for such uses, he had no right to any part of the money ; that he did no more than his duty in paying it entire ; and hoped that the refusal of the King's present upon that occasion would not give offence." When his Sardinian Majesty heard this, he said, "*Surely this Englishman is somewhat more than a man !*"

Z.

SHAKSPEARE.

I CANNOT agree with your Correspondent, see p. 168, with regard to his conjecture on the celebrated line in Macbeth, which he proposes to read, "Raze out the *writing* troubles of the brain," being of opinion, that Shakspeare meant to write what has hitherto been received, as the true reading, *written* troubles. The metaphorical expression, "written troubles of the brain, is surely not subject to difficulty, or to be misconceived ; and to *raze out* seems to be the appropriate verb when

speaking of what is *written* ; but to raze out *writing* troubles is not so easily comprehended ; nor is there any authority given to support the conjecture, that the old manner of spelling the word *writing* was *wriithen*. I can hardly suppose, that any authority is necessary to prove, that such a metaphor as Shakspeare uses is admissible ; but should any be required, there is a similar expression in Locke. "So plain was it writ in the hearts of all mankind."

R.
THE

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

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

An Account of an Embassy to the Court of Teeshoo Lama, in Tibet; containing a Narrative of a Journey through Bootan, and Part of Tibet. By Captain Samuel Turner. To which are added, Views taken on the Spot, by Lieutenant Samuel Davis; and Observations Botanical, Mineralogical, and Medical, by Mr. Robert Saunders. Printed by Bulmer, and sold by G. and W. Nicol. 4to. 1800.

THE present work, amongst many others, is an instance of the unwearied assiduity of Mr. Hastings, whilst Governor General of India, in enlarging the commercial interests of the company by every possible means. No country was, in his opinion, too distant or remote; no difficulties too severe; no expence too great; provided he succeeded in extending the trade, and opened a market for the sale of the various articles of merchandize of the subjects of his government. No attempts to establish an intercourse with Bootan and Tibet had been made, previous to that of Mr. Boyle, who likewise had been appointed by Mr. Hastings, and whose success, both from the general character of the man, as well as from the partiality of Teeshoo Lama, would in all probability have been complete, had not the death of both, nearly at the same time, conspired to throw very serious difficulties in the way. As soon, however, as the re-animation of the Lama was notified to the Governor, he prepared a second embassy; for which purpose Captain Turner, the author of the present volume, was nominated, and accordingly took his departure in the beginning of the year 1783. An account of the customs, manners, laws, religious ceremonies, and establishments, independent of the dangers and difficulties arising from travelling in a country so little known, must naturally furnish ample materials for instruction as well as entertainment.

Every nation has its peculiarities, and much may be gleaned from the most remote and unpolished as well as from the more refined and enlightened. It had been the policy of the Bootas and Tibetians (as it naturally is of all weak and cowardly kingdoms), to prevent any intercourse with other States, as their only means of defence. Great caution was therefore requisite on the part of Captain Turner to avoid exciting their jealousy by shewing any eager desire to examine into the internal state of their government, which might have awakened either the fears or suspicions of the people, and rendered the whole plan abortive; and indeed he seems to have conducted himself with great prudence and discretion, and to have fully justified the trust that was reposed in him; and there appears no doubt, from the perusal of the narrative, that a regular barter and intercourse would have been established between the two countries, but from circumstances which occurred after his return, entirely unforeseen, and with which he was by no means concerned. After having given this preliminary account, we shall offer such extracts as appear to us instructive or amusing, and which may be most expressive of the character of the people and customs of the country.

The three first Chapters contain little or nothing worthy of mention; the different stages, and some other trivial matters. In the fourth, however, we are conducted

conducted to Tuffifudon, the capital of Bootan, and meet with the following account of the reception of Mr. T. and suite by the Daeb Raja. "We were first conducted to a large apartment on the west side of the great square of the palace, where the three principal Officers, Zoompoon *, Zoondonier †, and Zempi ‡, had assembled to receive us. Here we rested until Zoondonier, who went to announce our arrival, returned to usher us into the presence of the Daeb. We followed him, the other Officers, with many Zeenkands, accompanying us, through several passages, and up a number of lofty ladders, which connect the different floors, till at length we arrived at the elevated station occupied by the Raja, near the summit of the citadel. After a short pause upon the landing-place, the door was thrown open, and we were ushered into a small, but well-proportioned room, having on the west side an arched balcony with sliding curtains, being the only aperture for the admission of light, immediately opposite to the door by which we entered, and before which a screen projected nearly one-third of the breadth of the room. The remaining space on the wall, beyond the skreen, was decorated with the portraits, wrought in silk, of some champions of their faith, as stiff and formal as any heroes that ever appeared in tapestry. The walls of the room were coloured with blue, and the arches of the balcony, pillars, doors, &c. were painted with vermilion, and ornamented with gilding. The Raja was habited in a deep garnet-coloured cloth, and sat cross-legged upon a pile of cushions, in the remote corner of the room, with the balcony upon his right hand. Upon his left side stood a cabinet of diminutive idols, and a variety of consecrated trinkets. Close upon his right was placed an escrutoire, for the deposit of papers required to be at hand; and before him was a small painted bench, to place his tea-cup on, and answering all the other purposes of a table. We each advanced, presenting, one after another, a white silk scarf, or long narrow piece of pelong, fringed at both ends (as is the custom in those countries), to the Raja, who, keeping his seat all the time, took them in his hand, and passed

them to his Zempi. I delivered also into his hand the Governor General's dispatches, which he received with a smile upon his countenance, looking upon them, and nodding with a slow motion of the head several times, before he laid them upon the bench before him. On the other side of the room were placed, immediately opposite to the Raja, three separate piles of cushions; the Raja, extending his arm, pointed to them, and at the same time, with his hand, directed us to be seated."

After a short conversation, tea, which is in general use, was introduced, which the Zempi, or Cupbearer, as amongst the Medes and Persians, first tastes, to prevent any suspicion of poison, and then pours out to the Raja. A description of this tea-drinking libation will be amusing;

"The Raja held out, upon the points of the fingers of his right hand, a shallow lacquered cup, of small circumference, which was filled with tea. Three cups had been sent, and were set down before us; the Raja directed his servant to fill them also. Still holding the cup in his right hand, he repeated in a low and hollow tone of voice a long invocation; and afterwards dipping the point of his finger three times into the cup, he threw as many drops upon the floor by way of oblation, and then began to sip his tea. Taking this as a signal, we followed the example, and partook of the dishes of parched rice, that were served up with it. We found this liquor extremely unlike what we had been used to drink under the same name; it was a compound of water, flour, butter, salt, and bohea tea, with some other astringent ingredients, all boiled, beat up, and intimately blended together. I confess the mixture was by no means to my taste; and we had hitherto shunned, as much as possible, these unpalatable libations; yet we now deemed it necessary to submit to some constraint; and having at last, with a tolerable grace, swallowed the tea, we yet found ourselves very deficient in the conclusion of the ceremony. The Raja, with surprising dexterity, turned the cup, as he held it fast betwixt his fingers, and in an instant passed his tongue over every part of it; so that it was sufficiently cleansed to be wrapped in a piece

* Commandant or Keeper of the Castle of Tuffifudon.

† Treasurer.

‡ Cupbearer to the Daeb Raja, and Master of the Ceremonies.

of scarlet silk, which bore evident marks of having been not very recently devoted to this service. The Officers, who had entered with us, were not permitted to partake of this repast; and, but for the honour of it, we would willingly have declined so flattering a distinction."

From this description of the Court and Officers, it cannot be expected that there should be much grandeur or magnificence among the subjects. The country is mountainous, bold, romantic, ornamented by streams, abounding with fish, and frequent lakes of wild fowl; the soil in general, and particularly in the valley of Tussitudon, fruitful, and adapted to the cultivation of most of our English plants and vegetables; of agriculture, the inhabitants appear to have a tolerable conception, but are almost entirely ignorant of gardening: they are described in the following manner:

"The Booteas have invariably black hair, which it is their fashion to cut close to the head. The eye is a very remarkable feature of the face; small, black, with long pointed corners, as though stretched and extended by artificial means. Their eye-lashes are so thin, as to be scarcely perceptible; and the eye-brow is but slightly shaded. Below the eyes is the broadest part of the face, which is rather flat and narrow from the cheek-bones to the chin; a character of countenance appearing first to take its rise among the Tartar tribes, but is by far more strongly marked in the Chinese. Their skins are remarkably smooth, and most of them arrive at a very advanced age before they can boast even the earliest rudiments of a beard. They cultivate whiskers; but the best they produce are of a scanty straggling growth. In this heroic acquisition I quickly surpassed them; and one of my Mogul attendants, for the luxuriance of his, was the admiration of them all. Many of these mountaineers are more than six feet high; and, taken altogether, they have a complexion not so dark by several shades as that of the European Portuguese."

We shall now follow our Author to Tibet, with which the establishment of an exchange of commodities and friendly intercourse was the chief object of his embassy. The five or six first Chapters contain little more than the preparation for paying and receiving nume-

rous visits of form and ceremony; a long, though not unentertaining account of the mausoleum of the late Teeshoo Lama, to whom Mr. Boyle had been deputed Ambassador: but as extracts from these Chapters cannot be given sufficiently concise and explanatory, we shall pass them over with mentioning them as containing many curious descriptions of the manners and customs of the country and its inhabitants. The religious, both in Bootan as well as Tibet, are held in great veneration; and the severities of penance and mortification that they will undergo to obtain the reputation of sanctity in their profession may be conceived from the following extract:

"A Gosein (says Captain Turner), whose name is Pranpooree, exhibited so extraordinary an instance of religious penance, that I cannot resist the temptation of relating some particulars of his life. Having been adopted by an Hindoo Devotee, and educated by him in the rigid tenets of his religion, he was yet young when he commenced the course of his extraordinary mortifications. The first vow, which the plan of life he had chosen to himself induced him to make, was to continue perpetually upon his legs, and neither to sit down upon the ground, nor lie down to rest, for the space of twelve years. All this time, he told me, he had employed in wandering through different countries. When I enquired how he took the indispensable refreshment of sleep, when wearied with fatigue, he said, that at first, to prevent his falling, he used to be tied with ropes to some tree or post; but that this precaution, after some time, became unnecessary, and he was able to sleep standing without such support. The complete term of this first penance being expired, the next he undertook was to hold his hands locked in each other over his head, the fingers of one hand dividing those of the other, for the same space of twelve years. Whether this particular period is chosen in compliment to the twelve signs of the zodiac, or to the Indian cycle of twelve years, I cannot decide. He was still determined not to dwell in any fixed abode; so that before the term of this last vow could be accomplished, he had travelled over the greater part of the continent of Asia. He first set out by crossing the Peninsula of India, through Guzerat; he then passed by Surat to Bussora,

fora, and thence to Constantinople; from Turkey he went to Ispahan; and sojourned so long among the different Persian tribes, as to obtain a considerable knowledge of their language, in which he conversed with tolerable ease. In his passage from thence towards Russia, he fell in with the Kussaucs (hordes of Cossacs), upon the borders of the Caspian Sea, where he narrowly escaped being condemned to perpetual slavery: at length he was suffered to pass on, and reached Moscow; he then travelled along the northern boundary of the Russian empire, and through Siberia arrived at Pekin in China; from whence he came through Tibet, by the way of Teshoo Loomboo, and Nipal, down to Calcutta. When I first saw him at this place, in the year 1783, he rode upon a piebald Jangun horse from Bootan, and wore a tatin embroidered dress given to him by Teshoo Lama, of which he was not a little vain. He was robust and hale; and his complexion, contrasted with a long bushy black beard, appeared really florid. I do not suppose that he was then forty years of age. Two Goscins attended him, and assisted him in mounting and alighting from his horse. Indeed he was indebted to them for the assistance of their hands on every occasion; his own being fixed and immovable, in the position in which he had placed them, were of course perfectly useless."

A few extracts upon the climate, and some peculiar customs of the Tibetians, will close our remarks:

"In the temperature of the seasons of Tibet, a remarkable uniformity prevails, as well as in their periodical duration and return. The same division of them takes place here as in the more southern region of Bengal. The spring is marked from March to May by a variable atmosphere; heat, thunder-storms, and, occasionally, with refreshing showers. From June to September is the season of humidity, when heavy and continued rains fill the rivers to their brim, which run off from hence with rapidity, to assist in inundating Bengal. From October to March, a clear and uniform sky succeeds, seldom obscured either by fogs or clouds. For three months of this season, a degree of cold is felt, far greater, perhaps, than is known to prevail in Europe. Its extreme severity is more particularly confined to the southern boundary of Tibet, near that elevated range

of mountains which divides it from Affam, Bootan, and Nipal. The summits of these are covered all the year with snow, and their vicinity is remarkable, at all seasons, for the dryness of the winter. The range is confined between the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh degrees of northern latitude. During the winter, a practice is adopted in the neighbourhood of these mountains, similar to that in use in the coldest part of North America, but in some respect more complete; I mean, that of preparing meat and fish for carriage by the action of extreme cold; a mode more particularly adopted by the Indians, who convey to their markets, at many hundred miles distance, their poultry, game, and fish, in a frozen state. But in Tibet, the practice is confined, as far as came to my knowledge, to the preservation of mutton alone; and the process is extremely simple. They kill, clean, and strip the animal of his skin; he is then placed upon his legs, in a commodious place, and left exposed to a free access of frosty air, until all the juices in his body are completely dried up, and the whole becomes one uniform stiffened substance. It is then in a fit state for carriage to any part of Tibet, and for keeping to any season of the year. No salt is used in the preparation. I had supplies of this prepared meat, during all the time I remained at Teshoo Loomboo, which had been cured in the preceding winter. It was perfectly sweet, though the fat is sometimes liable to become slightly rancid, on exposure to the air; and it is therefore usually kept in close boxes till it is wanted for use. I was accustomed to eat heartily of the meat thus prepared, without any further dressing, and at length grew fond of it; though I could not possibly surmount the prejudice I felt against that which was recently killed, and raw."

The solemnization of their marriages is, as among the Indians in general, simple, and soon concluded: here polyandry prevails; and (says Mr. T.) "the influence of this custom on the manners of the people, as far as I could trace, has not been unfavourable. Humanity, and an unartificial gentleness of disposition, are the constant inheritance of a Tibetan. I never saw these qualities possessed by any people in a more eminent degree. Without being servilely officious, they are always obliging:

obliging: the higher ranks are unassuming; the inferior, respectful in their behaviour; nor are they at all deficient in attention to the female sex; but, as we find them moderate in all their passions, in this respect, also, their conduct is equally remote from rudeness and adulation. Comparatively with their southern neighbours, the women of Tibet enjoy an elevated station in society. To the privileges of unbounded liberty, the wife here adds the character of mistress of the family, and companion of her husband. The company of all, indeed, she is not at all times entitled to expect. Different pursuits, either agricultural employments, or mercantile speculations, may occasionally cause the temporary absence of each; yet whatever be the result, the profit of the labourer flows into the common store; and when he returns, whatever may have been his fortune, he is secure of a grateful welcome to a social home."

Upon an attentive perusal of this narrative of the embassy, we find much that may be deemed instructive; but there is a minuteness in the descriptions which frequently renders the volume tedious! and a great part of it has more the appearance of a common diary made for the private eye of the writer

and his friends, rather than for that of the public. The best written part of the book is the report delivered to Mr. Hastings: and the reader will find, under the title of some account of the vegetable and mineral productions of Bootan and Tibet, by Mr. Saunders, ample information compressed into a small compass. The letter, likewise, to Mr. Macpherson is well worthy of perusal; as is likewise the general survey of the situation of affairs in Tibet from 1785 to 1793; and the Appendix may be deemed the most curious part of the work.

If, however, the present volume is intended as a general vehicle of instruction and information, we fear that the price will be a material obstacle, which might have been in a great measure avoided by paying some little attention to economy with respect to paper, for the margin is more extravagantly profuse than that of any book which has passed through our hands; and as it seems a practice daily gaining ground, we feel ourselves justified in condemning, as ultimately prejudicial to the public. The plates are what we can by no means praise, as their characteristic is a harsh unmeaning representation of what they are designed to illustrate.

Letters from Italy, between the Years 1792 and 1798, containing a View of the Revolutions in that Country, from the Capture of Nice by the French Republic to the Expulsion of Pius VI. from the Ecclesiastical State; likewise pointing out the matchless Works of Art which still embellish Pisa, Florence, Siena, Rome, Naples, Bologna, Venice, &c. with Instructions for the Use of Invalids and Families, who may not choose to incur the Expence attendant upon travelling with a Courier. By Mariana Starke, Author of the Widow of Malabar, the Tournament, &c. 2 Vols. 8vo. Philips.

(Concluded from Page 277.)

OUR intelligent Traveller having allotted, in her first volume, thirteen days, as a suitable portion of time for visiting and examining, in the most convenient manner, all the antiquities and modern curiosities of Rome, the second volume opens with her progress on the fifth day, describing the Piazza di S. Pietro, the colonnades, fountains, and obelisk, forming the magnificent approach to St. Peter's; and the statues, pictures, &c. in the palace of the Vatican. Her descriptions appear to be founded in a competent knowledge of the fine arts, and will be read with pleasure by the professors, students,

and admirers of architecture, sculpture, and painting, the combined excellencies of each having contributed to render the city of Rome celebrated in all ages. The antiquities and churches without the gates, and an account of the principal places worthy of notice in the environs, follow in regular order; but our readers will readily conceive that the journals of these excursions are too copious to admit of any satisfactory abstracts in our miscellany. We shall therefore wind up the letters on Rome with Mrs. Starke's delineation of the present character of the Romans.

"This people, taken collectively,
neither

neither possess the worth of the Tuscans, nor the good-humoured buffoonery of the Neapolitans, though many individuals are extremely amiable. The Nobles seldom trouble themselves to attain much erudition, but are polite and kind to foreigners. Gentlemen belonging to the Church and Law are usually well informed; it is, however, remarkable, that the most learned of these are not Romans. Tradesmen make no scruple of imposing upon foreigners; and the populace are not only inclined to cheat and thieve, but likewise to be savage, passionate, malicious, and revengeful. The people in general still retain much of their former haughty character; and the inhabitants of Trastevere (said actually to descend from the ancient Romans) are not only brave to ferocity, but so proud of their ancestors, that nothing can induce them to match with a person who does not boast the same origin. A Gentleman told me he lodged in the house with one of these Trasteverini, a barber by trade, and wretchedly poor, when his daughter was addressed by a wealthy and respectable German; but notwithstanding these advantages, the lover received a rude and positive refusal from the mother of the girl. My acquaintance, surprised at this behaviour, asked the mother why she acted so imprudently? "Your daughter," continued he, "is wholly unprovided for; surely, then, you ought to rejoice in an opportunity of uniting her to a rich and worthy man."—"Rejoice in uniting her to a Foreigner, a Barbarian!" exclaimed the woman. "No, Sir; were my daughter capable of cherishing so disgraceful an idea, I should not scruple to plunge a dagger into her heart."

The striking contrast between the beggarly pride of this insolent Roman, and the virtuous humility, gratitude, and sensibility of the Tuscan peasantry, as exhibited in the character of a young girl of that country, present such an instructive lesson to youth, that we have been tempted to borrow her affecting story from a note annexed to this volume.

"One day, as I was walking with my family near Careggi, in the environs of Florence, we saw a girl, perhaps ten

or twelve years of age, watching a flock of goats, and at the same time spinning with great diligence; her tattered garments bespoke extreme poverty, but her air was dignified, and her countenance so interesting, that we were irresistibly impelled to give her two or three *cracie* (halfpence). Joy and gratitude instantly animated her fine eyes, while, to our astonishment, she exclaimed, "Never, till this moment, was I worth so much money." Struck by her manner, we enquired her name; asking likewise, where her parents lived. "My name," replied she, "is Teresa; but, alas! I have no parents!" "Who, then, takes care of you?" "The Madona! (the Virgin Mary)." "But who brought you up?" "A peasant of Valombrosa; I was her nurse-child; I have heard her say, my parents delivered me into her care, but that she did not know their name. As I grew up, she almost starved me; and what was still worse, beat me so cruelly, that at length I ran away from her." "And where do you live now?" "In yonder plain (pointing to Val d'Arno) I have luckily found a mistress, who feeds me, and lets me sleep in her barn; this is her flock." "And are you happy now?" "O yes, very happy! at first, to be sure, 'twas lonesome lying in a barn by myself, 'tis so far from the house; but I am used to it now; and, indeed, I have not much time to sleep, being obliged to work at night when I come home; and I always go out with these goats at day-break: however, I do very well, for I get plenty of bread and grapes, and my mistress never beats me."

"Having learnt thus much, we presented our new acquaintance with a *paul* (about sixpence); but to describe the ecstasy this gift produced is impossible. "Now," cried she, when a flood of tears had enabled her to speak; "now I can purchase a *corona**; now, I can go to *masi*, and petition the Madona to preserve the good Ladies at Careggi."

"On taking leave of this grateful girl, we desired she would sometimes pay us a visit; but, to our surprise, we neither saw nor heard of her again, till the day before our departure from Careggi, when it appeared, that, immediately after her interview with us, she had been seized with the small-pox in

* "Without a *corona*, she informed us, she could not be permitted to go to *masi*." The word should have been explained: it means some kind of cap or bonnet, girls not being suffered to go bare-headed to church.

the natural way, and, though unassisted by medicine, air and low living had at length restored her to health.

“ During the next summer, we again resided at Careggi; but, for a considerable time, saw nothing of Teresa. One day, however, we observed a beautiful white goat browsing near our gate; on opening which, we perceived our *Protege* with her whole flock. We eagerly enquired why we had not seen her before. “ I was fearful of obtruding,” replied she; “ but I have watched you at a distance, Ladies, ever since your return; and I could not forbear coming a little nearer than usual to-day, in the hope that you might notice me. We now presented her with a scudo (about five shillings), and entreated that she would sometimes call upon us. “ No, Ladies,” replied this delicate girl; “ I am not properly dressed to enter your doors; but with the money you have kindly given me, I shall immediately buy a stock of flax, and then, if I should have health to work very hard, I may soon be able, by selling my thread, to get decent apparel, and wait upon you, clothed with the fruits of your bounty.” And indeed it was not long ere we had the pleasure of seeing her come to visit us, neatly clad, and exhibiting a picture of contentment.”

A very particular and full account of Leghorn and Florence is comprised in Letter XXV of this volume: and as we have just received intelligence, that the French have taken possession, the second time, of these two cities, the one famous for its commercial port, and the other as the seat of elegance and luxurious pleasures, the perusal of this letter is peculiarly interesting at such a juncture.

In the account of Naples we find some curious observations not to be met with in former descriptions of that city. “ At first sight,” says this Lady, “ it is one of the most captivating cities of Italy, owing to its immense number of inhabitants, magnificent quays, and beautiful situation: this impression, however, soon wears off; while the extreme bad taste which pervades almost every building, induces travellers to prefer Rome, even in its present mutilated state, to all the gaiety of Naples. The population of this city is supposed to amount to about three hundred and sixty thousand souls; forty thousand of whom, according to many writers, are termed *Lazaroni*,

from having no home, and being consequently obliged to make the streets their sleeping-place. This, however, is untrue, it being quite as rare to see the indigent without a bed at Naples as in any other city of Italy: the fact is, that the *Lazaroni* sleep three or four in one bed, paying a grain (about a farthing) each to their landlord.

“ The character of the Neapolitans, we are informed, has been much mistaken by travellers, who seem inclined to think the lower classes of people cunning, rapacious, profligate, and cruel; and the more exalted, ignorant, licentious, and revengeful: this, however, is not, generally speaking, true; for the common people are good humoured, open hearted, and, though passionate, so fond of drollery, that a man in the greatest rage will suffer himself to be calmed by a joke; and though a Neapolitan sometimes does an injury from the first impulse of anger, that impulse past, he never harbours malice. Those among the common people who have mixed much with foreigners, are expert in bargains, and eager to extort money; while those who have lived chiefly among each other display no such propensities; and what seems to indicate a noble disposition is, that they all may be governed with kind words, while a contrary language never fails to frustrate its own purpose. Gentlemen of the Church, Law, and Army, are tolerably well educated; and in this middle rank may be found as much true friendship, as much sterling worth, and as many amiable characters, as in any nation whatever; neither are examples wanting, even among the Nobility, of talents, erudition, and moral virtue; though the Government of Naples is so despotic, and consequently so jealous of rising merit, that persons who really possess powers to distinguish themselves seldom dare to exert them.”

