

European Magazine,

For DECEMBER 1800.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of THOMAS MAURICE, A. M. And,
2. A VIEW of GAYTON CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.]

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

THOMAS MAURICE, A. M.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

THIS Gentleman, whose merits have been long known and acknowledged in the literary world, but whose reward, until lately, has been very inadequate to his labours, is the son of a person who presided many years as Master of the Grammar School at Hertford, where he acquired a handsome fortune. It was late in life that he married the mother of our Author, who, with another son, on the death of their father, was left to the care of his surviving parent. An imprudent marriage of his mother was fatal to the fortune of our Author. After a long struggle in the Court of Chancery, he was found to have lost the property which should have provided for him the means of independence, and was left to the exertions of his own talents to make his way in the world.

After having been under the care of various tutors with little improvement, his case was made known to Dr. Samuel Parr, who benevolently received him under his protection, directed his studies, and supported him, though with but slender appearances of receiving an adequate remuneration. To the liberality of Dr. Parr on this occasion too much praise cannot be given. We are told it has left an impression on his pupil's mind of the deepest gratitude, and that he is always spoken of by him in terms of the utmost affection.

From Dr. Parr's academy he was removed to the University of Oxford, and entered of University College, under the tuition of Sir William Scott. Here he cultivated his poetical talents,

and formed connexions highly honourable to himself, though they do not appear to have been instrumental in advancing his fortune.

He soon after entered into holy orders, and became Curate first at Woodford, and afterwards at Epping; and in 1779 published his Poems in quarto by subscription. In 1786 he married the daughter of Thomas Pearce, Esq. a Captain in the East India Company's service; a Lady whose loss in February 1790 he pathetically deplored in an epitaph published in the last edition of his Poems, which deserves notice beyond what is produced in general in that species of composition.

Soon after his marriage, he entertained the design of giving the Public the History and Antiquities of India: a work of vast extent, great research, and involved in much obscurity. The difficulties in his way, from various causes, were such as would have deterred a less determined man; but sensible of the value of his intended work, and conscious of his abilities to execute it, he permitted no obstacles to impede his performance. In 1790 he addressed the Court of Directors of the East India Company on the subject, but we believe received but little encouragement to proceed. Without patronage, at a considerable expence, and with great uncertainty of any adequate reward, he persevered in his purpose, and in 1793 produced the first volume of his work. From that time to the present he continued his labours, and almost, in the words of Dr. Johnson to Lord

Chesterfield, brought his work to "the verge of publication, without one act of assistance, one word of encouragement, or one smile of favour." The concluding volume has just made its appearance.

Mr. Maurice has never had any ecclesiastical preferment; but it appears by one of his publications that he was some time Chaplain to a regiment. Lately he has been better noticed; he has been appointed Assistant Librarian to the British Museum, and, if we are not misinformed, has been honoured with the pension formerly enjoyed by Mr. Cowper. This is an handsome and liberal reward to the labours of Industry and Genius, and will prove an excitement to other persons to persevere in laudable exertions with confidence that what is deservedly earned will not be ultimately withheld.

The following is a list of Mr. Maurice's works.

(1) The School Boy, a Poem, in Imitation of Mr. Phillips's Splendid Shilling. 4to. 1775.

(2) Netherby, a Poem. 4to. 1775.

(3) Hagley, a descriptive Poem. 4to. 1777.

(4) The Oxonian, a Poem, in Imitation of the Splendid Shilling. 4to. 1778.

(5) Monody sacred to the Memory of Elizabeth, Duchess of Northumberland. 4to. 1777.

(6) A Sermon preached at Woodford Church, Essex, on the Fast Day, Feb. 10, 1779. 8vo.

(7) Poems and Miscellaneous Pieces,

with a free Translation of the *Cædipus Tyrannus* of Sophocles. 4to. 1779.

(8) *Ierne Rediviva*. An Ode inscribed to the Volunteers of Ireland. 4to. 1782.

(9) Westminster Abbey, an Elegiac Poem. 4to. 1784.

(10) *Panthea*; or, The Captive Bride. A Tragedy founded on a Story in Xenophon. To which is added, An Elegy to the Memory of Hugh, late Duke of Northumberland. 8vo. 1789.