The environs of Naples are extremely interesting; far more so, indeed, than the city itself. The Bay, which seems to have been the mouth of an extinct volcano, is embellished with several beautiful islands; while on its western side lie Paullipo, Puzzuoli, Baiæ, &c.; and to the east, Portici, Stabæ, Pæstum, and Sorrento. The Bay of Naples was formerly more extensive than it is at present, as appears from the situation of two ancient light-houses, both of which are now in the heart of the city.

The

The description of the present state of the ruins of Pompeii, a city which was buried under ashes and pumice stones thrown out from Mount Vesuvius, A. D. 79, and accidentally discovered by some peasants in 1750, as they were digging in a vineyard near the river Arno, contains many curious particulars, the result of carrying on the excavations almost daily, when Mrs. Starke made her descent into it, and also from time to time, since Sir William Hamilton's account of the first operations for uncovering it was transmitted to the Royal Society. This interesting narrative extends from page 97 to 109, and it concludes with the following animated reflections :

“ Perhaps the whole world does not exhibit so awful a spectacle as Pompeii ; and when it was first discovered, when skeletons were found heaped together in the streets and houses, when all the utensils, and even the very bread of the poor suffocated inhabitants, were discernible, what a speculation must this ill-fated city have furnished to a thinking mind ! To visit it even now, is absolutely to live with the ancient Romans : and when we see houses, shops, furniture, fountains, streets, carriages, and implements of husbandry, exactly similar to those of the present day, we are apt to conclude, that customs and manners have undergone but little variation for the last two thousand years. The custom of consulting augurs, and that of hiring persons to weep at funerals, are still kept up in the mountainous and secluded parts of Tuscany ; and I have frequently seen the Tuscan cattle, when destined for slaughter, adorned with chaplets of flowers, precisely as the ancients used to adorn their victims for sacrifice. The Roman butchers, likewise, still wear the dress, and use the knife of heathen sacrificing Priests. The old Roman custom of not eating above one regular meal a day, and that about the ninth hour of Italy (our three o'clock), is kept up by many of the Italians ; and during the month of May, it is common to see shepherds dressed, as in ancient times, like Pan, Satyrs, &c. I do not, however, mean to infer, from what I have said, that modern Italians equal the ancients in works of art ; for, in this respect, there seems as much difference between the present race and their forefathers, as there was between the

ancient Romans and their teachers the Greeks.”

Of Herculaneum so much has been already published in books of travels, and in plans and engravings, that nothing new can be expected from our author : the following note of advice, however, may be useful to future travellers. “ The excavations at Herculaneum, are now so much filled up, that it is scarcely worth while to descend into them ; part of the Theatre, however, may still be seen ; but as a model of the whole is placed in the Museum at Portici, and as the air of Herculaneum is heavy and damp, almost to be dangerous, persons with weak lungs should on no consideration go down.”

An ample description of the Royal Museum at Portici, the country residence of the King of Naples, follows, with great propriety, the foregoing kind precaution.

From a printed relation of the particulars of the last destructive eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 1794, published at Naples, our author has selected her interesting narrative of the destruction of Resina and Torre-del Greco ; to which she adds, that “ now (in 1797) these towns furnish a speculation little less curious than Herculaneum and Pompeii. Many houses still remain encircled with, and buried two stories deep in lava ; many more have been excavated, and rebuilt upon their former foundations ; though the lava still continues to hot in several places as to kindle a torch : while the poor cottagers, whose all was destroyed by the eruption, are now become *Cicerones* (guides) to the enquiring traveller, whom they inform of every little circumstance relative to the chaos by which he is surrounded. In short, whether we would wish to examine the wonders of Vesuvius, or to see in what manner so many cities have been demolished by this dangerous neighbour, our curiosity cannot fail of being gratified at Resina and Torre-del-Greco.”

A pedantic attempt to invalidate ancient records, and to establish a new opinion, founded in female vanity, disgraces the credit of the inventress in Letter XXIII. wherein she describes Hannibal's route into Italy, and draws from it this conclusive criticism : “ Hannibal is supposed to have passed through Gaul to the foot of the Alps in ten days : now, it seems an impossibility that he should have reached the Fenestrelles,

Fenestrelles, Cenis, St. Bernard, or St. Gothard, in so short a time. It likewise seems improbable that he should have rejected the passage of Mount Viso, which lay directly before him, to search for some other at a greater distance, especially as his only route to that other was through narrow and dangerous defiles." In our opinion, it is more probable that a small error in respect to time has crept into the relations of the respectable historians, perhaps of a few days, than that they should have mistaken the passage by which he entered Italy. In short, the whole seems calculated to inform her readers, that she has studied Polybius, and traced Hannibal's march in an ancient map, without name or date. To have added probability to her fanciful conjecture, she should have ascended Mount Viso, said to be 9997 feet high, and have told us how easy it was, in the midst of winter, to lead up an army of 50,000 infantry, and 9000 horse, besides elephants, to its summit, "in order to point out to his soldiers the rich and beautiful plains of Italy." As to Cenis, St. Bernard, and St. Gothard, they are neither so high, nor so difficult to ascend; and as to the narrow defiles,

the military skill of an experienced General is exhibited in passing them; and from Mount Cenis, there is a most beautiful and extensive view of the fertile plains of Italy.

Assured as we are, that these letters will appear from the press in a second edition, we recommend it to Mrs. Starke, and her sharp-sighted publisher, to expunge this piece of learned lumber, and to substitute, as more in character, an enlarged and more accurate account of the monies of Rome, Naples, and Tuscany, to enable us the better to understand in English value the sundry particulars of her watherwoman's bill (without ironing in Tuscany). See page 311.

A description of the route from Florence through Bologna, Venice, &c. to Vienna, and from thence by Prague and Dresden, to Hamburg, with details of every cabinet of pictures, and other curiosities in each city, are the subjects of the two last letters; and the travels end with the embarkation of the Authoress at Cuxhaven, on board the packet ready to sail for Yarmouth, where we take our leave, wishing her equal success in all her future literary productions. M.

Ayeen Akbery; or, The Institutes of the Emperor Akber. Translated from the original Persian. By Francis Gladwin. 2 Vols. 4to. 2l. 2s. J. Sewell. 1800.

(Concluded from Page 273.)

THE History of the Twelve Soobahs, or Vice Royalties, into which the vast empire of Hindostan was divided by the Emperor Akber, in the fortieth year of his reign, is the leading subject, and indeed the most important part of Volume II.; and as it comprises a statistical account of each Soobah distinctively, together with an analysis of the religion, laws, manners, and customs of the natives, it results from this brief description of its interesting details, that all persons concerned in East India affairs, or in any capital degree connected with its Government, will find it essentially necessary to study its various contents.

At the era when this grand division was made, the dominions of Akber consisted of one hundred and five *Sircars* (provinces), subdivided into two thousand, seven hundred and thirty-

seven *Kulbahs* (townships). The names of the Soobahs were *Allababad*, *Agra*, *Owd*, *Ajmeer*, *Abmedabad*, *Babar*, *Bengal*, *Dehly*, *Cabul*, *Lahoor*, *Multan*, and *Malwa*.

Abulfazer commences his description with the Soobah of Bengal, which being the principal seat of the British Government in India, we shall give a succinct account of the most remarkable particulars noticed by this Oriental historian.—Bengal, including Orissa, has the sea on the East, is bounded by mountains on the North and South, and on the West joins to the Soobah of Bahar. It is situated in the second climate. The air is very temperate. The periodical rains commence in April, and continue for somewhat more than six months. In the beginning of April, and sometimes earlier in the southern parts of this Soobah, there are frequent storms

storms of thunder and lightning, wind and rain, from the North West quarter. These squalls moderate the heat very much, and they continue till the setting in of the periodical rains, which overflow the country in many parts. If the rains break up early in September, the weather is intensely hot, and the inhabitants are very sickly.

Bengal abounds with rivers, the finest of which is the Gung, or Ganges, whose source has never been traced. From the northern mountains, it runs through the Soobahs of Delhy, Agra, Allahabad, and Bahar, into this province. Near the town of Cazyhuttah, in the Sircar of Barbuckabad, at which place it is called Puhawurty, it sends a branch to the East, which empties itself into the sea at Chittagong. The main river, in its course to the southward, forms three streams, the Sirlutty, the Jown, and the Gung; which three streams are collectively called, in the Hindovee language, Tirpunny; and they are all held in high veneration by the Hindoos. The Gung, after having divided into a thousand channels, joins the sea at Satagong, and the Sirlutty and Jown discharge themselves in like manner. The learned amongst the Hindoos have composed volumes in praise of these waters, all parts of which are said to be holy. The great people have the water of the Ganges brought to them from vast distances, it being deemed necessary in the performance of their religious ceremonies. The water of the Ganges has been celebrated in all ages, not only for its sanctity, but also on account of its sweetness, lightness, and wholesomeness, and for that it does not become putrid though kept for years.

Most of the rivers of Bengal have their banks cultivated with rice, of which there are a variety of species. The soil is so fertile in some places, that a single grain of rice will yield a measure of two or three seers. Some lands will produce three crops in a year. Vegetation is here so quick, that as fast as the water rises, the plants of rice grow above it, so that the ear is never immersed. Men of experience affirm, that a single stalk will grow six cubits in one night. The food of the inhabitants is, for the most part, fish and rice, wheat and barley not being esteemed wholesome here: and they are extremely fond of salt, which is scarce in some parts of this Soobah.

Their houses are chiefly made of bamboos, some of which, however, will cost five thousand rupees and upwards, and are of a very long duration. They travel chiefly by water, especially in the rainy season. They construct boats for war, burthen, and travelling. Particularly for besieging places, they make them of such a form that, when they run ashore, they are higher than the fort, which is thereby easily entered.

Diamonds, emeralds, pearls, agates, and cornelians, are brought from other countries to the sea ports of Bengal.

We are sorry to observe, that notwithstanding the great wisdom of Akber's code of laws, the cruel custom of sacrificing the living with the manes of the dead, which in our own time was confined to wives being burned alive with their deceased husbands, and which, by the humane interposition of the British Government in India, is now nearly abolished, prevailed in a more extensive degree during his reign, as appears by the following anecdote. "The dominions of the Rajah of Asham join to Kamroop (Sircars of Bengal); he is a very powerful Prince, lives in great state, and, when he dies, his principal attendants, both male and female, are voluntarily buried alive with his corpse."

Orissa, formerly an independent country, is now added to Bengal: it consists of five Sircars, and, in Akber's reign, was defended by one hundred and twenty-nine brick forts. The fruits and flowers of Orissa are very fine, and in great plenty. "The Nufreen is a flower delicately formed, and of an exquisite smell; the outer side of the leaves is white; and the inner is of a yellow colour. The Kewrah grows here quite common, and they have great variety of the beetle leaf." We have here to remark, that this is one of the best specimens of Abulfazer's brief, and indeed defective descriptions of the botanical products of Hindostan, which are not sufficiently explained in any of the twelve Soobahs, or their dependent Sircars.

The men are very effeminate, being exceedingly fond of ornaments, and anointing their bodies with sandalwood oil. Paper and ink are seldom used in this Soobah; they write with an iron style upon the leaf of the Taar tree; and they hold the style with the fist clenched. They live in huts made

of the Tewar tree; and their women, contrary to the general custom of Hindoos, may marry two or three times.

At Cuttek, the capital of the Sircar of that name, a fine palace is described, consisting of nine stories; and in the town of Purfootum, on the banks of the sea, in the same district, stands the famous temple of the Sun, in the erection of which was expended the whole revenue of Orissa for twelve years. For the pompous description of this stupendous edifice, the reader is referred to page 15.

The military force which the Zemindars were obliged to furnish for the service of the Emperor, consisted of 23,330 cavalry, 801,153 infantry, 170 elephants, 4260 cannon, and 4400 boats. As to the revenue of Bengal at that period, it is so obscurely stated, that though it appears to have been immense, the arithmetical statement of it is too obscure to be intelligible by Europeans, and it was certainly incumbent on the Translator to have given the computation in sterling value.

Annexed to the statistical account of each Soobah, we have a summary of the succession of the native Princes, beginning with those of Bengal, with sketches of the principal occurrences in each reign, down to the time when Abulfazer composed his work; and also chronological tables of the several Dynasties in every Soobah; more curious than interesting, and occupying a very considerable portion of this volume.

An assessment of the lands of Hindostan, under the title of *Tukseem Jumma*, likewise extends from page 190 to 307. It contains the measurements, in the Hindoo language, and computations, with the names of the places in every Soobah, and is merely local.

The third, and last division of the work, forms a third volume in the Bengal edition, under the title of "A Description of Hindostan:" it consists of a summary account of such particulars as were not fully described in the former divisions of the empire into Soobahs, Sircars, and Kusbahs, and is highly entertaining. The Introduction confirms our veneration for the learned and candid Author, whose ideas of religious toleration are equal to those of the most enlightened Christian theologians of the present time. "It is now come to light," says Abulfazer, "that the general received opinion of the

Hindoos being Polytheists, has no foundation in truth, for they one and all believe in the Unity of the Godhead; and though they hold images in high veneration, yet they are by no means idolaters, as the ignorant suppose. I have myself frequently discoursed upon the subject with many learned and upright men, and comprehend their doctrine, which is, that the images are only representations of celestial beings, to whom they turn themselves whilst at prayer, to prevent their thoughts from wandering; and they think it an indispensable duty to address the Deity after that manner." Thus the Hindoo considers the Sun as the image of the Deity; and the Roman Catholic, the Virgin Mary as the mother of his Saviour. And our author attributes the difference of opinion which prevails in the habitable world to seven principal causes, some of which discover uncommon sagacity, and a thorough knowledge of mankind. Such, for instance, is the following, which he assigns as the fifth cause of the dissensions that have always subsisted concerning religion. "The habit of imitation, which people of all nations fall into, without asking why, or wherefore. Whatever they have received from their father, tutor, acquaintance, or neighbour, they consider as the rule of conduct most acceptable to the Deity, and stamp those who differ from them with the name of *Zemdek*, INFIDEL." His candour may likewise be deduced from this concluding sentence.—"Thanks be to God, who hath no equal, I am neither of the number of those who are ready to condemn the ignorant, nor averse to praise those who know better."

In treating of the sects amongst the Hindoos, who hold no less than eighteen different opinions respecting the creation, we find the following very remarkable passage. "One sect believes that God, who hath no equal, appeared on earth under three human forms, without having been thereby polluted in the smallest degree; in the same manner as the Christians speak of the Messiahs. The names of these three personages are, 1st, *Brahma*, the Creator of the World—2d, *Bijhen*, Providence and Preserver—3d, *Mahadeo*, or its Destroyer." So that the creation and final dissolution of all things, is a fundamental article of the Hindoo's Creed.

Next to the religion, we have an am-
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ple illustration of the astronomy of the Hindoo Philosophers, of their geography, with tables of the longitude and latitude of the principal countries of the habitable globe, calculated from the Fortunate Islands, and divided into seven climates. The persons, distinct tribes, and duties of the Brahmins, are accurately delineated; the Sects of Philosophers, with their knowledge of various arts and sciences, particularly the occult, are subjects of curious investigation, arranged under separate heads.

After his descriptions of man, the noblest animal of the creation, our author adds to his former short account of the birds and beasts of Hindostan, some further particulars, worthy of notice, respecting them. Amongst other singularities, he mentions a bird, called the *Eaboubiya*, about the size of the sparrow, but yellow. "It is very docile, exceedingly sagacious, and may be taught to fetch and carry grains of gold with safety. If carried a great distance from his master, he will fly to him immediately upon hearing his voice."

In the political part of the Institutes, the art of governing a kingdom contains several excellent maxims and rules for the conduct of the Sovereign and his Ministers, and for preserving domestic tranquillity by the obedience of the subjects, secured by their affection for a good Prince, who is the father of his people.

Concerning the administration of justice, the learned Hindoos saw, that *law* is comprised under eighteen heads. 1. Debt. 2. Deposit. 3. Claim of Property. 4. Partnership. 5. Gifts. 6. Wages, hire, and rent. 7. Tribute. 8. Buying and selling. 9. Herdsmen. 10. Boundaries. 11. Abusive language. 12. Assault. 13. Theft. 14. Murder. 15. Adultery. 16. Disputes between Man and Wife. 17. Inheritance. 18. Gaming."

After perusing the digests of the law of England by our celebrated lawyers, the absurdity of the foregoing arrangement will strike every judicious reader; but when the different subjects are placed in their proper order, they will be found to embrace the principal objects of the civil and common law of the best European Governments; but in the judicial administration, such local customs, adherence to superstitious ceremonies, and ridiculous sentences,

abound under several heads, that with great difficulty we have been enabled to select a few maxims analogous to European legislation, or worthy of being adopted. The following are the most rational.

"The plaintiff they call *Badee*, and the defendant *Pirtbadee*. When a complaint is preferred to the Judge, if the defendant is a debilitated old man, or is under the age of twelve years, or is an idiot, or insane, or sick, or is employed on the business of the State, or is a woman without relations, such persons cannot be summoned before a court of justice: the Judge shall commission intelligent persons to interrogate upon the case. But those who do not come under any of the above descriptions are obliged to attend."

Article Debt. Upon adventures by land, 10l. *per cent.* is allowable; and 25l. *per cent.* for risks by sea.

In agreements for grain (rice, or say corn), if the time of payment should be considerably elapsed, the Judge shall allow for interest five times the value of the principal—such attention is paid to the seller of the first necessary of life to encourage him to give credit, and to supply voluntarily sufficient quantities.

Deposit of money (banking or loans). "If a person has employed a deposit illegally, and, when it is demanded, demurs paying back the money, he shall be fined half the principal sum in addition, for interest."

Partnership; the regulations under this head are perfectly equitable, and accord with our commercial laws. One brief instance will suffice. "If a partner loses or injures the property of the partnership, or it has been employed or carried away without the consent of the other partners, he shall make restitution."

Wages, hire, or rent. "If they are received in advance, the agreement must be fulfilled. If it is broken, the offender shall be fined in double the sum."

Public Revenue. "If any one fails in the payment of his revenue (duties or taxes), his property shall be seized, and he shall be banished."

Man and Wife. "If, immediately after marriage, a man discovers any natural defect on his wife, he may part with her without being subject to any prosecution."

The law of *inheritance* differs from ours

ours in the article of *primogeniture*—“all the children, together with the widow, inherit equally;” and in the following singular article—“In default of all relations, the estate shall go to the deceased’s tutor, or, if he is not alive, then to his school-fellows.”

Gaming. “Whosoever plays with false dice shall be banished. If any one refuses to pay his game, it shall be forced from him.—The Judge is entitled to a tenth part of whatever is gained at play.”

Our author next proceeds to describe the customs and manners of the Hindoos, and their religious ceremonies—subjects which afford a considerable fund of entertainment, and some important information to those who wish to be well acquainted with mankind, in all the different lights and shades in which

he is delineated in all parts of the habitable globe.

The Index to the two volumes, referring to and explaining Arabic, Persian, Hindoo, and Sanscrit words, though copious, are defective, for we have in vain sought for the explanation of several words, essentially necessary to enable the English reader to comprehend their meaning. By analogy, we have occasionally attempted to supply this defect. We hope, however, it will be attended to in a future edition, together with the phraseology, which the London editor might improve; and he should have considered, that Mr. Gladwin, the translator in India, has been so many years absent from his native country, that such friendly touches were requisite to embellish his laborious and useful work. M.

A Collection of Papers on Naval Architecture: originally communicated through the Channel of the Wrappers of the European Magazine; in which Publication the further Communications on this Subject will be continued. The Third Edition. 2 Volumes. 8vo. J. Sewell. 2os. boards.

THE title will sufficiently apprize the numerous constant readers of our Magazine, that in this work they will meet with an old acquaintance under a new form; and the great importance of the subjects discussed in the Collection, combined with the prospect of rendering them more generally useful, in their present shape, will, it is presumed, be admitted as a substantial reason for introducing them again to their notice.

It was likewise apprehended, that many Gentlemen, through inadvertency, or from the carelessness of the persons entrusted to bind up the Magazines in volumes, or to preserve them entire in single numbers, may have lost or destroyed several of the blue Wrappers on which the Papers on Naval Architecture were printed, more especially as it has frequently happened, that advertisements, and other communications of less consequence, and of a temporary nature, have appeared on those Wrappers, calculated solely for transitory inspection and information, but by no means for permanent preservation in a library.

In the first volume, we find the concise explanatory preface of Mr. Sewell, assigning his motive for engaging in this laudable undertaking, and demonstrating his zeal, and indefatigable alacrity

in the pursuit of it, by means of which a Society has been formed for the Improvement of Naval Architecture, that bids fair to become as distinguished for its national utility, as any of those celebrated establishments for the encouragement and support of inventions, discoveries, and improvements in various other branches of arts and sciences, esteemed the most beneficial to a great maritime and commercial empire.

The result of the exertions of this Society will soon be laid before the public, in an elegantly printed quarto volume, entitled, “The Report of the Committee for conducting the Experiments of the Society in the Years 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, and 1798, amounting to between *Nine* and *Ten Thousand* different Experiments, illustrated by suitable Engravings.”

In the mean time, it is highly proper to refer to the first causes which have produced this long-desired effect; to point out the absolute necessity of such an establishment; and to keep in constant and grateful remembrance the services of those worthy men, whose communications enabled Mr. Sewell to become the founder of this valuable Institution, now honoured with the patronage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, President, and a most respectable Committee, comprising several Captains

Captains of the Navy, Merchants, Ship-builders, and other Gentlemen.

And the future successful progress of this rising society is in a great measure secured by the annual increase of the collective body of contributing Members.

It will easily be recollected, or traced by history, the very ill success of the war with the French, which originated in America, prior to the late Lord Chatham's Administration, the failure of every expedition (particularly that under Admiral Byng), and the near annihilation of our trade by various captures (pretty well accounted for in Papers No. 2 and 3), could not but excite considerable alarm.

It was on the news of the failure of one of our naval engagements, that three or four private Ship-builders being in Mr. Sewell's shop, debating the cause of this misfortune, one of them said—that it ever would be the case, while that business was not studied as a science, but carried on more by precedent; that there had not been one improvement in our Navy that did not originate with the French, where there were schools and seminaries instituted for the study of it; that our ships were not a match for those of that nation, &c. &c.

This discourse much surprised the publisher, who before thought our men of war invincible, and perhaps thought, as is common to youth, one Englishman could beat two Frenchmen; but on enquiry in a small circle of acquaintance, he found the above assertions too true. Of late years, being subject to an asthmatic cough, air and exercise, particularly the sea air, have been prescribed to him; and during his various tours, he has been attracted by the dock-yards, both public and private, where the salubrity of the air has been particularly favourable to his disorder. Here, also, the mind has been employed in viewing the greatest work of human invention, and here he found the opinions of the builder too much verified. Reflecting on these matters in several solitary excursions, he conceived he could not employ himself more usefully, than in endeavouring to call the attention of his countrymen to so great a national concern. With this intent he drew up the Advertisement and Catalogue, see pages vi. vii. viii. ix. and x. prefixed to the Series of Original Papers, Vol. I. which he had been col-

lecting for several years, and much enlarged by purchase, and the helps of a generous public, and both were printed on the Covers of the European Magazine, which has produced the Papers reprinted *verbatim* in these volumes; except the additions to the Catalogue. Many more are come to hand, which will appear in future numbers, and, according to the promise at first made to the public, will be afterwards collected, reprinted, and sold at the lowest price possible, in the same form as the present volumes; in order to render such an interesting subject more universally known and studied than it could be by any other means whatever."