(11) Letter to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, containing Proposals for printing the History of the Revolutions of the Empire of Indostan, from the earliest Ages to the present: with a Sketch of the Plan on which the Work will be conducted; a concise Account of the Authors who will be principally consulted; and a short Retrospect of the general History. 8vo. 1790.

(12) An Elegiac and Historical Poem, sacred to the Memory and Virtues of the Hon. Sir William Jones; containing a retrospective Survey of the Progress of Science and the Mahammedan Conquests in Asia. 4to.

(13) The Crisis of the British Muse to the British Minister and Nation. 4to. 1798.

(14) Grove Hill, the Seat of Dr. Lettsom, a Poem. 4to. 1799.

(15) Poems, Epistolary, Lyric, and Elegiacal. In Three Parts. 8vo. 1800. Besides his great work on Indian Antiquities,

ESSAYS AFTER THE MANNER OF GOLDSMITH.

ESSAY II.

And they that are most gall'd with my folly,
They most must laugh.

JACQUES, Shakspeare's "*As You Like It*."

There appears to be a constant effort in the human mind to elevate itself above its true and proper standard. We are extremely fond of appreciating our own talents and condition in life to the world, and generally set a tolerably high value upon each. The Man of Learning is desirous of being thought wiser, the man of fortune richer, and the great man greater, than he really is. This species of vanity increases in proportion to what is wanting to make a man satisfied with himself; the dashing trades-

man is fond of being called Esquire, the apothecary Doctor, and Mrs. Ketchup, at the chandler's shop, would be extremely offended with her customers if they did not entitle her Ma'am.

This desire of appearing to stand an inch or two higher in the world than is really the case, is mostly observable among the lower classes; for as to any deficit in talent or merit among upper people, it is scarcely worthy of mention, being so admirably supplied by the usual succedaneums of rank or riches; the scrutiny

tiny ends as soon as the object of our enquiry is known to be of title or condition; and the same man who holds a contemptuous superiority over the next inferior, bows with infinite complaisance to the blockhead whom chance has placed above him.

The chief reason why we so seldom find character, talents, or fortune, duly appreciated is, that we judge rather from accidental circumstances, than from a candid examination of facts. This species of sophism logicians call *fallacia accidentis*, where we pronounce concerning the nature and essential properties of any subject, according to something which is merely accidental to it: thus we decide, that the well-dressed man is a person of condition, the man in the big wig a prodigy of learning, and the walking physician a fellow of no merit at all. It is by the strength of this sophism, that we acquire an utter aversion to the canine race, because we knew an instance of a dog having gone mad, and that we cannot bear the name of laudanum, because Betty Bluestocking almost killed herself by taking an ounce phial full, in a fit of despair, occasioned by her lover's not meeting her on a Whitsunday. It is from the same species of vanity that we make our cousin the attorney a counsellor, our old friend the Lieutenant a Captain, and our neighbour the Country Esquire, who has the good luck to possess five hundred per annum, to be worth at least double the sum. The ingenuity of the artful involves us still more in these errors of judgment, as they are constantly establishing false propositions, to confound and dazzle the weak and credulous.

Taking the common conclusions of men, upon the appearances of dress, equipage, and manners, it is a wonder that they are not oftener deceived; when they are, it is a just punishment that they receive for the judgments they sometimes too hastily form against the modest and humble.

Let a man go forth on his journey through life without the accidental acquirements, ornaments, or decorations of rank or riches, in a plain unfashionable coat; and, though his face expressed the noblest characters of genius and worth ever described by Lavater, it is ten to one that not a single creature would find it out.

From the above reasoning it appears, that however easy it may be at times to

set *ourselves* off to advantage, it is much easier to depreciate *ourselves* whenever we choose; to be sure, the latter species of vanity is but rarely found, and is harmless enough in its consequences; yet, having no better principle than deception, it is not altogether without blame. There is, however, a secret satisfaction in laughing at the *Important Crowd*; and no man can do this more effectually than he who, from divers circumstances, contingencies, and vicissitudes, has laid up a store of that kind of knowledge which may be justly called *materia experientia*; in short, than he who has been upon almost every step of the ladder of life, up and down alternately, without getting much of a fall.

Perhaps few people could be better qualified in this respect than myself. I had received a tolerable education, had been several years in the sea service, had studied the law, was a bit of an author, something of a painter, and knew a little of what is called the world. With this stock in trade for carrying on the business of philosophy, and a little independence, I arose one fine summer's morning in the month of July, full of gaiety and good humour, directed my steps to Billingsgate, went in a wherry on board the Margate hoy, and took my place among the other passengers.