So much for the substance of our good Citizen's original Preface, given nearly in his own plain, but energetic manner; and it concludes with grateful acknowledgments to those Gentlemen who have generously sent him the Models, Plans, and Papers, which form the present collection.

And here we will venture to predict, that as long as the British Navy exists, the memory of this worthy Bookseller will be held in veneration, by its superior and subaltern Officers, and by every class of our fellow subjects employed in maritime affairs.

The author of this prediction has to boast, that he has contributed his mite to the promotion of the Institution, by writing the *Introduction* to the papers contained in these volumes; and the reader will there perceive, that his first prediction with respect to a future flourishing Society is now verified. See pages 1, 2, 3, and 4, of Vol. I.

We will now proceed to a brief analysis of the two volumes, leaving all criticism on their useful contents to professional men, whose knowledge and experience constitute the best judges of the various subjects investigated therein.

The first volume is divided into three parts, and the Series of Original Papers, or Communications to the Publisher, are numbered in regular progression from No. I. to XXIII. It is difficult to assign pre-eminence to any one of these papers; but we may be allowed to notice those which are most likely to attract the attention of the generality of readers; and such, in our humble opinion, are the narrative, in Number IV. of the disaster that happened to the *Guardian*, and of the happy recovery of the ship, when in a sinking state, and safety of the crew; to which is

subjoined, the opinions of the late Dr. Franklin, extracted from the second volume of American Transactions, in which the too common practice of abandoning vessels too soon, when they have sprung a leak at sea, is properly censured; and a new method of lightening the ship in such cases, by which both the vessel and the crews might be saved, without the latter hazarding themselves so precipitately in an open boat on the wide ocean, is strongly recommended.—The Treatise on Naval Philosophy, by the celebrated Sir William Petty, an ancestor of the present Marquis of Lansdown, comprised in No. VI. and VII.—The theory of Stowage and equipping ships, No. VIII.—The Appendix, from the European Magazine for April 1791, containing a Proposal for establishing a Society for the Improvement of Naval Architecture—the outline of the present organized Institution.

Prefixed to the second division of this volume, we find an advertisement, which we think it proper to insert in this place, as a guide to those persons who are able and willing to continue the communications through the same channel in which they have been hitherto presented to the public. “While the Proprietors of the European Magazine congratulate themselves on having first suggested, and fortunately proved the humble instruments of establishing a Society for the Improvement and Study of Naval Architecture, they deem it necessary to declare, that though some of the individuals interested in the former are also connected with the latter, yet they are not so collectively; and as many papers on the subject of ship-building were received previous to the Society being formed, which they have not yet had an opportunity of inserting, they consider themselves in duty bound to introduce them to the public through the *Wrappers* of their Magazine, not as the act of the Society, but as that of the Proprietors; a vehicle which they flatter themselves may prove the means of preserving many fugitive valuable hints, that might be deemed unworthy of a place in an intended publication of the Transactions of the Society.”

Now, lest any misapprehension should take place respecting this advertisement, it may not be improper to mention, that the most perfect harmony subsists between the Society and the Proprietors; and that the Publisher is

one of the Committee for conducting its business.

In this division we likewise find reprinted and preserved, “An earnest Address to the People of England; containing an Enquiry into the Cause of the great Scarcity of Timber throughout the Dominions belonging to his Majesty: with some Hints towards the more effectually securing and preserving the same; particularly that Part of it applied to Ship-Building, which may be of the last Importance to these Kingdoms.”

For this valuable pamphlet, the author, Mr. Yeoman Lott, was rewarded by the late Lord Sandwich, with the employment of Measurer to the Sawyers in Plymouth Dock, a place worth about 500*l.* per annum. The animated Dialogue, *Scene the Dock-Yard*, between *Candidus* and *Publicus*, in this tract, is at once scientific and highly entertaining.

Part III. contains the Eleventh Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the State and Condition of the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown, and to sell or alienate Fee-Farm and other unimprovable Rents.—Extracts from the Appendix to the said Report; consisting of various interesting Papers on Subjects of Naval Architecture, Prices of Timber, &c. &c.—and two Essays relating to Shipping, by Sir Walter Raleigh, *viz.* On the first Invention of Shipping, and on the Royal Navy, or Sea Service; both uncommonly curious. The Supplement likewise consists of very interesting letters to Mr. Sewell, from different parts of the continent, and from fellow-subjects at home, on naval affairs; particularly one dictated by humanity, recommending a suppression of the violent and disgraceful mode of recruiting our Navy, in time of war, by impressing of seamen, which continues to be the complaint and scandal of these enlightened times.

The second volume, which increases in value, from the number and importance of the latest communications, has a very copious table of contents prefixed, from which our limits will only admit of giving a few of the most remarkable heads. Like the first, this volume is divided into three parts.

In Part I. we distinguish the following useful Papers: An Experiment recommended to supply the Defects of Sails, Oars, or Rudder.—Description

of a Machine for measuring a Ship's Way.—A Paper relative to the planting of Oak.—Important Communications respecting the Dry Rot in Timber.—Description of a Sea-Gage for the Purpose of sounding in Currents, and great Depths of Water.—Memoir on the Purification of corrupted Water. Account of a Method of preserving Water at Sea from Putrefaction.—Method of raising Oaks from Acorns.—Experiments on the Preservation of Grain and Roots in Magazines, and on Ship board, &c. &c.

In Part II. A retrospective View of the gradual Progress of the Indian, and other Oriental Nations, in Ship-Building.—Letter of Gabriel Snodgrafs, Esq. to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, on the Mode of improving the Navy of Great Britain *.—A Treatise concerning the true Method of finding the Area of the Sails for Ships of the Line, and from thence the Length of Masts and Yards.—Explanation of a new-invented Pump-Capitan, for the easier Working of Ship's Pumps, &c. &c.

And in Part III. Experiments upon the Resistance of Bodies moving on Fluids.—Prospectus and Specimen of an History of Marine Architecture.—The late Admiral Knowles's Receipt to salt Meat.—Admiral Vernon's to cure Beef.—Method made use of by the

Chinese to prevent drowning.—Method of stopping Holes in Ship's Bottoms.—Description of a Method proposed for saving the Lives of the Crews of Ships wrecked on uninhabited Coasts.—Resolutions of the Royal Humane Society on that Subject.—A Plan for the more effectually securing Magazines, Spirit Rooms, and dangerous Stores, on board Men of War and Indiamen, or for preventing their being injured by Water, should the Ship prove leaky; and also, in such case, for preventing the Possibility of her Foundering.—Extract of the King of Sweden's Order for the measuring of Ships, &c. &c. &c.

A considerable number of explanatory prints from wood-cuts, and from copper-plate engravings, decorate the work; and we have now only one hint to throw out, with all due deference, to the Society for the Improvement of Naval Architecture; which is—to recommend close attention, diligence, and activity, to all the Officers acting under them, of every denomination and description, as essential means of rendering their institution permanent: fatal experience of the decline of some long-established charitable foundations having demonstrated the wisdom of enforcing such regulations.

M.

A concise View, from History and Prophecy, of the great Predictions in the Sacred Writings, that have been fulfilled; also of those that are now fulfilling, and that remain to be accomplished. By Francis Dobbs, Esq. Member for the Borough of Charlemont, in Ireland. In Letters to his Eldest Son. 8vo. 6s. Sael.

THE readers of newspapers may recollect, that on the question of Union being agitated in the Irish Parliament, Mr. Dobbs, in a speech against the measure (delivered on the 7th of June last), undertook to prove, from the testimony of the Scriptures, that the millennium is at hand; that this attempt, by an English Minister, to destroy the independence of Ireland, was plainly foretold by the prophecies; that Ireland will be the first kingdom in Europe that will receive the Messiah in person, when he shall come to reign over all the Kings of the Earth, and Armagh the principal city, &c.

In the volume before us, Mr. Dobbs has gone at considerable length into history and the sacred predictions, to shew the certainty of the second advent of the Messiah, which (he says) is instantly to be expected. He mentions also the signs of the times of his coming, and the manner of it, &c.

The first fourteen Letters are occupied by observations on the state of the world at different æras and in different countries from the Creation to the present year. The object of those which follow is, to shew, that the predictions as to the Jews, the rise and fall of the Papacy, and the infidelity that was to prevail on

* For an account of the services of this ingenious Mechanic, as Ship-Builder and Surveyor to the East India Company, see our Magazine, Vol. XXXVI. for July 1799, in which month he died.

the earth at the time of the second coming of the Messiah, are all accomplished at the present day;—to point out the certainty of a personal Antichrist, as well as a personal Messiah; and who are to compose the Armies of Christ and Antichrist.

The Author endeavours to prove also, that all men, both good and bad, now upon the earth, have lived before; that there are two distinct races of men, the one from God through Adam, the

other through a creation of the Devil; and he concludes by declaring what is to follow the destruction of Antichrist and his army, to the final consummation of all things.

This will be allowed to be a pretty extensive undertaking for one person. Mr. Dobbs, however, appears to have set down seriously to the task; and if we have not always been convinced, we have frequently been amused by his arguments. J.

A Discourse on the Death of General Washington, late President of the United States, delivered on the 22d of February 1800, in the Church of Williamsburg. By James Madison, D. D. 8vo. Hatchard. 1s. 6d.

THE Author of this eulogium on a great man professes to present to the students of William and Mary College, “a real model, not as the standard of perfection; for that, like the beauty of bodies, is not to be discovered in any individual; but as an exemplar of the happy combination of many of those moral beauties which constitute the perfect character.” Of General Washington too much praise cannot be given. In this discourse a detail of the most important acts of his life is given, and the Author deserves the thanks of his readers for his strictures on, and censure of the Atheistical principles of the French, with which he concludes his sermon.

The Baron of Laudenbrooke. A Tale. By W. Holloway. 12mo. Hurst.

Admitting the improbability of the story here told, which is also too nearly allied to some late romances and dramatic pieces to claim the merit of novelty, we can recommend the present performance as one which is likely to keep the attention alive, and has no tendency to corrupt the heart or inflame the passions, by sentiments inimical to the principles of virtue.

An Ode on the Victory of the Nile, gained by Admiral Lord Nelson on the First of August 1798 over the French Fleet, commanded by Admiral Brueys, in the Bay of Aboukir. 4to. Cadell and Davies. 2s.

If our poets were able to write as well as our naval heroes fight, we should experience a pleasure we have

not hitherto felt in perusing their celebrations of the great victory, the subject of the performance before us. The present Author has not excelled his predecessors; he has more of the obscurity than the spirit of the Theban bard.

POEMS. *To which is annexed, LORD MAYOR'S DAY, a Mock-Heroic Poem. By David Rivers. 8vo. Rivingtons, &c.*

Specimen!

In that dark gloomy month, when fogs
And mists obscure the firmament; when
Ittern

Winter begins his iron reign; and nipping

Frosts invade—When stript of all their foliage

The trees appear naked and forlorn—
When

Birds no longer cheer the wand'ring traveller

With their thrilling notes: and when
The shiv'ring

Hinds encircle round the blazing hearth.

In that dark gloomy month, yclep'd November,

Does that bright day arrive, when London's

Magistrate supreme appears in all his glory.

But oft this glory is eclips'd by frowning
Weather, or by darken'd atmosphere. Oft
Does the glorious Sun refuse to give

His beams resplendent, to brighten and
Irradiate the scene. What dire mishap

When such the case! But still more sad,
When the “pelting” rain descends, in
mighty torrents,

And the big stream rolls impetuous
Down the streets! But let the day be
gloomy,

Or be fine, the cavalcade must pass,

And

A a a

And curiosity, on tiptoe, must be gratified.

Nor drenching showers, nor chilling blasts,

Nor killing fogs, can e'er prevent
The annual sports and pastimes of the day.

Lyrical Tales, by Mrs. Mary Robinson.
Crown 8vo. 5s. Longman and Rees.

The poetical talents of this Lady have obtained a degree of celebrity that will suffer no diminution from this new Collection of Tales. Mrs. R. has not thought it necessary to introduce them by either Preface or Advertisement; but if our recollection serves us, some of the tales here printed had previously appeared in a Morning Paper.

The imagery and sentiment scattered among these little poems will be found generally poetical and just, and the versification spirited and harmonious, with sometimes a cast of structure that pleasingly reminds us of our ancient poets.

Historical Account of the most celebrated Voyages, Travels, and Discoveries, from the Time of Columbus to the present Period. In Twenty Volumes. By William Mavor, LL.D. 18mo. 2l. 10s. sewed. Newbery.

The British Tourists; or, Traveller's Pocket Companion through England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. Comprehending the most celebrated Tours in the British Islands. In Six Volumes. By William Mavor, LL.D. 18mo. 18s. Newbery.

We name these two works together, as being, in fact, to be considered as one publication, though separately produced. The first has evidently originated from a little Collection published forty years ago, by our old friend John Newbery, under the title of "The World Displayed." It is just, however, to remark, that though that has furnished the ground-work of the publication before us, Dr. Mavor has exercised much judgment, and must have exerted considerable industry, in making the ample additions and improvements for which the literature of nearly half a century has given occasion and furnished materials. Some very pretty historical engravings adorn and illustrate this work.

The six volumes of Tours are compiled with candour and taste; and will

not fail to be acceptable to those who desire to gratify their curiosity, enlarge their ideas, or extend their knowledge of the antiquities, arts, agriculture, or domestic economy of the United Kingdoms.—Some neatly engraven maps form a useful appendage to these volumes.

An Essay on the Means hitherto employed for lighting Streets, and the Interior of Houses; and on those which may be substituted with Advantage in their Stead; intended as an Attempt towards the Improvement of this Branch of Domestic Economy, by increasing the Effects of Light, and diminishing its Expence. With Explanatory Figures. By J. C. J. B. Count Thiville. 8vo. Richardson, &c.

The title of this pamphlet points out very fully the objects at which the Author aims; which is, to lay down invariable rules for directing and increasing the effects of light.

The lamps commonly used in London streets are placed, we find, on an average, at the distance of from twelve to fifteen yards: and in the course of his work, Count Thiville declares himself prepared to prove, that by placing his cylindrical refractors at the distance of from thirty yards to one hundred feet, they will diffuse on the pavement a much greater and more agreeable light than what is now produced by more than double the number of lamps, &c.

The Count has a patent for his invention, and complains of its having been infringed by another artist. This part of his work will probably be reviewed by critics of a higher order: all that remains for us to say, is, that he writes like a man of science, and most of his data are demonstrable by the clearest doctrines of natural philosophy.

Angling in all its Branches reduced to a complete Science: being the Result of more than Forty Years real Practice and strict Observation throughout the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. By Samuel Taylor, Gent. 8vo. 5s. Longman and Rees.

Notwithstanding a rather unbecoming air of self-sufficiency in the style of Mr. Taylor, his book appears to us, on a pretty close examination, to be what it professes, a plain, practical Treatise, in which every particular connected with the sport is familiarly explained.

He describes the rivers and other waters in the different counties of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, with the particular fish which they severally produce, and the parts of them best suited to the expectations of the Angler; the nature, haunts, seasons, spawning-times, baits, and biting-times, of the different kinds of fish, with the best methods of angling for each; and adds a very complete collection of artificial flies, with instructions for making them.

The work is dedicated to Lord Dundas, by whose advice, it appears, Mr. Taylor was induced to throw his *memoranda* into form for publication.

The Rights of the Poor considered; with the Causes and Effects of Monopoly; and a Plan of Remedy by Means of a popular progressive Excise. By George Brewer. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Debrett.

We have read this pamphlet with great attention and satisfaction. The general design of the Author seems to be, to establish a reliance upon the principles of religion and morality, as the best means of preserving the mutual interests and benefits of society; and his particular object, to prevent the undue practices complained of in the Corn Trade.

Mr. Brewer establishes his arguments on the data, that the trade should be *fair*, and that the restraint which guards only against the schemes of avarice or injustice is proper and wholesome; that trade should be permitted to flow freely, but that it should flow as pure as possible.

The plan of remedy recommended is, a popular, progressive excise, meant (not to produce any thing to the revenue, but) to embrace the great advantages of information as to the plenty or scarcity of the seasons, the means of dividing inconvenience, and the power of preventing abuses.

The pamphlet contains much de-

monstrative truth, is written with spirit; inculcates strongly the duties of religion, morality, and loyalty; ably refutes much of Dr. Adam Smith's reasoning on the subject of monopoly; and the Author's arguments, we think, derive force from the pithy brevity of his periods.

Authors of note, and individuals of high character, it is certain, wholly differ in opinion from Mr. B. on the existence of abuses in the corn trade: truth, perhaps, after all, lies between, and will only be elicited by the collision of the two extremes.

Juliana; or, The Affectionate Sisters. By the Author of the *Happy Family at Easton House, &c.* 18mo. 2s. Hurst.

Through the medium of a domestic tale, this little volume inculcates useful lessons of family affection and universal benevolence, and familiar outlines of general knowledge.

The Stories of Senex; or, Little Histories of Little People. By E. A. Kendal, Author of "*Keeper's Travels*," &c. &c. 18mo. 1s. 6d. Newbery.

Mr. Kendal justly observes, in a part of his preface, "It is of importance, that the story-telling Moralist, while he seeks, by fables of various sorts, and by imagery of every pleasing kind, to impress the mind with general principles of truth, should sometimes apply them directly to ordinary situations and *every-day occurrences*. From circumstances to which children are perpetually exposed, from incidents to which they are always liable, and from particulars with which they are well acquainted, useful and impressive narratives may be drawn," &c.

On such a principle is this work constructed; the tales are brief and numerous, and apply strongly to the "business and bosoms of young persons of both sexes.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

OCTOBER 20.

THE amateurs of good acting were gratified for one evening by the appearance of MRS. STEPHEN KEMBLE, at Drury Lane Theatre, in the characters of *Ophelia* and *Corwslip*. The sweet-

ness of this Lady's tones, the simplicity of her action, and the air of truth and nature which accompanied every movement, made an irresistible impression on the audience, and procured her unbounded applause. Mrs. S. K. we

understand, was in town on a visit to Mrs. Siddons, and has since returned to the North.

21. A new Musical Entertainment, called "WILMORE CASTLE," written by Dr. Houlton, was performed for the first time at the same Theatre.

The principal characters were thus represented :

General Wilmore	Mr. DOWTON.
Mr. Wilmore	Mr. MADDOCKS.
Charles Harley	Mr. KELLY.
Harry Wilmore	Mr. SEDGWICK.
Alderman Marrowfat	Mr. R. PALMER.
Smart	{ Mr. BANNISTER, jun.
Tunbilly	Mr. SUETT.
Miss Margery Wilmore	} Mrs. SPARKS.
Clarinda Wilmore	Miss STEPHENS.
Harriet Harley	Miss DE CAMP.
Miss Marrowfat	Miss TIDSWELL.

Mr. Wilmore, a London merchant, determines, from an object of parliamentary interest, to wed his son and daughter with Alderman Marrowfat and his sister. This he appears resolved to accomplish, though against his children's inclination. Discovering that the latter were on the point of marrying a Mr. and Miss Harley, Wilmore dispatches his son and daughter to Wilmore Castle, the country residence of his brother General Wilmore, with an injunction to him to confine them till his arrival in the country with the Marrowfats. The Harleys pursue their lovers, and get by stratagem into the Castle, under a fictitious name. Interviews between the young people take place; and they ultimately effect, by a special licence previously obtained in town, their marriage in the Castle Chapel, just at the moment that Wilmore arrives with the Alderman, &c. This denouement was actually accomplished from the Alderman's staying to dine in the vicinity of Wilmore Castle.

This piece was an avowed attempt to revive the style and character of the plain old English Opera; but, however laudable the principle, the Author was unfortunate in carrying it into effect; for there was no originality either in the plot or the incidents. In the character of Smart, the postilion (a metamorphosis from a London mar-pailiner), there were some happy strokes

of satire; but the other attempts at wit were feeble and common-place.

The Farce was received throughout with great patience; at the end, however, a considerable opposition appeared; and, after struggling five nights, it was laid on the shelf.

24. A Miss LASCELLES came forward at Covent Garden, as *Clarinda* in *The Suspicious Husband*: but she obtained little applause, and has not since appeared.

25. A new Pantomimical Ballet, invented by Mr. Byrne, called "ACTÆON and DIANA," was presented at Drury Lane; and though the fable has been necessarily departed from in the instances of the metamorphosis, and in that of the nymphs bathing, enough was preserved to render it a pleasing exhibition.

28. Mrs. TAYLOR, from one of the Provincial Theatres, appeared for the first time at Drury Lane, in the characters of *Alice* in *The Castle Spectre*, and *Miss Harlow* in *The Old Maid*; and experienced a very favourable reception.

30. A new Opera, called "VIRGINIA," written and composed by Mrs. Plowden, was produced at the same Theatre, the principal characters as follow:

Lord Delaware	Mr. RAYMOND.
President	Mr. POWELL.
Alphonso	Mr. KELLY.
Beckley	Mr. PALMER.
Beauclerc	Mr. BANNISTER, jun.
Sea Officer	Mr. SEDGWICK.
Stranger	Mr. WEWITZER.
Bodkin	Mr. SUETT.
Manteo	Mr. BARRYMORE.
Lady Delaware	Mrs. SPARKS.
Matilda	Mrs. CROUCH.
Gertrude	Miss BIGGS.
Jennet	Mrs. MOUNTAIN.
Blanch	Miss STEPHENS.
Benowee	Miss B. MENAGE.
Mrs. Bodkin	Miss TIDSWELL.

As this Opera was wholly unsuccessful, we shall not attempt to trace the story, which, indeed, would not be an easy task. Murmurs of disapprobation were heard very shortly after its commencement; and it became a question, whether the continuance of it would be suffered, even in the middle of the second act. Before the conclusion, however, the discontent became so loud and general, that the *éclaircissement* was interrupted,

errupted, all explanation was cut short, the dialogue was necessarily omitted, and when the *finale* was attempted to be given, not a single word or note could be heard. Mr. Bannister attempted to announce the piece for a second representation; but his appeals to the indulgence of the house proved ineffectual, and he was forced to retire unheard. Mr. Kemble, the Manager, then came forward, and addressed the audience as follows :

“ The respect, Ladies and Gentlemen, that I have always shown to your opinion, whenever I have had the honour of conducting the public amusements of this Theatre, leads me to regret that it should be adverse to this piece. I must naturally feel interested in the success of every Dramatic Work that is presented at this Theatre—but at the same time I most sensibly feel the deference which is due to your decision. In this sentiment the Author of the piece presented to-night joins with me, and authorizes me to say that it is *withdrawn*. Therefore, Ladies and Gentlemen, we shall have the honour of acting here to-morrow night, *The Bold Stroke for a Wife*.”

The Citizen was the afterpiece of the evening, and introduced Mr. PURSER, from Margate, in the character of *Old Philpot*. He was well received, and we think will be a useful Performer.

31. Mr. COOKE, from the Dublin Theatre, made his *début* on the boards of Covent Garden in the character of *Richard the Third*, which he sustained in a very able manner, so far as conception, discrimination, and the truth of the stage were concerned; there were, indeed, two drawbacks on his general excellence, viz. a rather too coarse demeanor, and an occasional harshness and dissonance in his voice; but notwithstanding these defects, which may be corrected, we must pronounce Mr. Cooke, a master in his art. We have since seen him in *Shylock* and *Sir Archy Macfarquism* with still better effect than in *Richard*.

Nov. 1. A new Comedy, called “*LIFE*,” written by Mr. Reynolds, was performed for the first time, at Covent Garden; the principal characters as follow :

Sir Harry Torpid	Mr. LEWIS.
Primitive	Mr. MUNDEN.
Gabriel Lackbrain	Mr. FAWCET.
Crafty	Mr. EMERY.
Jack Clifford	Mr. FARLEY.
Marchmont	Mr. MURRAY.
Mrs. Belford	Miss CHAPMAN.
Mrs. Decoy	Mrs. ST. LEDGER.
Rosa Marchmont	Miss MURRAY

The scene is laid at a watering place. The story, on which the piece is founded, is nearly as follows :—Marchmont had married a young lady against her father's consent, who continues inexorable; Marchmont, inveigled by the art of Mrs. Decoy, a female gamester, had plunged into dissipation, and abandoned his wife, a most amiable and interesting woman, to misery and want. The wife disappears, and is supposed to be dead. Marchmont, recovered from his delusions, pursues the occupation of an author. By his marriage he had an only daughter, whom he tenderly loves, and to whose education he pays the utmost attention. He employs a governess to instruct her in music and other polite accomplishments. His wife under the assumed name of Mrs. Belford, becomes the governess of her own daughter. Clifford, a profligate man of fashion, endeavours to seduce her, and by representing her as a woman of bad character, contrives to get her from Marchmont's protection into his power. Old Primitive, the father of Mrs. Belford, who had changed his name for a fortune, rescues Mrs. Belford from the hands of Clifford, to whom he is a sort of guardian; still ignorant, however, that she is his own daughter. He promises her an asylum. Primitive had turned the channel of his favour to Gabriel and Mrs. Lackbrain; the former he conceives to be a plain uncorrupted son of nature, and his wife to be a domestic woman. He had placed them in a cottage of his, and was about to settle his fortune on them. He carries Mrs. Belford with him to their house, and finds them giving routs, Gabriel drunk, and the whole house in an uproar. He is at first deceived, however, and some laughter is excited by the *qui pro quo's* which take place. By the misrepresentations of Mrs. Lackbrain he is induced to change his sentiments of Mrs. Belford. The scene is so contrived that he dis-

covers

covers that Mrs. Lackbrain is carrying on an intrigue during the honeymoon; that Gabriel is making love to an apothecary's daughter, and that both are equally profligate, and unworthy of his protection. At length Mrs. Belford discovers herself by a congruance which has a very good effect on the stage. She submits to Marchmont's perusal the seeds of a novel that she intends to write. It is her own history; he reads it in her presence, and is racked with remorse and anguish; Mrs. Belford is discovered—they are reconciled—Primitive forgives his daughter. Rosa Marchmont is married to Sir Harry Torpid, who had contributed to the restoration of harmony; those whose conduct merited pity and esteem are dismissed to happiness, and the profligate to contempt.

The moral is just, and the sentiments well calculated to amuse the fancy and improve the heart. In the grave part of the piece, which is principally confined to the family of Marchmont it is refined, interesting, and in some scenes (particularly that of the reconciliation) deeply affecting and impressive. In that of a lighter cast, judiciously blended with the former, it flows on in neat point and delicate irony through all the prevailing foibles of modern life and manners.

The Piece was accompanied through its whole representation with bursts of applause; and has been since repeated several times with general approbation.

The following was the

PROLOGUE.

NATURE'S a worn-out coat—her comic
vein
Bards following Bards, have turn'd and
turn'd again.
Can you expect it as bran new as when
'Twas first cut out by Shakespear or old
Ben?
They had, in aid of their superior art,
The nap of novelty on every part.
Would we a Braggart paint, absurd and
vain,
We can but dress up Pistol o'er again,
And change, like variations to old tunes,
His old flash'd breeches into pantaloons;
Or would we reticels jealously attack,
Kitley's turn'd coat must fit a modern
back.

Will you not, therefore, spare us, who,
tho' loth,

Must cut our coat according to our cloth.
Full fifteen years has your responsive
smile,

And chearing roar, repaid our Author's
toil,

Think what laborious pangs, what loss
of rest,

To furnish out an annual crop of jest,
If jest it can be call'd, which jest is none
Till your kind hands its dubious merits
own:

But should, perchance, one year of dreary
dearth

To dullness turn our Author's wish'd-
for mirth,

Tho' now condemn'd by your impartial
laws,

His grateful homage owns your past ap-
plause.

15. A new Musical Afterpiece, from the pen of Mr. T. Dibdin, was presented at Covent Garden, under the title of "IL BONDUCANI." The story, from the new Arabian Tales, is as follows:

Caliph Haroun Alraschid, the Hero of so many stories, is the principal actor in this. The Piece commences by his declaring to his Courtiers his determination of examining the Police of his Capital, Bagdat, incog. and gives directions that all the Officers of Police, &c. may be informed, that with his disguise he assumes the name of Il Bondocani. In his perambulations he falls in love with Darina, the daughter of Cheleb, a Merchant, who had fallen from opulence into poverty. Il Bondocani makes his mistress magnificent presents, but her father entertains strong suspicions of the Lover; for from his dress he supposes him to be the Chief of a Band of Arabian Robbers. Hassan a rich young Lord, who, in the days of her father's prosperity, had offered marriage to Norina, now proposes to purchase her as a Concubine. Cheleb refuses him with indignation, and Hassan in revenge determines to arrest him for a debt of 500 sequins; for that purpose he applies to the Cadi, and by means of a bribe, prevails upon him to go with his Officers to arrest the unfortunate Cheleb; but upon the latter pronouncing the name of Il Bondocani, both the Cadi and Hassan are in the greatest consternation, and Cheleb is inclined to suspect that his Son, instead of a Robber,

ber, is a Conjuror, since the very mention of his name produces such extraordinary effects. A secondary kind of interest arises from the confinement of a virtuous female in the dungeons of the Haram for having allowed a man to enter the Royal Apartments. Her innocence is cleared up, and it appears that the person who visited her was her own father, who, disgraced by his Sovereign, found access to his child, and endeavoured to rescue her

from confinement. The Drama concludes with the union of the Caliph and Darina, and of Abdalla, Cheleb's son, with Camira, the persecuted Lady, who had been imprisoned in the dungeons of the Haram.

This Entertainment was received with great applause. The scenery, dresses, and other decorations, are very splendid; and "*Il Bondocani*" seems likely to continue a popular performance.

POETRY.

CHRISTMAS.

AN EXHORTATION TO THE RICH
AND THE HUMANE, IN FAVOUR OF
WATCHMEN, DURING THAT INCLE-
MENT SEASON.

O'er Albion's snow-clad, desolated
plains,
Lo! Winter now his empire rude main-
tains:

In adamant feters binds the soil,
And forcibly restricts the hands of toil.
Now, genial Christmas, in its festive
round,

Makes every heart with social mirth re-
bound;

Th'industrious labourer his care suspends,
And, at the close of day, collects his
friends:

Hails them all welcome to his homely fare,
And bids them with himself his comforts
share;

The blythesome groupe the blazing hearth
surround,

And, as the artless, oft-told tale goes
round,

Loud peals of laughter burst from ev'ry
breast,

And, in the present joy, past sorrows rest.
Thus harmless they the jocund hours
employ,

Banish dull spleen, and give the reins to joy;
All, in the innocence of virtuous mirth,
Concur to celebrate their Saviour's birth:

That to the world a great Redeemer gave,
Fraid man from everlasting woe to save!

Should not then man in gratitude rejoice?
With loud Hosannahs elevate his voice?

To praise that God, who, coming here
below,

Trampled on Death, and Sin, his dead-
liest foe:

Shew'd Virtue's paths, and, by persua-
sions kind,

Instill'd fair truth to fix the wav'ring
mind.

The poor were objects of his tender love:
On them he oft his miracles would prove;
In strains sublime he taught the generous
heart,

The sweets of life to penury impart;
And urg'd, that those a recompence
would earn,

Who nobly gave, expecting no return.—
Reliev'd from indigence, the grateful mind
Will bless the hand that checks the biting
wind:

That makes the flame of life again to
warm

With renovat'd strength and dearer
charm.—

Ye sons of affluence! o'er whose rich
board

Ceres profusely pours her choicest hoard:
Who, from the very moment ye were
born,

Have largely fed from Amalthea's horn;
Oh! never let your Watchmen be forgot:

Their wants so many, and so hard their lot;
Grant some slight pittance from your
ample store,

Nor, unreliev'd, dismiss them from your
door.

Remember, that each night, when, free
from care,

You, courting sleep, to downy beds re-
pair:

When mischief-brooding Night o'er all
mankind

Throws her dark mantle: when the sa-
vage mind

Of daring plunderers would rob your home,
When through the city prowling villains
roam:

Theirs is the task, though rain descend,
and snow,

Though piercing winds from Northern
regions blow,

Torn from the comforts balmy sleep be-
flows,

To guard your mansions from insidious
foes,

Think!

Think ; were they inattentive, in those hours,
 When Morpheus, with his wand, suspends your powers ;
 Oft would the thief, uncheck'd, wage desperate war,
 Invade your doors, your faithless bolts unbar ;
 Oft force your locks, though fram'd with nicest art,
 And, silent-entering, ransack ev'ry part ;
 Or, should his noise arouse you from your rest,
 Plunge the dire weapon in your fenceless breast :
 'Gainst scenes like these your constant Watchmen guard ;
 Then, let their midnight labours meet reward.
 'Tis from the bounty of each gentle friend
 They trust their Christmas cheerily to spend.
 Ye gay ! ye rich ! ye good ! propitious hear,
 And, with kind gifts, th'inclement season cheer.
 Then shall their prayers for you spontaneous flow,
 For you, who deign t' alleviate their woe :
 All, then, will wish, that ev'ry Christmas Day
 May still advance in Pleasure's bright array ;
 That tranquilly your barks may glide along
 Down life's smooth stream, and Fate that life prolong,
 'Till, full of honours, and mature in age,
 For endless bliss ye quit this mortal stage.

T. D.

SONNET,

ADDRESSED TO A MOST AMIABLE LADY
 BY AMBROSE PITMAN, ESQ.

De l'abondance du cœur, la bouche parle.

LERE Discord first her influenza spread,
 And flatter'd vot'ries to her altar fled ;
 Ere social life became corrupt and rude,
 Then rose the beauteous cherub—**GRATITUDE :**
 Blest infant merit with her soft'ring care,
 Rear'd the young plant, and made it flourish fair ;
 Taught kindred minds in sympathy to glow,
 And feel compassion for another's woe.
 Like you—O, **SAMPSON !**—whom your
 God inclines
 To deeds of kindness, and humane designs—
 You, who have always acted, from your birth,
 The Deity's vicegerent upon earth,—

Like you, the comforted Affliction's brow,
 And *was* to pale Distress what you are *not*.

SONNET TO SLEEP.

COME Sorrow's soother ! come, oh balmy Sleep !
 In gentle slumbers lull my woes to rest !
 Oh ! let thine opiate o'er mine eye-lids creep,
 And hush awhile the heavings of my breast !
 For long—too long, alas ! with grief oppress'd,
 The pang I've known of hopeless love severe,
 Oft has the salt'ring sigh escap'd my breast,
 And oft has anguish dropt the trickling tear !
 But ah ! one solace I may yet find here,
 Whose pow'r awhile may still this bosom's woes :
 Come, then, oh *Morpheus !* chase the starting tear,
 And in soft sleep these humid eye-lids close !
 And thou, oh Fancy ! shed thy darling gleams ;
 With *Mary's* presence charm my raptur'd dreams !

W. F.

TO THE PRIMROSE.

BY GEORGE MOORE.

SIMPLE flower of vale,
 Oft have I mark'd thy languid form,
 Trembling in a wintry gale,
 Wither'd by a passing storm.
 I watch thee on thy humble bed,
 And, wrapt in pensive thought, revere,
 The dew-drop from thy bosom shed,
 Pale, limpid, emblem of a tear.
 A tear which many ills impart,
 The glist'ning gem of wan ey'd Grief,
 A tell-tale to the wounded heart,
 The woe-press'd bosom's poor relief ;
 I trace thee on the upland lawn,
 View thy trim leaf, so neat, so gay,
 Expand with life at morning dawn,
 And droop in death at close of day.
 Alas ! poor Rose, thy orphan state,
 Expos'd to every passing ice,
 Shews various scenes of *human fate*,
 Tells many a tale of *human woe*.
 Oft have I mourn'd thy faded bloom,
 Which blossom'd in a sun-shine hour,
 While Fancy whisper'd o'er thy doom,
 The poor man's fate, the rich man's pow'r.
 Many, alas ! so blithe, so gay,
 Despise thy simple rustic tale,
 While I enjoy the plaintive lay,
 And nurse thee in thy native vale.

S T A T E

STATE PAPERS.

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE FRENCH
REPUBLIC AND THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

THE First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French People, and the President of the United States of America, being equally desirous of terminating the difficulties which have occurred between the two Nations, have respectively named their Plenipotentiaries, and have given them full powers to bring those differences to an end, viz. the First Consul, in the name of the French People, has appointed, as Plenipotentiaries on the part of the Republic, Joseph Bonaparte, Ambassador from France to Rome, and Counsellor of State; C. P. C. Fleurieu, Member of the National Institute, and of the Office of Longitude in France, and Counsellor of State; and P. L. Rœderer, Member of the Institute, Counsellor of State, and President of the Section of the Interior. The President of the United States of America, by and with the consent of the Senate, has named, as Plenipotentiaries, Oliver Ellsworth, Chief Justice of the United States; W. R. Davis, *ci-devant* Governor of Carolina; and W. V. Murray, Minister of the United States at the Hague.

These Ministers, after having exchanged their respective powers, and after a long and mature discussion, have agreed on the following articles, viz.

ART. I. There shall be a firm, inviolable, and general Peace, between all the subjects of the United States, and of the French Republic.

II. The Ministers of the two Contracting Powers not being able at present to agree with respect to the Treaty of Alliance of February 6, 1778, or to the Treaty of Amity and Commerce, and the Convention, dated November 14, 1788, or with regard to the indemnities due or claimed, these points are referred for further discussion, and these Treaties are to be considered for the present as of no effect. The relations between the two nations are, in the mean time, to be regulated in the manner following, viz.

III. The National vessels taken on

either side, or which shall be taken before the exchange of the ratifications, shall immediately be restored.

IV. The property captured, and not yet condemned, or which shall be taken before the exchange of the ratifications, excepting contraband merchandize destined for an enemy's port, shall be mutually restored, on the following proofs being made of the property, to wit:

On each part, the proof of the property relative to merchant vessels, armed or unarmed, shall be a passport, couched in the following manner:

“ To all whom it may concern, be it known, that faculty and permission has been granted to ———, Master or Commander of the ship called ———, of the town of ———, of the burthen of ———, at present in the harbour of ———, bound for ———, and laden with ———: That this vessel having been inspected by the proper Officers, previous to her sailing, the Master has made oath that the cargo is the property of one or more subjects of ———; that he shall observe all the maritime usage and regulations, and provide himself with an attested list of the crew (*Role d'Equipage*), with their names, surnames, places of birth, and also of the passengers, who are not to be admitted without licence from the Officers above-mentioned. That this passport shall be exhibited at every port where he may touch to the proper Officers, he, the Master, making to them a faithful report of all that has occurred during his voyage, he bearing also the arms and ensigns of the United States, or of the French Republic. In testimony of this, we have signed these presents, have caused them to be countersigned, and put thereto the seal of our arms. Given in the ——— year of Grace, the ——— day of ———.”

This passport shall of itself be sufficient, notwithstanding any previous regulation. It need not be recalled or renewed within the space of one year.

With respect to the cargo, the proofs shall be contained in the certificates signed by the Officers of the place from which the vessel takes her departure. If these certificates shall be destroyed by accident, or taken away by force, then the defect is to be supplied by the means

means resorted to by the general usage of nations.

From the National vessels, not merchantmen, no other proof shall be required than the shewing of their respective commissions.—This Article is to have effect from the date of the present Convention—If property shall be condemned contrary to the spirit of this Convention, on or before its stipulations are known, it shall be immediately restored.

V. Any debts contracted between the two Nations, or between individuals, shall be recoverable as if no misunderstanding had taken place. This article, however, does not extend to any indemnities claimed on either side.

VI. The Commerce between the two Nations shall be free. Their vessels and prizes shall be treated in their several ports with all the respect which is due to the most favoured Nation.

VII. The subjects of the United States in France shall have the power of disposing of their property by will, and the French subjects in America shall enjoy the same privilege. The heirs of persons intestate shall inherit without being under the necessity of taking out letters of naturalization, and without any tax or impost whatever.

VIII. It is agreed, that if War should break out between the two Nations, the Merchants and Citizens, on either side, shall be allowed six months to withdraw their persons and their property, without let or molestation. They shall also be furnished with the necessary passports to enable them to return in safety to their respective countries.

IX. The debts due from individuals to each other, shall not, in consequence of any national dispute, be liable to confiscation or sequestration. This article comprises equally their property in public or private funds.

X. The two Contracting Parties shall have the power of naming Commercial Agents to reside in America or in France for the protection of trade. These agents, when formally inducted into their functions, shall enjoy all rights and prerogatives equally with those of the most favoured nations.

XI. The Citizens of the French Republic shall not pay in the cities, harbours, &c. of America, any duties or imposts beyond the subjects of the most favoured nations. They shall also have the same privileges to trade and navi-

gate. The Citizens of the United States are to enjoy the same privileges in every part of the French territories in Europe.

XII. The Citizens of the two Republics shall be authorized to trade, and to convey their vessels and merchandize (contraband goods excepted), in the port of an enemy, and from one enemy's port to another, unless they should be in a state of blockade. In the latter case, every vessel shall be obliged to change her destination, but without being subject to any detention or confiscation of her cargo (contraband goods, as above, excepted). Vessels of either nation being in an hostile port before a blockade is declared, shall be allowed to depart at discretion.

XIII. Amongst goods to be reckoned contraband, are to be included gunpowder, salt petre, petards, matches, balls, bullets, bombs, grenades, carcasses, pikes, halberts, swords, scabbards, pistols, saddles for cavalry, harness, cannon, mortars, and, generally, all instruments of war. All these articles are liable to confiscation, but the vessel bearing them shall be discharged.

XIV. It is stipulated by the present Treaty, that all free ships shall have full liberty of trade. By free ships are to be understood those vessels which belong to either nation, even if the cargo should belong either wholly or in part to an hostile power. This freedom is to be extended to all passengers, excepting only military men, actually in the service of an enemy.

XV. It is agreed, on the contrary, that all property, belonging to the subjects of either country, found on board an hostile vessel, whether contraband, prohibited, or not, shall be confiscated, with the exception only of the goods put on board previous to a declaration of war, or the knowledge of such a declaration. Two months are to be allowed on each side; after which the ignorance of such a declaration is not to be pleaded or accepted.

XVI. The merchant ships belonging to either of the Contracting Powers, if passing to an enemy's port, and if their cargo is such as to furnish grounds of suspicion, shall be obliged, in full sea, to exhibit their passports and certificates.

XVII. In order to prevent captures on frivolous suspicions, and the damages which may result from thence, it is agreed, that when one of the parties

ties shall be at war, and the other neutral, the vessels belonging to the neutral party, provided with a passport as described in the fourth Article, shall be allowed to pass without molestation. The certificates shall, however, be so framed as to shew that they have no articles of a contraband nature on board. If these articles should form the smaller part of the cargo, then the vessel, on surrendering them, shall be allowed to proceed upon her voyage. If a vessel be found without a proper certificate or passport as above, then the circumstances are to be examined by the proper Tribunals. If the Captain should die on the voyage, his successor shall be entitled to the same immunities.

XVIII. If the vessels of either nation are met at sea by a ship of war or privateer, the latter are to keep out of gun-shot, and shall send their boat to the other with no more than two or three men. These shall demand to see the passport; but on no account shall the former be compelled to send on board the visiting vessel, or there to make any exhibition of its papers.

XIX. It is expressly stipulated, that these conditions, to be observed by vessels at sea, relate only to those navigating without convoy. If they navigate with convoy, the flag shall in every case be a sufficient protection, even from inspection. The verbal declaration of the Commandant, that those vessels belong to his nation, and that they have nothing contraband on board, shall in all cases be sufficient. The two parties reciprocally engage themselves not to take under their convoy goods either contraband or destined to an hostile port.

XX. If vessels should be taken or slayed under any pretext of conveying contraband goods, the captor shall give a receipt for the ship's papers, with an annexed list of the same. He is not allowed to break open any chests, trunks, or cases, or to remove any part of the cargo, unless in the presence of the competent Officers.

XXI. To prevent any damage to the ship or cargo, it is respectively agreed, that the Owner, Captain, or Supercargo, shall remain on board until the proceedings respecting the captured vessel be ultimately decided. The Officers, in the mean time, are not to be deprived of their property, nor the crews to be ill-treated. The property of the Captain, the Supercargo, and the

second in command, is allowed to extend to 500 dollars, and on the part of the sailors and passengers to 100 dollars each.

XXII. In every case of dispute, the matter is to be judged by the established tribunals of each country, the judgment of which is to be definitive. The copies of the arguments, and motives of such judgment, to be delivered to either party requiring them, on payment of the usual expences.

XXIII. For the further surety of the Citizens of the two Contracting Parties, the crews of vessels of war and privateers are bound to abstain from every injury whatever, and to inflict no insult or damage. If they act otherwise, they shall be responsible with interest. For the better security in this case, every Captain of a privateer, before receiving his commission, is to provide securities to the amount of 7000 dollars, or 36,820 livres; or if the vessel be manned with more than 150 sailors, to the amount of 14,000 dollars, or 73,640 livres, to repair any injuries inflicted during their cruize, and in violation of the terms of this Convention.

XXIV. If the vessels of war of either of the Contracting Parties, or private ships of war, should enter the ports of each other, they shall not be called upon for any particular taxes, nor shall the validity of the capture be called in question by the Judges of the place. The Officers and crews of such vessels, functioned by a proper commission, are on no account to be detained or molested.

XXV. No privateers bearing commissions from any State at war with either of the Contracting Powers, shall be allowed to arm or to provide themselves, or to dispose of their prizes, in any port respectively belonging to them.

XXVI. It is further agreed, that no pirate shall be received in their ports, roads, or harbours, and that no protection or assistance shall be given to them by the subjects of the respective Powers. All property piratically seized shall be immediately restored to the authorized agents of both countries.

XXVII. Neither of the two Nations shall infringe on the Fisheries belonging to the other, or which either may acquire on the Coast of Newfoundland, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, or elsewhere on the Coasts of America, to the North of the United States. The Whale

Fishery, and that of the Sea Calf, shall, however, be free to the two Nations in every part of the world.

This Convention shall be ratified in due form, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months, or sooner if possible. In faith of which the several Plenipotentiaries have signed their names to the Articles above cited in the French and English languages.

Done at Paris, September 30, 1800.

(Signed)

J. BONAPARTE. O. ELLSWORTH.
C. P. FLEURIEU. W. R. DAVIS.
P. L. ROEDERER. W. V. MURRAY.
(A true Copy.) C. M. TALLEYRAND.

SCARCITY OF CORN.

OFFICIAL LETTER FROM THE DUKE OF
PORTLAND TO THE LORD LIEUTE-
NANT OF THE COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Whitehall, Sept. 29, 1800.