The first object that attracted my notice in the vessel was, naturally enough, the man at the helm, whose hard inflexible features set the whole science of physiognomy at defiance. Next the helmsman, in the place of pre-eminence, was seated a little genteel woman reading the tale of Paul and Virginia; and on her right hand a corpulent dame, in whose round red face you might discover ignorance and happiness blended together to great advantage. On the opposite seat was a lady of a very different description, who assumed an air of infinite superiority over the rest; she was dressed in white muslin, and seldom deigned to look at the people round her, and for her, the beauty of the rising sun, and the delightful landscape of the Kentish hills, had no charms. She was going to Margate to see the fine people, and to say that she had been there. A thin pale-faced Gentleman, with a well-powdered head, and most unmeaning face, was placed next her, who I afterwards found was her husband. The rest of the company consisted of a young man

of important air, dressed in a green coat and huffar boots; a little bustling Gentleman in black, who had his share of consequence also; and a Lieutenant in the Navy; who, together with a plain dressed old man, that took no notice of any body, made up the group.

As soon as I stepped upon deck, I made my *début* by entreating the Ladies to take care of *the lines and pullies*, which caution obtained me, exactly what I expected, a contemptuous sneer from the boatman, and a broad satirical grin from the Lieutenant. I was, however, determined to establish the opinion that I justly conceived they had formed, by saying I should go *down stairs*, for fear I should catch cold from the morning air.

At my return on deck, I seated myself next the fat Lady with the good-humoured face, who, by-the-bye, was the only one that gave me the least encouragement. I told her, I was afraid that I should be sea-sick, and recommended her to taste a drop of brandy, which I produced in a small bottle from my pocket. I next offered the inspiring fluid to the Lady opposite, who rejected it with a look of ineffable scorn. By this time, however, the fat Lady's tongue went, as seamen call it, at the rate of seven knots an hour. She told me about her son Jacky, who was gone abroad, and who she was afraid *she should never see no more*; that she had been very bad of the *rheumatisse*; that it was a terrible thing, for all the *fumers* were drawn up, and she was going to Margate to bathe. My good-tempered companion then enquired the names of the sails, yards, and rigging, on all which points I answered with appropriate ignorance. I now completed my character, by desiring the matter to stop the ship for a boat that I saw making towards us; and by calling a West Indiaman lying at Long Reach a seventy-four gun man of war, effectually answered my design: the Lieutenant whispered the Boatman, that I was some lubber of a man-milliner, and asked me, significantly, how long it was since I had last weathered the corner of Bond-street.

The company had now descended, to partake of the refreshment they had respectively provided; and here I was admitted by producing some cold ham and chicken. I now addressed myself particularly to the Lady in the white muslin, by observing, that I shouldn't like to be a sailor; and that I thought

it much pleasanter to be serving customers behind a counter, than in a storm at sea. The counter answered completely; the Lady shrunk like the sensitive plant, turned up her nose, muttered some indistinct syllables, and scornfully averted her head. The important Gentleman in the green coat joined conversation with the other important Gentleman in black; and my last attempt was with the sentimental Lady, of whom I enquired, whether she had ever read Jack the Giant Killer.

I now began to find, that I had got to low water mark, and resolved in my own mind to turn the tide of opinion. Luckily, as soon as we had re-ascended the deck, an opportunity offered: the fat Lady happened to ask the name of the main-sheet, which works the main-boom to the great annoyance of the genteel passengers of a hoy. I answered, with an appearance of great facility, that it was the *jigger-tackle*. I had intended to raise myself up by degrees into estimation, but the *jigger-tackle* did the business at once; the Boatman gave me a leer and a wink; the Lieutenant, after consulting my face with some attention, took me by the hand, "I say, shipmate, none of your tricks upon old travellers. I say what ship?" To this I answer'd, "The Merrydon of Dover, the largest man of war in the service. Don't you remember that a frigate sailed into one of her port-holes at Torbay, and was kicked overboard by Tom Tightfoot, the Boatswain, who happened to be dancing a horn-pipe?" This joke was a good trap for applause; the Lieutenant handed me some bottled porter, and the boatman honoured me with a smile of approbation.