MY LORD,

I have had the honour to receive your Grace's letter of the 25th inst. and am very glad to find that the disposition to riot at Witney has been suppressed, and that all is quiet there for the present. I cannot, however, advert to the cause to which your Grace is of opinion that this event may be ascribed, and to the consequence which you seem to think would follow the removal of the troops which have been sent into Oxfordshire, without participating in your apprehensions, so far as to assure your Grace, that none of them will be withdrawn, until you are entirely satisfied that no part either of the county or city of Oxford is any longer exposed to the risk of suffering from the effect of popular tumult. But notwithstanding these precautions, and all the extent of the military and civil power which is now placed at your Grace's disposal, considering the state of the county, your Grace will give me leave to represent to you the necessity, which I am persuaded there must be, for the exertion of all your great influence and authority to combat and counteract the prejudices which have operated no less powerfully than unfortunately, in disposing a very large part of the community to believe that the late scarcity was artificial, and has been owing to the views and speculations of certain interested and rapacious men, who take advantage of the difficulties and distresses of the times to enrich themselves

at the expence of the Public. Your Grace need not be reminded of the circumstances of the last year's harvest, and of the unfavourable state of the ground at the time of sowing wheat, to account for the dearth of that article, and indeed of every other sort of grain, and of all provisions in general; and although the quantity of corn which has been imported has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations, neither in that respect, nor in quality, does it, or can it ever compensate for the deficiency which was and will be occasioned by such a season as that of last year; nor would it have the effect which must be hoped to be derived from it, was it to be brought without reserve to market, in the same quantities in which it is landed; for, from the best information that can be obtained of the state of this year's crop throughout the kingdom, I am sorry to say, that, according to the most sanguine estimation, the produce of it is not likely to amount to more than three-fourths of an average crop; and it is thought by many that it will not exceed three-fifths. But be the amount what it may, it is, I fear, but too well ascertained, that the whole produce of the grain, in the best of years, is not equal to the annual consumption of the country. I need not ask your Grace what must be the consequence of suffering the doctrines which have of late been so unhappily received against the growers of corn, and dealers in that commodity, to prevail, or of their not being discountenanced by every possible means that can be employed for that purpose; and it must be too evident, that it is indispensably necessary, without loss of time, or being influenced by any other consideration, to counteract and expose the folly and injustice of this false policy, to which is to be attributed the assumption of a right to set prices on commodities brought to market, of fixing a maximum for the articles of daily consumption, of entering into associations (which is much the same thing) not to give more than a certain price for any of those articles, of obliging the growers of corn, or dealers in other articles of provision, to sell at a given price, and, what is worst of all, going in bands to the houses of farmers, and forcing them by threats, and various other modes of intimidation, to enter into engagements to bring and dispose of their commodities at a given price;

price; a proceeding which I cannot advert to without urging your Grace to prosecute, without distinction, all persons concerned in it, in the most vigorous, exemplary, and impressive manner, which the power, military as well as civil, under your command, will most speedily and effectually enable you to do. It would be an unreasonable abuse of your Grace's time to enumerate the evils which must unavoidably result from a continuance of the proceedings which I have taken the liberty of pointing out to you, as requiring to be immediately suppressed. But if any thing could contribute to realize the absurd notion of corn being destroyed for the purpose of keeping up the price of it, this would be more likely to effect it than any other mode that could be adopted, as the life of a person possessed of corn, or any other article of provision, is rendered no less insecure than his property, and it would consequently tend, as all other acts of violence do, to the concealment, much more than the production of the commodity; the consequence of which must be obvious in the injury resulting to landed property, by discouraging tillage and every sort of agriculture, and by locking up, or diverting into another channel, that capital which it perhaps more beneficially employed in the improvement of land than in any other mode—it would so impede and obstruct the great source and means of the daily supplies of the country, that famine would soon be substituted in the place of scarcity, and that distress and confusion would soon ensue, which would debilitate its inhabitants, and enervate all its powers more fatally than any calamity with which it has been visited for centuries, or than is to be met with in the annals of its history. If the employment of property is not secure; if every man does not feel that he has power to retain what he possesses as long as he pleases, and dispose of it at the time, in the manner, and for the price he chooses to fix upon it, there must be an end of confidence, of industry, and of all valuable and virtuous exertions of every description; for there is no reason why a price may not be paid on the works of the handicraftsman, mechanic, or artist, as well as upon those of the farmer, grazier, gardener, &c.—and thus the whole order of things would be overturned and destroyed. Your

Grace, therefore, will, I hope, excuse the earnestness with which I address myself to you to resist those attempts in their outset, and to maintain the principle of perfect freedom of property, upon which the prosperity of this country rests, and by which it has risen, under Providence, to the extraordinary state of wealth and power which it now enjoys. If this conclusion is as well founded as I believe it to be, the necessity of the protection I recommend cannot be disputed: and I am persuaded your Grace will admit and feel the occasion to be worthy the exertion of the influence I solicit. The people will be made sensible that their own interest, as well as the law, requires that the markets should be free and open, and that every man should dispose of what he brings there at his own price, or be at liberty to withhold it, unless he is satisfied with what is offered him for it; and the person who brings his commodities to market, will go there with that confidence which can alone secure his attendance at it. I cannot but be fearful that I have trespassed very unreasonably upon your Grace's time; but the situation in which I have the honour of standing, having brought before me the details of all the disturbances and outrages occasioned by the pressure of the times, and the opinions against which I have remonstrated, it may be possible that I may be more alive to the tendency of their effects than those who contemplate them at a greater distance, and more at their ease; but when I find reasons to infer that your Grace entertained apprehensions not much inferior to those which I have described, I may, I think, refer myself to your candour, to excuse the liberty I have taken in opening my mind so fully upon a subject, in my conclusions on which I shall feel myself as fully justified by your concurrence, as by the use you will make of your influence and power in restoring and securing the tranquillity and good order of the country, and that confidence which is as essential to the transactions of individuals, as to those of a public nature.

I have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Grace's most obedient humble servant,

PORTLAND.

POPULATION, &c. OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The following table is in some instances formed from actual enumeration, and in others from estimates of births, of houses, &c. and includes cities, towns, &c.

Countries.	Inhabitants.	Acres cultivated.	Proportion to one Inhabitant.
Berks	115,000	436,430	3 3/4th Acres.
Derby	185,000	729,640	5 2/10th do.
Durham	80,000	610,000	8th do.
Stafford	250,000	780,800	3 1/10th do.
Hereford	90,000	781,440	8 7/10th do.
Lancashire	425,000	1,120,600	2 6/10th do.
Kent	200,000	893,600	4 1/2 do.
Norfolk	220,000	1,094,400	5 do.
Essex	320,000	1,240,000	4 do.
Cambridge	83,000	443,300	5 3/10th do.
Rutland	20,000	105,000	5 2/10th do.
Huntingdon	50,000	240,000	5 do.
Northampt.	167,000	582,400	3 1/2 do.
Hants	200,000	1,212,000	6 do.
West York	400,000	1,568,000	4 do.
Devon	400,000	1,600,000	4 do.
Somerfet	350,000	1,000,000	3 do.
Dorset	89,000	775,000	8 7/10th do.
Middlesex	3,674,600	15,994,100	4 3/10th Acr.
	618,000	179,200	one Acre to 7 6/10th Inhabitants.

The cultivated land in England exceeds thirty-nine millions of acres, which, at the foregoing rate of 4 3/10th acres to each person, makes the total number of inhabitants 8,960,141, to which adding 643,833, the excess of Middlesex beyond the above proportion, gives a population of 9,603,974, exclusive of sailors, soldiers, and the inhabitants of the British Islands.

On an average of twenty-nine years, there is within the Bills of Mortality, an annual decrease of interments to the number of 3130; the average number of baptisms is 18,704; of burials, 19,826; but it is computed that there are more than a thousand births a year, where the children are either not christened, or not registered.

There are in Middlesex, within ten miles of the metropolis, not less than 17,000 acres of waste ground, capable of cultivation, but which, in their present state, do not produce to the community, including every advantage that can be derived from them in pasturage, locality of situation, and the barbarous custom of turbary, more than 4l. per acre at the highest valuation; yet some parts of those commons which have been enclosed about Twickenham, Teddington, Hanworth, Finchley, &c. now produce upwards of 10l. per acre.

The public revenue, including the income tax, and the taxes voted annually in lieu of the land tax, amounts to 37,000,000l.

AMERICA.

The United States are 1250 miles in length by 1040 in breadth. It contains one million of square miles, or 640 millions of acres.

Year.	Population.	Militia.	Tonnage.	Seamen.
1774	2,486,000	421,300	198,000	15,000
1784	3,250,000	541,666	250,000	18,000
1790	3,930,000	634,000	486,840	25,000
1791	4,047,900	677,650	502,698	28,000
179	4,169,317	694,889	567,698	30,000
1793	4,294,417	715,736	627,570	33,000
17 4	4,423,249	737,208	628,617	39,900
1795	4,555,946	759,324	747,964	45,000
1796	4,692,624	782,104	831,900	51,500
1797	4,833,402	805,567	876,912	60,300
1798	4,978,404	829,734	898,329	62,200
1799	5,127,756	854,626	920,000	63,500

In 1797, the United States had three ships of war, carrying 124 guns; in 1798, thirteen, carrying 360 guns; and in 1799, forty-two, carrying 940 guns.

To these details are subjoined the value in dollars of the produce of the Country, its Exports, the Public Receipts, and Expenditure, in each year.

Year.	Produce.	Exports.
1774	6,100,000	6,100,000
1784	9,000,000	10,150,000
1790	14,200,900	16,000,000
1791	14,600,000	18,399,202
1792	15,060,500	21,005,568
1793	15,420,000	26,011,788
1794	16,200,100	33,043,725
1795	18,004,050	47,855,556
1796	20,024,021	67,004,097
1797	24,052,671	51,294,710
1798	27,991,413	61,327,411
1799	33,142,187	78,665,522

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Dollars.	Dollars.
1791	4,771,342	3,797,436
1793	8,172,438	8,962,920
1793	6,450,195	6,479,977
1794	9,439,855	9,041,593
1795	9,515,758	10,151,240
1796	8,740,329	8,367,776
1797	8,788,730	8,625,877
1798	10,161,097	9,021,313
1799	12,777,487	10,354,703

The following is a Statement of the Public Debt of the United States, with the means of its reduction:

Year.	Debt.	Fund of Liquidation.
1795	84,989,438	3,258,669
1796	83,404,139	3,901,403
1797	81,324,139	4,549,592
1798	79,105,100	6,690,000
1799	84,185,400	8,002,104

The circulating cash of America is stated to have arisen, in the course of these twenty-five years, from four millions to sixteen millions of dollars.

FURTHER

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE
BETWEEN
GREAT BRITAIN AND DENMARK.

[See Page 294.]

EXTRACT FROM THE OFFICIAL NOTE
TRANSMITTED BY LORD WHITWORTH
TO THE COUNT DE BERNSTORFF.

August 21, 1800.

The English Minister supports the principles which he had established in his first Note, and says, "that if the principle be once admitted, that a Danish frigate may legally guarantee from all search six merchant ships, it follows naturally, that the same Power, or any other Power whatever, may, by means of the smallest ship of war, extend the same protection to all the commerce of the enemy in all parts of the world; it will only be necessary to find in the whole circle of the universe a single Neutral State, however inconsiderable it may be, well disposed enough towards our enemies to lend them its flag, and to cover all their commerce, without running the least risk; for when examination can no longer take place, fraud fears no discovery. In the Note which the Count de Bernstorff has just transmitted, the Underigned perceives with pain, that far from wishing to satisfy the just demand of the King, his Master, the Danish Government still persists in supporting, not only the principle upon which it founds its aggression, but also the right of defending it by means of arms.

"In this state of things, the Underigned has no other alternative than to perform strictly his duty, by insisting anew on the satisfaction which the King his Master requires, and by declaring to M. de Bernstorff, that in spite of his sincere desire to be the instrument of the reconciliation of the two Courts, he shall be obliged to leave Copenhagen with all the English mission in the space of a week, reckoning from the day of the signing of this Note, unless, in the interval, the Danish Government shall adopt counsels more conformable to the interests of the two Countries, and, above all, to those of Denmark, with whom his Majesty has constantly desired, and still desires, to live in terms of friendship and alliance."

EXTRACT FROM THE REPLY OF M. DE
BERNSTORFF.

August 26.

"If Lord Whitworth thinks to destroy the force of the arguments developed in that Note (Note to Mr. Merry of the 19th of April), by the reflection, that by the right of guaranteeing from search merchantmen under the convoy of a ship of war, the least powerful Neutral State would acquire the faculty of covering with impunity, with its flag, an illicit commerce; the Underigned intreats him to observe, that the Government which should degrade itself to the point of lending its flag to such a fraud, would by that conduct pass the bounds of neutrality, and would, in consequence, authorise the Belligerent Power, to the prejudice of which the fraud had been committed, to adopt measures which ordinary circumstances would not admit.

"As there is an essential difference between the principles of the two Courts, there does not appear to be a more proper means of removing them than by having recourse to the mediation of a third Power; and the King hesitates the less in proposing to his Britannic Majesty the mediation of the Emperor of Russia, as that Monarch, the friend and ally of both Sovereigns, will certainly have nothing more at heart than to conciliate them, and to prevent a fatal misunderstanding.

"The Underigned does not doubt that Lord Whitworth will see in the proposition a new proof of the moderation of the King, and of his desire to preserve the friendship of his Britannic Majesty. The King would the more regret seeing him quit Copenhagen, because his Majesty had considered his mission as a pledge of the conciliatory intentions of the Court of London, and because he had flattered himself that his personal dispositions would contribute to the accelerating an accommodation for which he has offered him, and still offers him, the greatest facility.

"BERNSTORFF."

REPLY OF LORD WHITWORTH.

August 27.

"Lord Whitworth requests the Count de Bernstorff to observe, that if he does not animadvert upon the arguments he has made use of upon this occasion, it is because he thinks he shall render a much

much more essential service to his Court, as well as to that of Copenhagen, by abstaining from all that might remove them from the object which both ought to have equally at heart.

“With respect to the mediation which the Count de Bernstorff proposes as the most proper means of doing away the difficulties of this discussion, the Undersigned thinks he can reply with certainty, that in spite of the apparent misunderstanding which may have existed between the two Courts, there is no Sovereign in Europe to whom the King would refer himself with respect to his dearest interests, with more confidence, than the Emperor of Russia; no one is more ready than the Undersigned to do justice to the loyalty and zeal of that Sovereign for the good cause. But he believes that, in a similar case, it would be useless to recur even to that intervention, however respectable it may be, and that the Court of Denmark, introducing into the discussion the same frankness as the Court of London, and the same desire of preventing speedily all objects of fatal misunderstanding, will find out the means of effecting this object without difficulty.

“WHITWORTH.”

The next day the Convention was signed.

PAPERS

RELATIVE TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE WITH FRANCE, LAID BEFORE BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, NOV. 13, 1800.

These Communications are given under forty-seven Numbers; many of which relate to matters of ceremony, not materially connected with the main object. We therefore commence our *Selection* with

(No. XV.)

TRANSLATION—NOTE.

The undersigned having communicated to his Government the Note dated the 29th of August, forwarded to him by his Excellency Lord Grenville, is directed to submit to him the following observations:

Preliminaries of Peace had been concluded and signed between his Imperial Majesty and the French Republic. The intervention of Lord Minto, who demanded that England should be admitted to take part in the negotiations, pre-

vented their ratification by his Imperial Majesty.

The suspension of arms, which had taken place solely in the hope of a speedy Peace between the Emperor and the Republic, ought then to cease, and will in fact cease on the 24th Fructidor (11th September), since France had sacrificed to that hope alone the immense advantages which victory had secured to her.

The intervention of England renders the question of Peace so complicated, that it is impossible for the French Government to prolong farther the Armistice on the Continent, unless his Britannic Majesty will consent to render it common to the three powers.

If then the Cabinet of St. James's desires to continue to make a common cause with Austria, and if its desire to take part in the Negotiations be sincere, his Britannic Majesty will not hesitate to adopt the proposed Armistice.

But if this Armistice be not concluded before the 24th Fructidor (11th Sept.), hostilities will be renewed with Austria, and the First Consul will no longer be able to consent, with regard to that power, to any but a separate and complete Peace.

In order to ascertain the explanations demanded relative to the Armistice, the undersigned is directed to acquaint Lord Grenville, that the places which it is proposed to assimilate to those of Germany, are Malta, and the maritime towns of Egypt.

If it be true that a long suspension of arms between France and England would appear unfavourable to his Britannic Majesty, it is not less so, that an Armistice prolonged upon the Continent would be essentially disadvantageous to the French Republic; so that at the same time that the Naval Armistice would be to the French Government a pledge of the zeal which would be employed by England in promoting the re-establishment of Peace, the continental Armistice would be one also to the British Government of the sincerity of the efforts of France; and as the position of Austria would no longer admit of her not diligently seeking for a conclusion, the three powers would have, in their own private interests, decisive reasons for consenting without delay to the sacrifices which may be reciprocally necessary in order to bring about an early conclusion of a general and solid Peace

Peace, such as may answer the wish and the hope of the whole world.

(Signed) OTTO.

Hereford street, 4th Sept. 1800.

(No. XVI.)

Downing-street, Sept. 4, 1800.

SIR,

It appearing by a Note received this day from M. Otto, that the French Government has determined to make the continuance of the Armistice between Austria and France, and the commencement of the Negotiations for Peace, dependent on the conclusion of an Armistice with this country; it is judged proper, in order that the ultimate decision of so important and extensive a question may be taken with the fullest knowledge of all the considerations by which it ought to be governed, that you will see M. Otto and enquire of him, Whether (as his Note of the 30 ultimo appears to intimate) he is furnished with a Project of a Treaty of Naval Truce? and, in that case, Whether he is willing to communicate it to you for the information of his Majesty's Government?

You will further enquire, Whether he is empowered and instructed to include in such Treaties his Majesty's Allies?

And, lastly, if his Project should contain no article applicable to the question of moving the French and Spanish ships now in Brest to any other station in or out of Europe, you will enquire, Whether M. Otto is authorized to enter into negotiation for the purpose of including proper stipulations on that subject in any Treaty of the nature which his Government has proposed.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

(No. XVII.)

London, Sept. 4, 1800.

MY LORD,

Since I had the honour of communicating to your Lordship the conversation that had passed between me and M. Otto, on the subject of the proposal for a Naval Armistice, and the reasons he had expressed of furnishing me with a copy of the Project, I have received

from him the enclosed Note, and the Project therein referred to.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EVAN NEPEAN.

Lord Grenville.

(No. XVIII.)

TRANSLATION.- -PROJET.

1. There shall be a Suspension of Hostilities between the fleets and armies of the French Republic and those of Great Britain.

2. The ships of war and merchant vessels of each nation shall enjoy a free navigation without being subject to any search, and shall observe usage established previous to the war.

3. All vessels, of either nation, captured after the 1st of Fructidor, shall be restored.

4. The places of Malta, Alexandria, Belleisle, shall be assimilated to the places of Ulm, Philipsburg, and of Ingoldstadt; that is to say, all neutral or French vessels shall have permission freely to enter them, in order to furnish them with provisions.

5. The squadrons which blockade Brest, Cadiz, Toulon, Flushing, shall return into their own harbours, or at least keep out of sight of the coast.

6. Three English officers shall be dispatched, one directly to the Admiral commanding in the Mediterranean, another to the commander of the Squadron before Malta, the third to the commander of the blockade of Alexandria, to notify to them the present Armistice, and to convey to them orders to conform themselves thereto. The said officers shall pass through France, in order the more expeditiously to arrive at their destination.

7. His Catholic Majesty and the Batavian Republic are included in the present Armistice.

No. XIX. is a Note, Sept. 5, from Lord Grenville to Citizen Otto, observing, that the desire to facilitate the conclusion of a general Peace could alone lead this Court to the discussion of a proposal so disadvantageous to the interests of Great Britain; and as the termination of the Continental Armistice would put an end to all inducements of such a measure on the part of this country, suggesting the expediency of France prolonging the Armistice with Austria, to allow time for receiving the King's commands to the proposal made here.

No.

No. XX. Note from M. Otto to Mr. Nepean, Sept. 4, enclosing a sketch of the Treaty proposed by France.

No. XXI. Sept. 5. A letter from M. Otto to Captain George, observes, that his Majesty's choice in the provisional appointment of Mr. Grenville to take part in the eventual negotiations at Luneville, cannot fail to be very agreeable to the French Government, and that he should deliver the necessary passport, which he had previously obtained, as soon as the result of the present communications shall have rendered such journey necessary.

No. XXII. Sept. 6, A Note from M. Otto to Lord Grenville, stating, that he had forwarded his Lordship's Note of the 5th, by an extraordinary Messenger, to Paris.

No. XXIII. Sept. 7, A Note from Lord Grenville to M. Otto, enclosing

No. XXIV. of same date, A reply to the French official answer of the 4th, stating, the spirit of that answer was not consonant with the conciliatory disposition which it professed; that the unauthorized act of an Austrian Officer, who had been persuaded to sign Articles, was not calculated to terminate the war; yet that his Majesty had not interfered to have such Preliminaries annulled, because there existed previous engagements between the Courts of London and Vienna, not to treat for peace except in concert with each other, and because the first intimation which his Majesty received of the signature of these pretended Preliminaries, was accompanied by the express declaration of his Ally, that they were wholly unauthorized, and must be considered as absolutely null. The French Government, at the time they treated with the Austrian Officer, knew he had no powers or instructions for such Treaty: he avowed such to be the act at the time, and declared it even in the paper which he signed. That although his Majesty views the proposal of a Naval Armistice in no other light than as a temporary advantage, which it is proposed to him to yield to the enemy, in order to prevent the renewal of Continental hostilities—yet as it may contribute to the conclusion of a general peace, if France will consent that the respective position of the two parties should remain during the Armistice, such as it was at its commencement, and that neither of them should, by its operation, acquire fresh advantages, or

new means of annoying his enemy, such as he could not otherwise obtain, his Majesty would consent to the Armistice, notwithstanding the many disadvantages which would result to this country from such a measure; that the French Project professes to assimilate Malta and Egypt, &c. to Ulm and Ingolstadt, although the terms it requires of victualling them, &c. for an unlimited period, is in direct contradiction to the stipulations of the German Armistice, and his Majesty is expected to bind himself towards the Allies of France, even before any reciprocal engagement can be received from them, in which all mention of the King's Allies is totally omitted; that the principle contained in the following Project is that alone in which his Majesty can consent to treat; and although the conditions are far short of what his Majesty might justly demand from analogy to the terms of the Continental Armistice, or from the relative situation of naval force, he proposed in the good faith of his enemies; and if M. Otto was authorised to accede to these stipulations, his Majesty would authorize a person to sign them; if not, he is requested to forward them without delay to his Government.

COUNTER PROJECT.

Art. I. Stipulates that all hostilities, both by sea and land, between the forces of the two Contracting Parties, shall be suspended, and shall not be renewed until after fourteen days notice given of the termination of the Armistice; but in case of the renewal of hostilities between Austria and France, the Armistice between Great Britain is likewise to be considered as terminated.

Art. II. relates to the sending orders from the two Governments to their Officers abroad to conform to this agreement.

Art. III. All prizes made during the continuance of the Armistice, by any Officer apprized of this measure, to be restored, if made in the Channel or North Sea, within twelve days after the ratification of this Convention, to be given up, although the captors should be ignorant of the truce.

Art. IV. Malta, and the maritime towns and ports of Egypt, shall be placed on the same footing as those places which, though comprised within the demarcation of the French army in Germany, are occupied by the Austrian troops; consequently nothing shall be admitted

admitted by sea which can give additional means of defence; and provisions only for fourteen days at a time, in proportion to the consumption, as it shall be ascertained by Commissaries to be named for the purpose, who shall have power to establish the necessary regulations for giving effect to this stipulation, conformably to the principles of the fourth Article of the Convention concluded between the Austrian and French Generals in Germany.

Art. V. The blockade of Brest, Toulon, and any other of the ports of France by his Majesty's fleets, shall be discontinued; and all British ships shall be instructed not to interrupt or obstruct the trade or navigation of any ships sailing to or from the coasts of France, except in the articles of naval and military stores, which are not to be brought thither by sea during the present Armistice. None of the ships of war now stationed in the

said ports respectively shall, before the renewal of hostilities, be removed to any other station.

Art. VI. The Allies of the two Parties shall severally be at liberty to accede to this Armistice, if they so think fit; provided that they also engage to observe a like Armistice, on conditions similar to those here specified, towards such of the Allies on the other side as shall also accede to it. The naval ports and arsenals of the Allies of France are, during such Armistice, to be placed on the same footing with those of France; and the notices which are to precede the renewal of hostilities, as well as all other matters relating to such Armistice, are to be regulated according to the terms of this Convention.

Art. VII. This Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within the term of ten days; or sooner, if the same be practicable.

(To be concluded in our next.)

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FIFTH SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, NOV. 11.

THIS day his Majesty came to the House of Peers; and being, in his Royal Robes, seated on the Throne with the usual solemnity, Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Speech:

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ My tender concern for the welfare of my subjects, and a sense of the difficulties with which the poorer classes particularly have to struggle, from the present high price of provisions, have induced me to call you together at an earlier period than I had otherwise intended. No object can be nearer my heart than that, by your care and wisdom, all such measures may be adopted, as may, upon full consideration, appear best calculated to alleviate this severe pressure, and to prevent the danger of

its recurrence, by promoting, as far as possible, the permanent extension and improvement of our agriculture.

“ For the object of immediate relief, your attention will naturally be directed, in the first instance, to the best mode of affording the earliest and the most ample encouragement for the importation of all descriptions of grain from abroad.

“ Such a supply, aided by the examples which you have set on former occasions of attention to economy and frugality in the consumption of corn, is most likely to contribute to a reduction in the present high price, and to insure, at the same time, the means of meeting the demands for the necessary consumption of the year.

“ The present circumstances will also, I am persuaded, render the state of the laws respecting the commerce of the various articles of provision the object of your serious deliberation.

“ If, on the result of that deliberation, it shall appear to you that the evil necessarily arising from unfavourable seasons has been increased by any un-

due combinations, or fraudulent practices, for the sake of adding unfairly to the price, you will feel an earnest desire of effectually preventing such abuses; but you will, I am sure, be careful to distinguish any practices of this nature from that regular and long established course of trade which experience has shown to be indispensable, in the present state of Society, for the supply of the markets, and for the subsistence of my people.

“ You will have seen with concern the temporary disturbances which have taken place in some parts of the kingdom. Those malicious and disaffected persons, who cruelly take advantage of the present difficulties to excite any of my subjects to acts in violation of the laws and of the public peace, are in the present circumstances doubly criminal, as such proceedings must necessarily and immediately tend to increase, in the highest degree, the evil complained of; while they, at the same time, endanger the permanent tranquillity of the country, on which the well-being of the industrious classes of the community must always principally depend.

“ The voluntary exertions which have, on this occasion, been made for the immediate repression of these outrages, and in support of the laws and public peace, are therefore entitled to my highest praise.

“ Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ Under the circumstances of the present meeting, I am desirous of asking of you such supplies only as may be necessary for carrying on the public service, till the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland may conveniently be assembled. The estimates for that purpose will be laid before you; and I have no doubt of your readiness to make such provision as the public interests may appear to require.

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ I have directed copies to be laid before you of those communications which have recently passed between me and the French Government, respecting the commencement of the negotiations for peace. You will see in them fresh and striking proofs of my earnest desire to contribute to the re-establishment of general tranquillity. That desire on my part has hitherto been unhappily frustrated, by the determination of the enemy to enter only on a

separate negotiation, in which it was impossible for me to engage, consistently either with public faith, or with a due regard to the permanent tranquillity of Europe.

“ My anxiety for the speedy restoration of peace remains unaltered; and there will be no obstacle or delay on my part to the adoption of such measures as may best tend to promote and accelerate that desirable end, consistently with the honour of this country, and the true interest of my people: But if the disposition of our enemies should continue to render this great object of all my wishes unattainable, without the sacrifice of these essential considerations, on the maintenance of which all its advantages must depend, you will, I am confident, persevere in affording me the same loyal and steady support, which I have experienced through the whole of this important contest, and which has, under the blessing of Providence, enabled Me, during a period of such unexampled difficulty and calamity to all the surrounding nations, to maintain unimpaired the security and honour of these kingdoms.”

His Majesty then retired in the usual state.

The Duke of Somerset, in a speech which, in a great measure, recapitulated the topics expressed in the Speech from the Throne, moved the Address to his Majesty.

Lord Hobart seconded the motion in a very warm and able manner.

Lord Holland lamented much the existing scarcity. His Lordship was of opinion, that the war was the real cause of the scarcity, and all its concomitant afflictions, which he attributed to Ministers, and concluded an animated speech with moving an amendment to the Address, which was, “ To return our most humble thanks to his Majesty for having been graciously pleased to direct that copies of the recent communications between his Majesty and the French Government, should be laid before this House, and to assure his Majesty of the satisfaction with which we shall receive any proofs of his anxiety to restore the blessings of Peace to these kingdoms; but to represent to his Majesty, that we cannot conceal from ourselves, nor will we, by any ill-timed flattery, dissemble from his Majesty, that a total change of Counsels appears to us necessary to the accomplishment
of

of that desirable end, and to the re-establishment of tranquillity upon any sure or solid foundation."

Lord Grenville defended the conduct of the War, and that of his Majesty's Ministers. He noticed, in striking terms, the circumstances of the pending subject, the scarcity of bread-corn; but he hoped and trusted, that the united exertions of the Legislative and the Executive would accomplish the happiest effects, and remove those calamities which the events of unproductive harvests at home have created to a certain extent, and which unnecessary alarms have still more excited and fostered.

Lord Darnley said a few words, and Lord Holland spoke in explanation; when the House divided—For the amendment, 5—Against it, 50.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12.

Their Lordships, at two o'clock, proceeded to St. James's, to present the Address voted yesterday to the King.

THURSDAY, NOV. 13.

Earl Moira presented a Petition from the Debtors in the King's Bench Prison, which was laid on the table.

Lord Grenville presented the papers mentioned in his Majesty's Speech, containing the correspondence with the French Government. [See page 376.] They were ordered to be laid on the table.

His Lordship then gave notice, that he would bring down to-morrow, at three o'clock, several papers and accounts relative to the importation of grain; and that it was his intention to move, at the same time, for a Select Committee, to take into consideration that part of his Majesty's Speech which relates to the present dearth of provisions.

FRIDAY, NOV. 14.

Lord Grenville presented the papers last-mentioned above, and moved, "That a Committee should be appointed to take the same into consideration, and the Committee to consist of the Duke of Portland, Lords Liverpool, Winchelsea, Hardwicke, Auckland, Bolton, Grenville, and eight other noble Peers.

On the suggestion of the Duke of Norfolk, the names of Earl Fitzwilliam, and the Bishops of Durham and Chester, were added thereto.

Lord Darnley moved, that his Grace the Duke of Bedford be likewise of the Committee, which was ordered.

Lord Holland moved for papers relative to the Negotiation, not in the Correspondence laid before the House.—Negatived without a division.

The House then adjourned to Monday, on which day their Lordships were ordered to be summoned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, NOV. 11.

THE customary Bill, at the beginning of each Session of Parliament, for preventing clandestine Outlawries, was read a first time.

The Speaker having read his Majesty's Speech from the Chair,

Sir George Wrottesley said, he felt, with satisfaction, that the tendency of the Speech pointed out means for relieving the poor, and counteracting the present apparent scarcity; and he was sanguine in the expectation, that by the united co-operation of talent and wisdom, so manifest in that House, these means would eventually succeed. The House, he also trusted, felt with his Majesty upon the prudence of restoring the blessings of peace; but he had reason also to hope, that if France would not agree to terms equally just, fair, and honourable, the House would support his Majesty, and frustrate the

designs of an obstinate and insidious foe. He then read the Address, which, as usual, was the echo of the Speech, and moved it.

Mr. Dickinson seconded the motion. He said, his Majesty's Speech comprised two salutary objects for relieving the poor, viz. the importation of corn, and the regulation of the consumption, by economy and frugality at home. He noticed some of the measures intended to be submitted for consideration; for instance, General Inclosures and a Maximum, both of which he reprobated: and trusted, that caution would be observed in the adoption of laws made on this occasion, and that no temporary calamity would overturn the system of commerce we had adopted for ages.

Sir Francis Burdett opposed the motion. He heard much about the probable causes of the scarcity; but he could

could state the positive cause—the *war!* He therefore would not consent to the Address, unless it contained a clause to remove his Majesty's Ministers; for then the cause of the war would be removed; and with them, and it, the cause of scarcity.

Mr. Robson also spoke against the Address.

Mr. Pitt said, he congratulated himself not a little that he did not see a disposition manifest itself in the House, either of agreeing with the arguments laid down by the Hon. Baronet (Sir F. Burdett), or yet with those of another Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Robson), who spoke in the debate; neither did he see any connection between war and the scarcity, now the topic of discussion. If the unfortunate succession of unfavourable seasons had occurred, he could not possibly see any analogy or connection between them, in their result, and the war; but Gentlemen seemed to wander widely from the subject. The Address only replies to the suggestions of his Majesty on the suffering of the poor from the present scarcity, and promises a co-operation to relieve them by every possible means; it guarantees no more, and mercy resolves on that sympathetic zeal so natural to Englishmen, of alleviating the distresses of the afflicted. For this purpose two modes are proposed: one, the importation of foreign grain; the other, that of adopting economy and frugality at home in the consumption; and these were both within our reach, and he hoped would be effectual. In the first, he was happy to state, that it was likely to succeed beyond expectation, both from the bounties likely to be held out to the importer and foreign farmer; and in the other, from the improvements at home in agriculture; from improvements in housekeeping in all classes of the people, whereby, among other wise and prudent regulations in families, wholesome and nutritious substitutes for bread were happily adopted, and the consumption of that article decreased. He wished, however, to have it generally understood, that too much caution could not be applied in making laws for temporary contingencies, which might prove ruinous to the whole regulated system of our vast and extended commerce. The philosophy of the closet could not comprehend the occasions of life; more danger might be incurred by false theory, than by all the scarcity

which at this instant seemed to exist; and more real mischief might be done by unnecessary alarm, than ever might occur from an actual dearth. He hoped, that whenever the subject of Peace should be discussed, it would meet an unprejudiced and candid hearing, on which occasion he should be ready to answer every argument advanced by those whose habitual conduct was to be adverse to him. At present, he would content himself by saying, that the war was not the cause of the scarcity. The grain of last year had been nearly consumed when this year's harvest was got in: the seed intended for the approaching year pressed so close on the farmer, that it was impossible for him to provide seed for his fields, and corn for the market at the same time: this prevented the markets being supplied according to common expectation; but this was a circumstance which would now abate—the fields were sown, and the corn would find its way to market. He then entered into an ingenious and convincing strain of argument, to show that the War had nothing whatever to do with scarcity; and illustrated his observations with comments on the prices of grain during the seven years which this War had already continued, whereby it appeared that the seasons, and not the War, had contributed to raise or lower the price of grain, as circumstances happened.

Mr. Sheridan analysed the whole Address, and said, that he so far approved it, that he could conscientiously vote for it; but he begged to be understood, that he differed, at the same time, from Mr. Pitt materially. The Right Hon. Gentleman had said, "there was no connexion between war and scarcity;" he (Mr. S.) was fully persuaded there was: 3 or 400,000 labourers, &c. who were converted into sailors and soldiers, and who wasted much more in those capacities than they would have done in the former, must certainly contribute to increase the scarcity. Would not the garrisoning of Malta, from Leadenhall Market, likewise contribute to it? Mr. S. concluded by saying, God forbid that war should not partly be the cause of scarcity; our situation would then be truly deplorable; we should then have to look to increasing scarcity, which, in the end, must produce famine?

Mr. Grey was of opinion, there could be no unanimity, no vigour, no action,

action, while the present inadequate Administration ruled. The Hon. Member, after animadverting in strong terms on the failure of all our expeditions on the coasts of France and Spain, concluded by moving, by way of amendment, "that the last paragraph of the address be omitted."

Mr. Dundas said, that although Mr. Grey had seemingly taken very great pleasure in making his speech, he (Mr. D.) could not help being of opinion, that it was not at all applicable to the question. He then proceeded, in a very argumentative reply, to the various objections made against the Address, and concluded by giving it his assent.

A farther explanation then occurred between Mr. Grey, Mr. Dundas, and Mr. Sheridan, when Mr. Jones, in a very warm manner, opposed the Address, upon principles nearly similar to those advanced by the Gentlemen who spoke before him on the same side. He was replied to by Dr. Lawrence and Mr. Wilberforce.

At length the question was put on Mr. Grey's Amendment, when it was negatived without a division, and the original motion on the Address being put, it was also carried without a division.

On the motion of Mr. Pitt, a committee was appointed to consider the granting of bounties on the importation of corn and provisions.

He also moved for leave to bring in Bills, to prevent the exportation of provisions, to indemnify persons who stopped the exportation of rice, to prevent the distillation of spirits from grain, and to encourage the importation of foreign hops.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12.

Lord Sheffield moved for an account of the Corn imported from January 4 to October 4, 1800. Ordered.—Mr. Rose brought up a Bill to prohibit the distilling from Grain, for a time to be limited, and to prevent the making of Starch.—Also a Bill to prevent the exportation of Rice, and to indemnify the persons who had stopped its exportation during the recess of Parliament.—And a third Bill to prohibit the exportation of Provisions.—All these Bills were read a first, and ordered to be read a second time to morrow.

Mr. Ryder moved an instruction for ascertaining and publishing, in the London Gazette, the weekly average

of the price of corn; which was agreed to.

Mr. Ryder next moved, that the amount of the indemnification to be granted to the importers of foreign corn be regulated by the average price of the market, on the third week after importation.

Mr. Ryder then moved the following Resolutions, which were severally adopted, viz.

1. Resolved, That the average price at which Foreign Corn should be sold weekly in London should be ascertained, and published in the London Gazette.

2. Resolved, That there be given on every quarter of Wheat, weighing 124lb. which shall be imported into the port of London, or into any of the principal ports of each district of Great Britain, before the 1st day of October 1801, a bounty equal to the sum by which the said average price in London, published in the Gazette in the third week after the importation of such Wheat, shall be less than 100s. per quarter.

3. Resolved, That there be given on every quarter of Barley, weighing 352lbs. which shall be imported into the port of London, or into any of the principal ports of each district of Great Britain, before the 1st day of October 1801, a bounty equal to the sum by which the said average price in London, published in the Gazette in the third week after the importation of such Barley, shall be less than 45s. per quarter.

4. Resolved, That there be given on every quarter of Rye, weighing 408lb. which shall be imported into the port of London, or into any of the principal ports of each district of Great Britain, before the 1st day of October 1801, a bounty equal to the sum by which the said average price in London, published in the Gazette in the third week after the importation of such Rye, shall be less than 65s. per quarter.

5. Resolved, That there be given on every quarter of Oats, weighing 280lb. which shall be imported into the port of London, or into any of the principal ports of each district of Great Britain, before the 1st day of October 1801, a bounty equal to the sum by which the average price in London, published in the Gazette in the third week after the importation of such Oats, shall be less than 30s. per quarter.

6. Resolved, That there be given on every barrel of superfine Wheaten Flour, of 196lb. weight, which shall be imported

ported into such ports before the 1st day of October 1801, and sold by public sale by auction, within two months after importation, a bounty equal to the sum by which the actual price of each barrel of such Flour so sold, shall be less than 70s.

7. Resolved, That there be given on every barrel of fine Wheaten Flour, of 196lb. weight, which shall be imported into such ports before the first day of October 1801, and sold by public sale by auction, within two months after importation, a bounty equal to the sum by which the actual price of each barrel of such Flour so sold, shall be less than 68s.

8. Resolved, That there be given on every hundred weight of Rice, which shall be imported into such ports in any ship which shall have cleared out from any port in the East Indies, before the 1st day of September 1801, and which shall be sold by public sale, a bounty equal to the sum by which the actual price of each hundred weight of such Rice so sold, shall be less than 32s.

9. That there be given on every hundred weight of Rice, from America, which shall be imported into such ports, before the 1st day of October 1801, and sold by public sale by auction, within two months after importation, a bounty equal to the sum by which the actual price of each hundred weight of such Rice so sold, shall be less than 35s.

The Report was then brought up, and committed for Monday next.

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a Committee was appointed to enquire into the high price of provisions.

The House then went into a Committee on the expediency of granting a bounty on the importation of hops. Report ordered to be received to-morrow.

THURSDAY, NOV. 13.

The House having met at half past two o'clock, Mr. Dundas brought up the papers mentioned in his Majesty's Speech, containing the correspondence with the French Government. [See page 376.] They were laid on the table, and the House adjourned; after which the Members, preceded by the Speaker, went to St. James's to present the Address.

FRIDAY, NOV. 14.

Sir Richard Hill presented a Petition from the Prisoners confined for Debt

in the County Gaol of Salop.—Ordered to lie on the table.

The Speaker said, he thought it right to draw the attention of the House to those who might wish to bring in Bills during the present Session. The functions of the Parliament of Great Britain must necessarily terminate on the 30th of December, and the House might not, improbably, be prorogued before that period. Gentlemen should therefore be cautious not to introduce any Bill which would not probably, in the course of a very few weeks, get through both Houses of Parliament, and receive his Majesty's assent. He likewise thought it proper to advert to Acts, both public and private, which were about to expire, and which were necessary to be renewed. The best method to proceed, he thought, would be to bring in a general Bill, to extend, for a time to be limited, the period for which they were in force. He should desire, if these thoughts met with the approbation of the House, that the different Solicitors should be dissuaded from applying for new Acts, and that they should be assured there would be no occasion for any to continue those now existing.

Mr. D. Ryder brought in a Bill to encourage the Importation of Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Rye.—Read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

Mr. Jones moved, that there be laid before the House an account of the produce of the Income Tax for the year ending on the 4th of April 1801, as far as can be made up, distinguishing the sums assessed by the Commercial and common Commissioners.

Mr. Rose said, it was impossible for such an account to be presented, as the returns had not yet been made from the several districts; and,

After some conversation between Mr. Baker, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Rose, the Motion was withdrawn.

The Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the Expiring Laws was received, and ordered to lie on the table.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply, and came to a Resolution that a Supply should be granted to his Majesty.

The House being resumed, the report was ordered to be brought up to-morrow.

A Bill for suspending the duties payable on Foreign Hops imported, was read

read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. Jones gave notice, that on this day fortnight he would make a Motion with regard to the War.

The Bill to prohibit the exportation of Rice, and the Bill to authorize his Majesty to prohibit the exportation of all kinds of Provisions, respectively went through a Committee of the whole House, and were ordered to be reported to-morrow.

Mr. Abbott gave notice, that he intended to move for leave to bring in a Bill to ascertain the population of Great Britain.—In every point of view, he

said, this was of the utmost importance to be known, particularly at the present moment; and it were known, the existence of scarcity might be ascertained, and its recurrence prevented.

Mr. Sheridan said, he had read over, with the greatest attention, the Papers which were yesterday laid before the House.—He was not then going to give any opinion upon them, but merely to mention that they had not entirely satisfied his mind; and to give notice that he meant, the first time the Minister was present, to move for the production of some other documents.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCT. 14.

Copy of a Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Ville de Paris, Torbay, 10th Oct. 1800.

SIR,

I ENCLOSE, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, letters which I have this day received from Captain Keats, of his Majesty's ship *Boadicea*, giving an account of the capture of the Spanish brig sloop of war *El Vivo*, and Rancune French privateer, by his Majesty's ships under his orders.

I am, &c. &c.

ST. VINCENT.

Boadicea, at Sea, 4th Oct.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform you, that the *Fisgard* chased from the squadron, on the 30th ultimo, and on the day following brought in the Spanish brig (sloop of war) *El Vivo*, as reported in Captain Martin's accompanying letter, and also that Capt. Griffiths, of the *Diamond*, returned to the squadron on the 1st inst. with a French brig privateer, of 14 guns and 60 men, named *La Rancune*, taken by that ship on the 27th ultimo.

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

R. G. KEATS.

Right Hon. Admiral Earl St. Vincent, &c.

SIR, *Fisgard, at Sea, 30th Sept.*

I beg to inform you, that his Majesty's ship *Fisgard*, under my command, has captured the *Vivo*, Spanish brig of war, of 14 eighteen-pounder carronades, and 100 men; two days from Ferrol, bound to America, with sealed orders and dispatches, which they threw overboard in the chase.

I have the honour to be, &c.

T. B. MARTIN.

Capt. Keats, Boadicea.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCT. 12.

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 Port Mahon, 29th August, 1800.

SIR,

I enclose, for the information of their Lordships, a copy of a Letter received by me from Capt. Cockburne, of his Majesty's ship *La Minerve*, reporting sundry captures made by that ship, and enclosing one from Captain Middleton, of his Majesty's ship *Flora*, stating the capture of the *San Antonio y Animes* Spanish privateer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH.

La Minerve, off Vigo, April 16.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to enclose, for your Lordship's information, a letter I have received from Capt. Middleton, acquainting

ing me of the capture of the San Antonio y Animes Spanish privateer, by his Majesty's ship *Flora*, under his command.

As your Lordship may not have received my letters on the subject, I send, per margin *, a List of the Privateers taken by his Majesty's ship under my command, since cruising off this Coast.

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

G. COCKBURNE.

Lord Keith, K. B. &c. &c.

His Majesty's Ship Flora, at Sea,
SIR, April 9.

I have to acquaint you, that this day, at eleven A. M. *Vigo* bearing E. by S. distance 30 leagues, I discovered a schooner in the act of boarding two brigs; after a chase of five hours I had the satisfaction of capturing her. She proves to be the San Antonio y Animes, alias Aurora, belonging to *Vigo*, commanded by Don Francisco Fernandez Ferros, mounting ten guns, three of which she hove overboard during the chase, manned with 55 men; has been out three days from *Vigo*, without making any capture.

I am, &c.

ROBERT MIDDLETON.

George Cockburne, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's Ship La Minerve.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCT. 25.

Copy of a Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Ervan Nepean, Esq. dated the 17th inst.

SIR,

By the Lord Nelson cutter I have this day received the inclosed Letter from Captain Knight, of his Majesty's ship *Montague*, detailing a very meritorious piece of service performed by the boats of that ship and of the *Magnificent*; and Lient. Percy informs me that, on the 1st inst. in the Lord Nelson, he captured and burnt a sloop from Camaret, bound to Bourdeaux, laden with empty casks; and on Monday last drove on shore, under a battery, three brigs and three sloops, apparently empty, which had made their escape from within the Penmarks during the late gales of wind.

I am, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

* *La Mouche*, of Bourdeaux, of 20 guns, and 145 men.
Nostra Signora del Carmo, of Mores, of one gun and 34 men.

Montague, at Sea Oct. 13.

MY LORD,

On returning Westward yesterday before L'Orient, I saw at noon a small convoy of brigs, sloops, &c. taking refuge in Port Danenne, which I approached and prepared the armed boats of the two ships to attack, and while placing this ship to cover them, dispatched the *Montague's* boats under the direction of Lieutenants Byssett and Knight, who were followed and ably supported by those of the *Magnificent*, in which were Lieutenants Dunlop and Griffiths, who, notwithstanding the fire kept up from two of the vessels who were armed, and a battery firing round and grape, (under which the vessels lay touching the ground,) they boarded, took possession, and brought out eleven vessels, and burnt one; another had been sunk by the enemy's shot, leaving only one, whose situation in the Creek would not admit of getting her out.

This little piece of service, completely and expeditiously performed, with the loss only of one seaman killed and two wounded of the *Montague*, and one of the latter of the *Magnificent*, has won my approbation, and I trust will merit your Lordship's. On this duty, Lieutenants Alexander, Montgomerie, Mitchell, and Jordan, of the marines, were employed, as was Licut. Samarin, of the Russian navy, who volunteered his service, all entitled to applause, as were the seamen and marines, for their regular and spirited conduct.

I have the honour, &c.

JOHN KNIGHT.

Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent,

K. B. &c. &c.

List of Vessels.

Three sloops (one of them sunk), three brigs, and five luggers.

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 Ervan Nepean, Esq. dated Gibraltar, Sept. 30, 1800.

SIR,

I have the honour of inclosing a copy of a letter from Capt. Skiple, of his Majesty's sloop *Termagant*, reporting the interception of a French national vessel, destined with supplies for Egypt.

I am, &c. &c.

KEITH.

Termagant, Leghorn, Sept. 6.

MY LORD,

I have to acquaint your Lordship, that on the 1st inst. in his Majesty's sloop under my command, 30 leagues to the Westward of Corsica, after a chase of two hours, I captured a French National Polacre, called *La Capricieuse*, commanded by Citizen Ganderrand, Enseigne de Vaisseau, mounting six guns, manned with 68 men, was victualled for two months, had left Toulon three days, and was bound to Egypt.

She had on board 350 stand of arms, a quantity of shot, a French General, and a Chef de Bataillon; but the dispatches (except the two letters I have the honour to inclose), were destroyed before I boarded her.

I have also to add, that on the 4th inst. after a short chase, 10 leagues from this place, I took the Gen. *Holtz* French privateer, with two guns and 26 men, which I scuttled and sunk.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. SKIPSEY.

Right Hon. Lord Keib, K. B. &c.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Milbanke, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Portsmouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 21st inst.

SIR,

Inclosed I beg leave to transmit, for their Lordships' information, a letter which I have received from Capt. Durban, of the *Weazle* sloop, with an account of his having taken a small French privateer, and re-captured her prize.

I am, &c. &c.

M. MILBANKE.

His Majesty's Sloop Weazle, Spithead, Oct. 21.

SIR,

I beg to inform you of my arrival here, and that on the 19th inst. I captured off Portland, the small French cutter privateer, *Petit Chasseur*, of Granville, Pierre Antonare, Master, armed with one carriage gun, musquets, and fabres, &c: she had taken a brig belonging to Sunderland, which I re-captured: her name unknown, it being late when we boarded her.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. DURBAN.

Admiral Milbanke, &c.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Cunningham, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Clyde,

to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Plymouth Sound, Oct. 22.

SIR,

I beg you will be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of the arrival of his Majesty's ship *Clyde* under my command, having towed in the *Dick Guineaman*, which was made quite a wreck in a very gallant resistance against a French privateer before she was captured.

I inclose, for their Lordships' further information, a copy of the letter addressed to the Earl of St. Vincent, upon my arrival.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CUNNINGHAM.

Clyde, Plymouth Sound, Oct. 22.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, a List of Vessels destroyed, captured, and recaptured during the late cruize of his Majesty's ship under my command: *Deux Amis* Spanish Letter of Marque, 4 guns and 27 men, from Vera Cruz to St. Andero, burnt in the harbour of St. Vincent; captured *El Beloz*, Spanish packet, four guns and 30 men, from the Havannah to Corunna; *La Rose* French schooner, from Bourdeaux to Guadaloupe; and *La Magicienne* French schooner, from Senegal to Bourdeaux; re-captured the *Dick Guineaman*, of Liverpool, taken by the Grand *Decide* privateer; at this time the *Fisgard* was in sight, who, I apprehend, captured the latter about two hours after.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CUNNINGHAM.

Right Hon. Earl of St. Vincent,

K. B. &c.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Cockburne, of his Majesty's Ship La Minerve, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea, 29th Sept.

SIR,

I have the honour to inclose, for their Lordships' information, a copy of my letter to Captain Halstead, dated the 28th inst.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE COCKBURNE.

La Minerve, at Sea, Sept. 28.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that I this day captured off Cape Finisterre, L'Active French Letter of Marque, from Guadaloupe bound to Bourdeaux, loaded with sugar and coffee. I beg leave to add, that on the 26th I captured the *Vic-torieux*

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torieux French merchant brig, from Cayenne bound to Bourdeaux, laden with cotton, coffee, and sugar; and on the 16th I re-captured, in company with the Doris, El Rey Carlos Spanish packet, loaded with sugar, indigo, and cochineal.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEO. COCKBURN.

Capt. Halstead, of his Majesty's Ship Fœnix.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Fowke, of his Majesty's Ship Preselyte, to Ewan Nepean, Esq. dated off Havre, the 19th inst.

I beg also to inform their Lordships, that the Victor Natalie, a small French cutter, from Dieppe bound to Concalle, in ballast, was captured by his Majesty's ship under my command this morning.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCT. 31.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. to Ewan Nepean, Esq. dated Ville de Paris, in To-bay, Oct. 27.

SIR,

I inclose for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter I have received from Capt. Cunningham, of his Majesty's ship Clyde, giving an account of the vessels captured and recaptured by that ship during her last cruise.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

ST. VINCENT.

Clyde, Plymouth Sound, Oct. 22.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, a List of Vessels destroyed, captured, and re-captured during the late cruise of his Majesty's ship under my command:

Deux Amis Spanish Letter of Marque, four guns and 27 men, from Vera Cruz to St. Andero, burnt in the harbour of St. Vincent.

Captured El Beloz Spanish packet, from the Havannah, bound to Corunna, four guns and 20 men.

La Rose French schooner, from Bourdeaux to Guadaloupe, and La Magicienne French schooner, from Senegal to Bourdeaux.

Re-captured the Dick Guineaman, of Liverpool, taken by the Grand Decidé French privateer; at this time the Filgard was in sight, who, I apprehend, captured the latter about two hours after.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES CUNNINGHAM,

Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 1.

Copy of a Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Ewan Nepean, Esq. dated in Torbay, the 30th October.

SIR,

I enclose for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter which I have received from the Hon. Captain Stopford, of his Majesty's ship Excellent, giving an account of the boats of that ship having cut out three brigs from a creek to the Eastward of Abreverak.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

Excellent, off Abreverak, Oct. 21.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that I sent the boats of his Majesty's ship under my command, last night, under the direction of Lieut. Bain, to cut out three large brigs, which I had observed in a creek to the Eastward of Abreverak.

The service was very dexterously and completely executed, and they were all brought out through a very intricate navigation.

One of the brigs mounts three carriage guns, and her crew being in great measure prepared for the attack, made some resistance, which was however soon overcome by boarding, but (I am sorry to add) with the loss of one seaman (a quarter-maister), who was mortally wounded.

One of the vessels is loaded with biscuit for Brest; another with wood for the same place, and the third is in ballast.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. STOPFORD.

Right Hon. the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 4.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Lutwidge, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to Ewan Nepean, Esq. dated the 2d Inst.

SIR,

I beg leave to enclose to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter which I have received from Mr. Stephen Butcher, Master of his Majesty's hired lugger Nile (3), giving me an account of his having last night fallen in with and captured the Renard French cutter privateer,

water, of Calais, mounting two three-pounders, and having on board 13 men.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

S. LUTWIDGE.

Nile Luggur (3d), Downs,
Nov. 2.

SIR,

Lieut. Whitehead being sick on shore, I beg leave to acquaint you, that at nine o'clock last night, while in the execution of your orders, I fell in with and captured, off Folkstone, the Renard French cutter privateer, of Calais, Michael Bernard Hamelin, Commander, carrying two three-pounders, and 13 men, at the time she was alongside a laden merchant ship standing in for the Downs; the privateer left Calais at four o'clock yesterday afternoon.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

STEPHEN BUTCHER.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 7.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. &c. &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Torbay, Nov. 4.

SIR,

I enclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, letters which I have received from the Captains Knight, Hotham, Bowen, and Lukin, of his Majesty's ships Montague, Immortalité, Argo, and Thames, giving an account of the vessels captured and recaptured by them during their respective cruizes.

I am, Sir, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Knight, of his Majesty's Ship Montague, to Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. &c. &c. dated at Sea, Oct. 21.

MY LORD,

Since my letter of the 13th inst. informing your Lordship of having cut eleven vessels out of the port of Danenne, the boats of the Montague, under the command of acting Lieutenant Wells, have taken from under the walls of Port Louis a large brig, laden with wine and brandy; in covering whom the ship has only received two shots in her hull, without any other damage.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN KNIGHT.

Extract of a Letter from Captain John Knight, of his Majesty's Ship Montague, to the Right Hon. the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. dated at Sea, Oct. 26.

Since my letter of the 21st instant, a lugger going to Palais with firewood

was cut off, which I destroyed; and the Marlborough, while in company, captured a French brig laden with butter, tallow, and hides. I have now the honour to state, that, on returning from the Loire, which is very shallow at its entrance, in hauling round Croicé, the several batteries opened their fire with a view to defend a brig and two sloops that lay under them, waiting the flood to get into the port; however the boats of the Montague, with great intrepidity, and alacrity, brought them out. In this affair I have to lament the loss of a valuable seaman killed, one seaman and a marine badly wounded, and two slightly. While drawing near to those vessels, and previous to their crews abandoning them, it was observed the brig hauled down French colours at the ensign-staff, and substituted those of Hamburgh at the mast-head.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN KNIGHT.

Extract of another Letter from Captain John Knight, of the Montague, dated off the Ile Groa, Oct. 30.

On the 28th instant, a small ship and a few chasse-marées were the only vessels that could be seen above Point Nazaire, in the Loire: within the Ile Nourmoutier I saw two brigs and a galliot (French) which the boats of the Montague boarded; and although in possession of them for a whole flood, so intricate and shallow were the channels on the flats where they lay, it was judged expedient to fire them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN KNIGHT.

The Earl of St. Vincent, K. B.

Immortalité, at Sea, Oct. 30.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to report to your Lordship, that on the 12th of September I captured a small Spanish vessel laden with stone, which I was obliged to scuttle, to enable me to chase two French privateer ships (Le Brave and La Bellone), who hove in sight (coming out of the Geronde) at the time I was boarding the Spaniard; but as it was late in the evening, and as they tacked, and stood from me under every sail, as soon as they discovered L'Immortalité to be a man of war, they did not leave it in my power to get near them, although by steering the course that I judged they would adopt to avoid me, I kept them in sight all the next day, but in the second night they escaped, after
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my having chased them 259 miles to the westward. However, on the 20th, I retack an English ship (the *Monarch*) of 645 tons, laden with timber, which *La Bellone* had captured four days before on her passage from Quebec to London. On the 22d of the same month, in the latitude of Cordouan Light House, blowing hard from the westward, a French brig of war came in sight to the northward, to whom I got near enough by sun-set to keep fight of after dark, and to ensure my coming up with her; but at half past nine o'clock, when I was within musket-shot, and about to bring her to, we both unexpectedly took the ground (going nine knots) on *Noirmoutier*, where she was totally dismantled and destroyed, but I had the good fortune to get off at day-light the next morning, without any material damage, and with the loss only of a bower anchor and cable, and a boat. Not having seen the land before dark, and not having run the distance of it by the reckoning, I was unable to ascertain what was my exact situation till the day broke, and as it was ebb tide when we went on shore, I was prevented from getting off before. In the morning having got the ship under weigh, and worked off from the land, finding myself able to keep the sea, I returned to my station; and the next morning (the 24th) I fell in with a French schooner letter of marque, bringing coffee and sugar from *Guadeloupe* to *Bourdeaux*, but a *Guernsey* privateer lugger, who was also in sight, and nearer to the schooner than I was, brought her to before I got up with her.

I am, &c. &c.

H. HOTHAM.

Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. &c.

His Majesty's Ship Argo, at Sea, Oct. 21.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that yesterday his Majesty's ship under my command captured (after 15 hours chase, blowing fresh) the Spanish letter of marque, *San Fernando*, mounting 12 long six-pounders and 53 men, pierced for and shews 22 guns on one deck, five days from *St. Andero*, bound to *La Vera Cruz*, laden with bar iron and bale goods, of considerable value, belonging to the Royal Phillipine company; they had Government dispatches

on board, which they sunk; she is a fine vessel, quite new, measures near 300 tons, coppered, and fit for his Majesty's service. The vessels taken and destroyed as per margin*, exclusive of the above capture, is the sum of our successes.

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

J. BOWEN.

P. S. We have not seen an enemy's cruiser during our cruise.

Earl of St. Vincent, &c.

Thames, at Sea, 27th Oct.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that on the 26th instant, the *Tower of Caduan* E. S. E. 36 leagues, his Majesty's ship I command fell in with and captured *Le Diabla a Quatre* French ship privateer, of 16 twelve and six pounders, and 150 men; she was discovered at half past nine A. M. and after a chase of five hours, with the wind on the quarter, blowing fresh, the *Immortalite* was seen directly a-head of the enemy; she immediately joined in the pursuit, and much facilitated the capture of this privateer, which is a fast sailer, and is extremely well found, having been out from *Bourdeaux* only one day.

I am, &c. &c.

W. LUKIN.

The Earl of St. Vincent.

[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.]

VIENNA, Oct. 11.—Count *Cobenzel* has written to the Foreign Ministers at Vienna, that the Emperor has been constrained to yield to the repeated applications of *Baron Thugut*, for leave to resign the department for Foreign Affairs, which has been conferred upon the Count, *Baron Thugut* has been appointed *Commissary-General* in Italy, *Iltria*, and *Dalmatia*.

His Imperial Majesty has appointed *Count Lehrbach*, late Minister for the Army, to be actual Minister of State for Inland Affairs; and he has, in consequence, taken the usual oath before his Majesty.

The Archduke *Charles* has been appointed *Generalissimo* of the Imperial Austrian armies: a post unknown since the time of the great Prince *Eugene*, and has been presented by the Emperor with 200,000 florins. The Archduke *John* is to command in Italy, having under him *Count Bellegarde*.

* French brig *Maria Louisa*, in ballast, sent in; Spanish barque, *Sel Vincento*, laden with iron ore, sent in; two Spanish barques, names unknown, laden with iron ore, sunk.

PARIS, *Oct.* 17.—Yesterday the Members of the Tribunal proceeded to the Palace of the Government. They were introduced by Counsellor of State Benezech, and by the Minister of Justice, into the cloiset of the Consuls, where they found assembled the Ministers, the Counsellors of State, and the Officers composing the Staff of the Consular Guard, and the 17th Military Division. Citizen Craffons, of Herault, President of the Tribunal, expressed himself in the following terms:—"Citizen First Consul, every Member of the Tribunal has learned, with emotions of the most profound indignation, the plot directed principally against your person. If we have not proceeded immediately to express to you our sentiments individually, it was because we thought there would be more public utility in addressing you in the name of the Tribunal. To attempt the life of the First Magistrate of the Republic, is to put to hazard the safety of all good Frenchmen, and to endanger the Republic itself. It is a crime of Lese-nation which it is necessary to punish. It must not be dissembled, Citizen Consul, so many conspiracies of various complexions have occurred at different periods, which have never been followed up, either by proof or conviction, that a great number of good Citizens have, on subjects of this kind, given themselves up to a dangerous credulity. It is time to put an end to those doubts. A Government so just, and so enlightened, as that of which you are the Chief, will never announce any other than real and serious conspiracies; but when once they are announced, an engagement is contracted to prosecute the authors of them with all the solemnity and vigour of the law. It is thus that the Government will finally give confidence to all the friends of the Republic, and afford them the opportunity of manifesting those sentiments of confidence and gratitude which are due to the good you have already done, and to the still greater good you are in a situation to perform." The First Consul replied, "I thank the Tribunal for this proof of affection. I have really been in no danger. Seven or eight worthless beings may have the will, but they have not therefore the power to commit the crimes they meditate. Independently of the assistance of all the Citizens who were in the Theatre, I had with me a picquet of this brave guard. The Russians could not have supported their looks. The Police adopted the most efficacious measures. I

enter into these details, because it is perhaps necessary France should know that the life of her First Magistrate was by no means exposed. So long as he shall be invested with the confidence of the nation, he will endeavour to fulfil the task which that confidence imposes on him. Should it ever be his fate to lose that confidence, he will put no value on a life which no longer inspires an interest in Frenchmen."

Oct. 18.—The wretch Carracchi pretended that he was making a bust for the First Consul. He took great pains to announce his work, in the hope that he would thereby obtain the opportunity of approaching him with facility, and particularly the atrocious crime which he meditated. Under this pretext, he had solicited a private interview; and on the 17th Vendemiaire, the day before he was arrested at the Opera, he wrote to Madame Bonaparte, begging her to obtain that permission for him. Respecting this affair which engages the attention of all the city, the following are details which may be relied upon:—A person wrote to Citizen Bourienne, the private Secretary of the First Consul, stating, that he had something particular to communicate to him. Bourienne sent for him. I inform you, said he, that the life of Bonaparte is in the greatest danger; eight persons have resolved to assassinate him; I am one of the number. The remorse I have experienced compels me to make this confession. Bourienne hastened to the office of the Minister of Police, who inquired whether the day on which the crime was to be committed had been fixed. He was answered, that it was not yet fixed, because the conspirators expected that their number would be increased to twelve. It is easy, replied the Minister, to make four persons join them, who shall pretend to participate in their design, and to whom we shall give the means of rendering it abortive. The informer was engaged to introduce four such persons to his companions: he did so. Each of them were to receive 30 louis at the house of a person who is known.—They met at an ordinary. After their repast, they appointed a day for the assassination. The day they fixed on was that of the first representation of *The Horatii*. They hoped that their scheme would be more easily executed in the midst of a vast multitude; and they were to increase the disorder by making some attempts to set fire to the Theatre,

or at least to produce a great deal of smoke in the lobby. The appointed day arrived, and the Minister of the Police informed the First Consul, and concluded by asking—"What would you have us to do, and what will you do?" "I shall go to the Opera," replied the Consul. The guard which was to have accompanied him was increased. Madame Bonaparte observed this, and asked her husband the reason of this precaution. He replied, that as there was a great crowd expected, it was thought proper to augment the guard on that account. On arriving at their box, she remarked, that the Minister of the Police, the Prefect of the Police, and several other persons, came in and went out with the air of being much engaged in business; and she again asked an explanation of those circumstances. "It is nothing," said Bonaparte; "let us attend to the Opera." In a moment the Minister of Police arrived, and announced that the conspirators were arrested, and that there were found upon them several poignards and phosporic matches.

General Moreau arrived this morning at Paris, and at the house of the First Consul, at the moment when the latter was in the act of receiving a magnificent pair of pistols, intended for a foreign Prince. "They could not come more *à propos*," observed the First Consul, as he presented them to the General. Addressing himself to the Minister of the Interior, "Have," said he, "some of the victories of Moreau engraved upon them, not all, for that would not leave room for the diamonds."

By the recent politic decree of the French Consuls, 145,000 Emigrants are, it is stated, permitted to return to their country. All persons are to be erased, except persons coming under the following description: 1. Those who have borne arms against France. 2. Those who, since the departure of the French Princes, have continued to form part of the civil and military establishment of the Princes. 3. Those who have accepted from the French Princes, or from the Powers at war with France, the offices of Ministers, Ambassadors, Negotiators, and Agents. 4. Those who have been maintained on the list in consequence of the Report of the Commission established on the 7th Nivôse (27th of December last).

CAPTURE OF FLORENCE AND LEGHORN BY THE FRENCH.

General Brune, by a dispatch of the 19th of October, informs Government, that in pursuance of the second article of the Preliminaries and particular Convention of Castiglione, he summoned the General, commanding in Tuscany for the Grand Duke, to disarm the levy, *en masse*; but that the latter having refused to do so, Lieutenant-General Dupont entered Florence the 15th October, and the General of Brigade, Clement, Leghorn the 16th. All Tuscany is occupied by the French army. Above 25,000 men of the rising *en masse* have been dispersed, disarmed, and sent back to their several homes. General Sommariva and the corps of Austrians who were in Tuscany, have retired to Ancona. All the English merchandizes found in Tuscany, and particularly at Leghorn, have been confiscated for the benefit of the Republic.

STUTTGARD, Oct. 23.—The Austrian Plenipotentiary, Count Cobenzel, as he passed through Augsburgh, made strong remonstrances to General Dessoles, who commands *ad interim*, against the demolition of the fortifications of Ulm and Ingoldstadt.

STRASBURGH, Oct. 6.—Gen. Clarke announces, that M. de Cobenzel arrived at Luneville on the 24th, at half past four in the afternoon. He was received with a discharge of twenty-one pieces of cannon.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Count Cobenzel arrived yesterday at Paris, and was lodged in the house of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Talleyrand. A guard of honour, sent by the Chief Consul, had orders to wait for him at the barrier through which he came in. Citizen Joseph Bonaparte and Laforet arrived there almost at the same moment: they met the Austrian Negotiator at Bar-sur-Ornain. The Marquis de Lucchesini also arrived in Paris at five in the evening, as Plenipotentiary Minister of the King of Prussia, with M. Lombard, the brother of the Private Secretary of the King, as his Secretary of Legation. Citizen Schimmelpennink has also returned to Paris, where he is about to resume his functions of Minister Plenipotentiary of the Batavian Republic.

The Armistice concluded on the 18th of August with the Regency of Algiers, by

by Citizen Dubois Thainville, has been followed by a Definitive Treaty of Peace.

We have heard some particulars respecting the appearance of the English off Cadiz. The force is stated to have comprised "twenty-two sail of the line, twenty-seven frigates, four sloops, and one brig of war: two armed transports, two gun-boats, and one bomb-ketch; making fifty-three vessels of war, besides seventy-four ships and ten brigs in the transport service, full of troops; making in the whole one hundred and forty-three vessels." The English appeared off Cadiz on the fifth October, and on the sixth came to anchor, when the following correspondence took place between the respective Commanders:

No. I.

"ENGLISH ADMIRAL, When the cruel scourge which carries off in this city and its environs, thousands of victims, and which seems as if it would not suspend its ravages until it has cut off all those who have yet escaped it, is sufficient to excite compassion, I see with surprise that the Squadron under the command of your Excellency, is come to add to the consternation of the people. I have too good an opinion of the humanity of the English people, and of yours in particular, to believe that you would endeavour to render our situation more deplorable. Yet if, in consequence of the orders which his Excellency has received, he consents to draw upon himself the execration of all people, to cover himself with opprobrium in the eyes of the whole universe, by oppressing the unfortunate, and attacking him whom he thinks to be without defence; I declare to him that the garrison under my command, accustomed to look at death with a serene brow, as well as to brave greater perils than all the perils of war, will know how to make a resistance which shall only terminate with the entire annihilation of their enemies. I hope that the reply of your Excellency will inform me whether I am to console the miserable inhabitant, or rouse him to vengeance and anger. God protect your Excellency.

"THOMAS DE MORLA."

"Cadiz, Oct. 5.

"Hitherto the ships employed in the blockade had not prevented the fishermen from exercising their innocent in-

dustry. It must cause astonishment that your Excellency should deprive us of this feeble relief."

No. II.

The Commanders in Chief of the Forces by Sea and Land of his Britannic Majesty forming the Expedition before Cadiz.

"On board the *Foudroyant*, off Cadiz, Oct. 5, 1800.

"We have had the honour to receive your Excellency's letter of this day, in which it depicts to us the deplorable situation of the town. We are deeply afflicted at these calamities, though we have strong reasons for believing that the effects of it are much less disastrous.—We are not ignorant that a great number of his Catholic Majesty's ships are fitted out to join the naval force of the French, and are to be employed to prolong the troubles which desolate all the nations of Europe, injure public order, and destroy the happiness of individuals. We have received from our Sovereign the order to use all our efforts to defeat the projects of the common enemy, by attempting to take or destroy the ships of war which are in the port and arsenal of Cadiz.—The number of the forces, the command of which has been entrusted to us, leaves little doubt of the success of this enterprise. We are little disposed to multiply, without a necessity, the calamities inseparable from war. If your Excellency consents to let us have the ships, armed or in the act of arming, for the purpose of acting against our King, and prolonging the calamities of neighbouring nations, your crews and your officers shall be at liberty, and our fleet shall retire. Otherwise we shall be obliged to act conformably to the orders which we have received, and your Excellency must attribute to yourself alone the increase of calamity which will result.—We have the honour to be, with respect, &c.

"R. ABERCROMBIE.

"KLITH."

"P. S. A frigate will remain in the port to await your answer, that there may be no delay."

No. III.

"Messrs. the Generals by Land and Sea of his Britannic Majesty, when I represented to your Excellencies the melancholy situation of this city in order to engage your humanity, not to aggravate

gravate it by acts of hostility, I could not have thought that my request would be regarded as the effect of weakness or fear. Unfortunately I find that your Excellencies have put a wrong construction on my expressions, since they have drawn upon me a proposition as insulting to him to whom it is addressed, as dishonourable to those who have made it. Your Excellencies must hold yourselves apprised by me, that you

must make more eligible propositions, if it be your intention that they should be accepted.—I have the honour to be, &c.

OÆ. 6. "THOMAS DE MORLA."

Another account says, the English had but fourteen sail of the line, with forty-eight frigates, and ninety transports. On the seventh they stood about six leagues to sea, in consequence of the wind having come to the south east.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE Russian *Chargé d'Affaires*, about three weeks since, applied to the Under Secretary of State for the Northern Department, for a passport for a Russian Courier. Not receiving it immediately, he applied for it a second time, and seemed very impatient to procure it. At eight o'clock on the following morning, M. Lifakewitz left town, taking with him all his baggage; but he gave out that he was only gone for a few days into the country, having no business in town. He however left the country under the passport granted for this Courier.—It is impossible to consider this transaction without regret, as M. Lifakewitz was known to be as much attached to this country as the late Ambassador. He has resided here near twenty years, and certainly would never have adopted so very undignified a mode of departure, without having had his line of conduct peremptorily chalked out to him by his Sovereign, who had lately shewn him very extraordinary marks of his favour.

OCT. 22. At Margate a most tremendous storm of wind came on about three o'clock in the morning. The jetty, for thirty yards, and all the shops, including the fishmongers, watchmaker's, and Mantle's, the fruiterer, were beat down by a collier, who broke from her moorings in the harbour, and was driven in by the hurricane. Soon after a heavy swell from the north washed away at least half the Parade, which stood about six feet above the surface of the water at high tide.

A letter from Cadiz, dated the twenty-sixth of October, states, that Lord Keith has taken his departure from before Cadiz, and abandoned his expedition against that place.

The Governor of Cadiz has been sentenced to decapitation, for having kept up a suspicious intercourse with our Noble Admiral, at the time Lord St. Vincent was off that harbour. This sentence has, however, been commuted by the King, in consideration of his former services, to banishment, and the sequestration of all his property.

The plague is ravaging different towns of Spain. The latest letters from Cadiz are dated the twenty-first October, on which day the number of deaths was reduced from three hundred and forty to seventy or eighty each day. In the neighbouring towns the epidemy had increased to an alarming degree. In Chiclona, no fewer than fifty-eight persons died on the twentieth. In Seville, its violence was so great, that it carried off between five hundred and six hundred daily. There have died in Cadiz, in two months, above ten thousand people, thirty of whom were Irish settlers and their children.

It is reported that the French have seized at Leghorn, on the seventeenth October, English merchandize to the amount of fifteen millions of livres; but this statement seems to obtain very little credit; and other accounts state that Mr. Windham, aware of the designs of the French, sent word to the merchants at Leghorn to secure their effects and take care of their persons.

The invasion of Tuscany has caused great alarm throughout Italy. Cardinal Ruffo, in consequence of it, is said to be organizing a levy *en masse*; but this report wants confirmation.—A Courier arrived on the fourth instant from Milan, with intelligence of the French troops having taken Arezzo by assault. The most violent part of the Tuscan
armed

armed levies had taken refuge at that place. Several thousand Aretins perished on the occasion.

An English ship of war is stated to have captured a Prussian vessel in the Ems, and to have taken her to Cuxhaven. His Prussian Majesty strongly and harshly remonstrated to the Senate of Hamburgh, and directed the Duke of Brunswick, as General of the Army of Neutrality, to march a body of troops to take possession of Cuxhaven; but the Senate of Hamburgh, after entreating that the two Courts would settle this affair without involving them, on or about the fourteenth instant, purchased the vessel from the English Captain for two hundred thousand marks (about twelve thousand pounds sterling) and delivered her to the Prussian Commander.

Nov. 1. William Neale, a journeyman chair-painter, in the employ of Mr. Wood, of Grosvenor-street, was observed by Townsend, the Bow street Officer, lurking about Buckingham-House, and being asked what he wanted, he replied, "The King," he was immediately taken to the Alien-Office, and examined before Mr. Ford, the Magistrate; where he stated, that "about five years ago, the Lord Jesus Christ appeared to him, laid hold of him by the hands, and felt him personally;" he said the King of England had two Sons, one of whom the Earth brought forth, and the other Sion, which was himself.—Being evidently much deranged, he was committed to the House of Correction, in Cold-Bath-Fields, and Mr. Ford ordered him to have one shilling per day, besides the provision of the house.

3. Daniel Grady, accused of several enormities during the rebellion in Ireland, was taken into custody behind Bedford House, where he was working as a bricklayer's labourer, and committed to Cold-Bath-Fields; where he was found dead this morning, having destroyed himself by pulling a leather cap he had on when taken over his face, and binding it so tight with a silk handkerchief over his nose and mouth, and then round his neck, as to break the gristle of his nose, and cause suffocation. The Coroner's Jury on Tuesday pronounced a verdict of "Self-murder," in consequence of which the body, with a stake drove through it, was on Wednesday follow-

ing buried at the end of Gray's-Inn-Lane.—Several friends of the deceased, the next morning, armed with bludgeons, dug up and carried away the body.

A Committee of the Common Council of the City of London have undertaken the humane and patriotic plan of opening warehouses in Honey-Lane Market, &c. for the sale of potatoes at the reduced price of three farthings per pound for the best sort, which last week were sold in the markets at double that sum. The sale of this commodity was only intended as an experiment; and it has so completely succeeded, that it is the intention of these Gentlemen to extend their benevolent views to the sale of Butcher's Meat, Bread by the pound, and other articles of the first consumption. The Dealers in Potatoes have already lowered their demands to the same rate as the Committee; and we have no doubt but the Butchers will in like manner also feel the necessity of reducing their prices. It is a fact, which deserves to be known, that some Gentlemen bought at Smithfield market twelve fat sheep, for the purpose of ascertaining the price at which their meat could afford to be sold; and upon an average it cost only fourpence halfpenny per pound.

4. At a Court of Common Council, the Freedom of the City was unanimously voted to Mr. W. Adams, who had set up a Potatoe Warehouse in Honey-Lane Market, to sell at a reduced price. This vote was given in consequence of a prosecution which was about to be instituted against him by other dealers, for not being a freeman.

5. H. Ansley, Esq. of Bread-street, was unanimously elected Alderman of Bread-street Ward, in the room of the late C. Hamerton, Esq.

Lord Nelson, with Sir William and Lady Hamilton, arrived at Yarmouth from Hamburgh, in the King George, Post-Office Packet. Upon his Lordship's landing, the populace took the horses from the carriage in which he was, and drew him to the Wrestlers' Inn. The Mayor and Corporation immediately waited on him, and presented the freedom of the Town, some time ago voted to him for his services to his Country.

A fleet of transports arrived at Lis-

hon from Gibraltar, under convoy of the *Audacious*, of 74 guns; on the eighth they were followed by the *Adventure* of 44 guns, having Sir James Pulteney and Staff on board.

A letter from Jamaica states, that "the *Nereid* frigates had taken possession of the harbour and forts of Curaçoa, by consent of the Dutch; and that three other frigates were to sail from Kingston, on the 20th September, to her assistance. One thousand five hundred French troops had landed as an out post for the island."

9. A most tremendous wind arose about eleven o'clock in London, and for 100 miles round, and did incalculable damage to houses, and occasioned floods in the country, by which much property in cattle, &c. was destroyed.

10. The old and new Lord Mayor, &c. proceeded in the accustomed state to Westminster, where Sir W. Staines was sworn into office for the ensuing year. On returning from Blackfriars Bridge, the populace took the horses from the carriage or the old Lord Mayor, Alderman Combe, and drew him to the Mansion House; and did the same by Lord Nelson, who, (having obtained the King's permission to appear in public before he was introduced at Court) was one of the numerous company that dined with the Lord Mayor; when he received the sword voted by the City of London.

12. His Majesty held a Levee, at which Lord Nelson, and Sir W. Hamilton, were presented on their arrival from Naples.

12. Were executed before Newgate, Thomas Chalfont, for secreting a letter which came within his power as a porter at the General Post-office, and stealing thereout a 10l. Bank note, the property of Messrs. Bedwell and Co.; Thomas Newman, for stealing a gelding, the property of George Arnold; John Price, and John Robinson, for a burglary in the dwelling-house of Mr. John Lambe and Co. and stealing a quantity of silk; and William Hatton, for maliciously firing at J. Doonah (a watchman) with a loaded pistol.

15. Three farmers were returning home from Ipswich Market. Two of them had previously agreed to frighten

the other by attempting to rob him on the road: On pretence of being in a great hurry, one of them set off in full speed, while the other, in order to be out of the way, kept considerably behind. The one who was to act the robber, having given his horse in charge to a man, disguised himself in a great coat, and in a resolute tone, stopped his quondam companion, and demanded his money. The farmer taking him for the character he assumed, immediately knocked him down, and rode over him. He was shortly after taken up; but the man to whom he entrusted his horse had rode off with it, and the adventurous wit was, with aching bones, obliged to be conveyed home in a post chaise.

19. The King held a Levee at St. James's, when the Algerine Ambassador, who went to Court in one of the Royal Carriages, had his first audience, and presented to his Majesty two beautiful horses, the skins of several Tigers, &c. a sword, and other valuables.

19. About five o'clock, one of the Dover stages was attacked on the other side of Shooter's Hill, by three footpads. As the guard, who was sitting on the box, was endeavouring to get his blunderbuss off the roof of the coach, one of the villains fired a pistol at him, and lodged two balls in his belly. They then robbed three gentlemen who were passengers in the coach, and also took away several parcels.

The American brig *Nancy*, arrived at Madras the 3d of April, from the Isle of France, which she left the 13th March, relates that the Colonial Assembly having neglected to comply with an order from France to give liberty to the Negroes, the latter mutinied, and were assisted by some of the national troops, but that both having been overcome, they were sent on board ships which were to take them from thence. The account adds, and is confirmed by the Delmonhorit, Capt. Außberg, that the colony had declared itself independent of the Mother Country, and at Peace with all the World; and having renounced privateering, had sent their naval stores to India for Sale.

We learn, by recent letters from America, that on the 13th of September

ber last a horrid plot was detected at Richmond, in Virginia, by means of a communication from some of the parties concerned in it, to the Government of that State.—Two Frenchmen, of the Jacobin party, are said to have taken up their residence at that place for the purpose of instigating the negroes to a general insurrection, in which every white person (the French only excepted) were to have been murdered.—The day appointed for the perpetration of the plot passed over without discovery; but happily, the fall of very heavy rains prevented the conspirators from communicating with each other. Before the second appointed time arrived, the design was discovered to Government.—The Court of Hustings has been constantly sitting on this affair; and it is said that several of the conspirators have been executed.

A letter from a Gentleman in Charlestown, America, dated Sept. 13, says, "The negroes have risen against the whites in this country, and have killed several. All the troops of light horse are ordered out by the Governor to suppress the insurrection, under penalty of 15*l.* sterling for every private, and in proportion for the officers. It is expected there will be serious work before they are subdued."

A letter from New York, dated September 26, says, "The negro insur-

rection to the southward assumes a serious aspect. The alarm is awful in Virginia and South Carolina. Even in Bolton fears are expressed, and measures of prevention adopted.

The harvest in America, was last season the most abundant that has been known for 20 years.

We are sorry to hear, that the yellow fever still rages with great violence in Baltimore and Norfolk, and that Providence (in Rhode Island) has been added to the list of infected places. People were still flying from those places on the 15th of September: Philadelphia and New York had prohibited all communication with them; and so great was the dread of infection at Philadelphia, that guards had been stationed to prevent persons arriving from Baltimore from entering the former city.

The following extract of a Letter from Kirbythore, furnishes a proof that two good crops of potatoes may be produced by the same soil in one year:—
"I have sent you the potatoes; they were first set on the twenty-eighth March, and taken up the twenty-fourth of June: then cut, and set again the 26th of June, with only an addition of a little lime, in the same spot of ground; afterwards taken up on the twenty-eighth of October, and the crop was more productive than it was even the first time."

MARRIAGES.

AT Accrington, Lancashire, Robert Peel esq. of Church Bank, to Miss Peel, of Accrington-house.

John Litter Kaye, esq. of Grange, in Yorkshire, to Lady Amelia Grey, youngest daughter of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

Lord Viscount Corry, to Lady Juliana Butler, second daughter of the Earl of Carrick.

John Dent, esq. M. P. to Miss A. J. Williamson, of Roby Hall.

Stephen Sloane, esq. to the Hon. Mrs. Edtwick, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Hawke.

Colonel Gillow, of the Royal Greys,

to Miss Mary Anne Down, of Down Hall, Dorsetshire.

The Hon. and Rev. Richard Bruce Stopford, youngest son of the Earl of Courtown, to the Hon. Miss Powys, daughter of the late Lord Lilford.

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Aughrim, son of the Earl of Athlohe, to Miss Eden, daughter of Sir John Eden, bart.

Thomas Haworth, esq. of the East York militia, to Miss Cartwright, of Sloane street, Chelsea.

Joseph Yorke, esq. eldest son of the Lord Bishop of Ely, to Miss Catherine Cocks, eldest daughter of James Cocks, esq. banker, at Charing-cross.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, at Blatchford House, Devon, Lady Rogers, relict of the late Sir Frederic Rogers, recorder and M. P. for Plymouth.

Lately, Lieut. Col. Montgomery, of the 43d foot, M. P. for Peebles-shire.

Oct. 4. Mr. Morphew, master of an academy at Carlhalton, in a fit of apoplexy.

At Southampton, John Jacob Hertel, esq. of Dowgate-hill.

At West Keal, near Spillsby, Lincolnshire, aged 117 years, Elizabeth Shaw.

Lately, at South Shields, Mr. John Miller, ship-owner. By a sudden motion of his vessel, he was thrown into the sea, through the main chains, in the presence of his wife and children, and sunk before any assistance could be given him.

9. At Fulham, the Hon. Elizabeth Wandesford, aunt to the Countess of Ormond.

10. At Westerham, Kent, in his 32d year, the Rev. Sir John Hay Dalmahoy, Bart.

At North Calder, Caithness, David Murray, esq.

Lately, at Clifton, John Archer, esq. of Weltord, Berks, and Cooperale, in Essex.

Lately, at Sidmouth, Devonshire, Captain John Huine, of Bassendan, in the Hon. East India Company's service.

16. Donat Finugane, esq. captain in the South Gloucester militia, at Brighton.

At Brighton, Captain Kelwick.

17. At Pimlico, James Fisher, esq.

At Lyndhurst, John Vassal, esq.

At Canterbury, aged 70, Mr. Henry Simmons, hop-planter, and one of the common-council of that city.

18. In his 84th year, John Berney, esq. of Bracon Ash, Norfolk.

19. John Hole, esq. of Islington, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for Middlesex.

Mr. David Richardson, of Fenchurch-street.

20. At Northwick Park, Worcester-shire, the Right Hon. Lord Northwick.

William Augustus Howard, esq. D. M. and F. R. S.

At Dublin, the Right Hon. Earl of Bellamont, leaving no issue male to inherit his titles.

In the Haymarket, Clement Connolly, esq. barrister at law, of the kingdom of Ireland.

In Lower Seymour-freet, Portman-square, Philip Atwood, esq.

At Woodfield, near Eyrecourt, Ireland, James Purefoy, esq.

Lately, at Blackheath, aged 38, the Countess of Massarene. Her Ladyship's disorder was the Angina Pectris, and her body, on being opened by Mr. Fearon, in the presence of Doctors Laforesteere and Mackie, presented some very uncommon appearances. There was literally no lung on one side, while on the other there appeared a complete pair, with their proper vessels! The heart, without being diseased, was preternaturally enlarged. The case is regarded as extremely novel.

20. Suddenly, at Chiswick, in an apopleptic fit, Mr. Louis Weltje, late clerk cook to the Prince of Wales.

At Kentish Town, John Kendrick, esq.

On Clapham Common, in his 49th year, Thomas Fletcher, esq.

Lately, at Bath, Robert Hunter, esq.

Lately, at the Oaks, near Wolverhampton, Dr. James Moseley, of Ludlow.

24. Mr. Krauge, of Wimpole-street.

Mr. Robert Barret, many years lay vicar and clerk of Salisbury Cathedral.

At Litchfield, Mr. William Blythe, one of the senior aldermen of that city.

Sir Archibald Kinlock, of Gilmerton, bart.

25. At Brighton, Francis Biddulph, esq. banker, of Charing-cross.

Mr. Thomas Macklin, proprietor of the Poets' Gallery, in Fleet-street.

In Garden-court, Temple, Joseph Phelps, esq. Madeira merchant.

At Bedale, Yorkshire, aged 94, William Gilbert Marklen, esq.

26. Robert Mein, esq. captain of the first battalion, Royals.

27. At Blackheath, in his 78th year, George Marsh, esq. a commissioner of the navy.

Lately, aged 81, Lord William Seymour, uncle to the Duke of Somerset, at Seend, in Wiltshire.

29. At Hampstead, Cornwall Smalley, esq.

At Kingsbury, St. Alban's, Ralph Smith, esq.

At the Red Lion Inn, Feltham, in his 71st year, in a fit of apoplexy, James Ellis, esq. of Whetstone.

At Newbury, Captain John Hall, of the Worcester East Indiaman.

Christopher Parker, esq. of Milk-street, Cheap-side.

Lately, at Cambridge, Mr. Lambe, attorney-at-law, leaving at the disposal of each of three Gentlemen of the University 800*l.* to be appropriated as each may think proper; together with 100*l.* a-piece for the trouble of executing this singular commission.

31. Samuel Tyssen, esq. of Narborough hall, Norfolk, F. R. S. and S. A.

NOV. 1. At Glasgow, Mr. Quinton Bowman, found dead in his bed.

Mrs. Mitchell, mother of Sir Charles and Admiral Sir Andrew Mitchell.

William Hornby, esq. of Tottenham.

2. At Knutsford, on his way to London, Thomas Whaley, esq. memorable for a journey which he performed, chiefly on foot, to Jerusalem, by which he won bets to the amount, as is supposed, of 20,000*l.*

At Tottenham, Charles Hamerton, esq. alderman of the ward of Bread-street, who realized a large fortune by the introduction of the Scotch pavement into London.

4. In Falcon-street, Mr. John Guy, stock-broker.

5. In St. George's-court, West Smithfield, Mr. George Strupar, printer.

At Brighton, Mr. John Ramiden, optician, of Piccadilly.

6. Aged 60, Charles Greaves, esq. of Merton-place, Surrey.

7. In a post chaise, on his way to Bath, ——— Thomson, esq. of Ireland.

At Chelsea, in his 73d year, Mr. Lucas Birch, late of Cornhill.

In Bedford-street, Covent-garden, Mr. George Wilton, apothecary.

Duncan Frazer, esq. late judge advocate, commissary of musters, and judge of the civil and military courts at Gibraltar.

John D'Oyley, esq. receiver general of the light duties, at Hambledon, Bucks.

9. Stephen Rowan, esq. of Haughhead.

10. Mr. Samuel Grey, of the Portland coffee-house.

Of a wound received in a duel with Lieut. Stapleton, of the 20th foot, Mr. Granger, who was going out a volunteer from the guards to join Lord John Manners in the Mediterranean.

At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Dowager Lady Reay.

11. On Woolwich Common, in his 76th year, Lieut. Gen. Forbes Macbean, of the royal regiment of artillery.

12. Dr. Cruden, of Spiral-square.

At Clapton, in his 92d year, Richard Hardy, M. D. the last surviving pupil of the celebrated Boerhaave.

13. Major-General Lewis, Lieutenant-Governor of Carisbrooke-castle.

14. At Shorne, in Kent, Robert Phipps, esq.

At Hadley, John Shadwell Horton, esq. one of the directors of the South Sea Company.

Marquis de Bouille, a distinguished officer in the service of the late King of France.

15. At the Tower, Shanesby Alchorne, esq. king's assay-maister, and almost fifty years an officer in the Mint.

16. At Liverpool, William Crobie, esq. one of the senior aldermen of that corporation.

17. In Portland-place, the Right Hon. Lord Ranelagh.

20. Mr. Thomas Howell, of King-street, Covent garden.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Lately, at Vienna, aged 71, the Court Poet, Hans (John) D. nnis.

APRIL 27. At the Cape of Good Hope, Samuel Grey, esq. first lieutenant of marines on board the Tremendous.

MAY 2. At Bombay, William Cleaver, esq. barrister at law.

Lately, at Madras, James Daly, esq.

AUG. 5. At Martinique, Lieut. John Walmley, of the 14th foot.

SEPT. 13. At Kingston, Jamaica, aged 61, James Foot, esq. senior captain in the Jamaica trade, having made forty-four voyages.

Lately, at Jamaica; Archibald M' Tavis, esq.

The Lady of Major-Gen. Churchill.

Samuel Sharpe, esq.

The Rev. John Burrow.

Lieut. William Bail, of the 83d foot.

James Hart, esq.

George Fowler, esq.

Dr. David Gowdie.

Robert Brown, esq.

Dr. George Donald.

John Hodges, esq.

Basil M' Clellan, esq.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR NOVEMBER 1800

Days	Bank Stock	per Ct Reduc	3 per Ct Consols	4 per Ct Consols	Navy 5 per Ct	New 5 per Ct	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	Omn.	Irish Omn.	Imp. 3 per Ct	3 per Ct 175.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Ditto.
29		63 $\frac{1}{8}$	63 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 64	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	55-16	2 $\frac{3}{4}$									161. 14s.	8 8
30	166 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{8}$	63 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 64	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	55-16	2 $\frac{3}{4}$			205 $\frac{1}{2}$						161. 14s.	8 8
31	165 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	63 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 64	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	95 $\frac{3}{4}$			2 $\frac{3}{4}$									161. 14s.	8 8
1																			
2		63 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 a 64	80 $\frac{3}{4}$	99	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 13-16	5 5-16	3 $\frac{1}{4}$		61 $\frac{5}{8}$							161. 15s.	8 8
3																			
4																			
5																			
6	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{5}{8}$	64 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 64	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{3}{8}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$		3 $\frac{1}{2}$		62							161. 15s.	8 8
7	167	63	64 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 64	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 13-16	5 5-16	3 $\frac{3}{4}$		62 $\frac{1}{4}$		206 $\frac{3}{4}$					161. 15s.	8 8
8		63	64 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 64	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 13-16	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$		62							161. 15s.	8 8
9																			
10																			
11	166 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 a 64	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 5-16	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		62							161. 15s.	8 8
12	165 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{4}$	63 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 64	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 11-16	5 5-16	3			205 $\frac{1}{8}$						161. 15s.	8 8
13		63 $\frac{1}{4}$	63 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 64	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 11-16		3								1 pr.	161. 15s.	8 8
14	164 $\frac{3}{4}$	63	63 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 64	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	96 $\frac{3}{8}$		5 5-16	3	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ pr.	61 $\frac{5}{8}$		205				1 pr.	161. 15s.	8 8
15		63 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 a 64	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	97	18 13-16	5 5-16	3 $\frac{1}{4}$									161. 15s.	8 8
16		63 $\frac{1}{4}$	64 a 64	81	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	18 $\frac{1}{2}$		3 $\frac{1}{4}$									161. 15s.	8 8
17	165 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{3}{4}$	64 a 64	81	100	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 15-16				62 $\frac{1}{2}$							161. 15s.	8 8
18	165 $\frac{1}{4}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 a 64	82	100	97	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{8}$			62							161. 16s.	8 8
19		63 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 a 64	82	100	97	18 13-16	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$		61 $\frac{1}{4}$		206					161. 16s.	8 8
20		63 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 a 64	82	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$									161. 16s.	8 8
21		63 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 a 64	82	99	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$									161. 16s.	8 8
22	166 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	64 a 64	82	99	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	4		62 $\frac{5}{8}$							161. 16s.	8 8
23		63 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 a 64	82	99	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	57-16	4		62							161. 16s.	8 8
24		63 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 a 64	82	99	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	19		4		62							161. 16s.	8 8
25		63	64 a 64	82	99	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	19		3 $\frac{1}{2}$		62							161. 16s.	8 8
26		63 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 a 64	82	100	98	18 $\frac{1}{8}$		3 $\frac{1}{2}$		62							161. 16s.	8 8
27																			

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.

THOMAS BISH, STOCK BROKER,
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