We had got some way beyond Gravesend, when I discovered a new character in the hoy; this was a tall thin man in a black coat and tye-wig, stooping over the side of the vessel, drawing up buckets of sea-water one after another, and industriously examining the contents with a microscope. I thought this a good opportunity, and, putting on a learned face, enquired if he was not seeking for animalculi; to which he politely replied, "Yes;" and that it was a question among the learned, Whether the luminous appearance of sea water at night was occasioned by numerous animalculi, or the viscous spawn of fish. In this conversation the Gentleman in the plain

plain coat joined, whom I found to be a very intelligent man. One subject introduced another, and we discoursed successively upon natural philosophy, ethics, jurisprudence, and theology; in the course of which investigation I took care to introduce some passages from the ancient authors. The sentimental Lady stared with astonishment; the consequential Lady ventured a look, but, upon summing up my dress, the counter, and other circumstances, relapsed into her former reserve: her husband, however, ventured to speak, and, upon my mentioning Tully, asked whether I meant Mr. Tully the cheese-monger in Carnaby Market?

We had now arrived at the Pier of Margate, when an old school acquaintance came on board, and welcomed my arrival, in the hearing of the consequential Lady, in the following way: "My dear George, Your old friend Sir Jacob Morgan and Lady Maxwell are here; they have just sat down to dinner, and we'll join them." His servant was ordered to take my trunk, and a blush of conscious shame overspread the cheek of the Lady in the white muslin. By this time, I had discovered the different conditions in life of my fellow passengers:

Mr. Vacant, a Grocer near the Hay-market.
 Mrs. Vacant, the Lady in the White Muslin.
 Miss Williams, the sentimental Lady, a Teacher at a School.
 Lieut. Windlafs.
 Mrs. Pumpkin, the fat Lady, a Market Gardener's Wife.
 Mr. Frizzle, the important Gentleman in Green, a Hair-Dresser.
 Dr. Vitriol, the Searcher for Animal-culi, a great Naturalist, Chemist, and Philosopher.
 The important Gentleman in Black, an Attorney.
 The Gentleman in Brown, Non Descript.

Being about to take my leave, Dr. Vitriol gave me a card to attend his Lectures on Chemistry; the Lieutenant shook me by the hand; the Boatman styled me, "Your Honour;" the Gardener's Wife gave me a low curtsy; and the Lady in the White Muslin favoured me with a most graceful bow: upon which I addressed them nearly as follows: "My good friends, don't be displeas'd if I have amus'd myself a little at your expence. I would have you know, that wherever we travel we should take men as we find them, and endeavour to be pleas'd with one another. All have not the same endowments of mind or fortune; but what is wanting of one quality is, perhaps, supplied by another; and reciprocal advantages and pleasure are deriv'd from the variety of characters and conditions into which we are thrown in life. In a hoy, therefore, we should bring forward our talents and acquirements, like our provisions, into the common stock; there would then be something to please all palates, by which means we should make our passage pleasant, and our meeting together a feast of good humour and instruction."

As I walk'd along the pier, I meditated on the occurrences of my little voyage; nor could I feel thoroughly fatished with myself. Good nature and urbanity check'd my exultation, and whisper'd, "Away with you! you are rightly serv'd; henceforth appear in your true character, and try to make it as valuable to your fellow-passengers as you can. Increase the stock of plain-honesty and truth, and throw away the dregs of pride and folly; you may appear in what character you choose to the world, but will never be able to impose on the judge within your own breast."

G. B.

DR. MARK HILDESLEY.

BISHOP HILDESLEY TO THE REV. MR. ST. ELOY, RECTOR OF LANGFORD AND MARSTON, BEDFORDSHIRE.

DEAR SIR, *Hitchin, 7th May 1745.*

I HAVE herewith sent you, for your perusal, Dr. *Clark's Essays*, which I was mentioning when I had the plea-

sure of seeing you. *Randolph* and *White* (of our Society books the best we have had for some time) are not now in my hands; but I desired Mr. Ault or Dr. Osborn would take care to forward them to you.

Warburton's Appendix to the pamphlet: I here send you is a curiosity, for its sharp

sharp satirical banter, as well as argumentative contempt of a very able Author, viz. Dr. *Stebbing*.

But if that and the Triumvirate should not pay you for the trouble of reading, I will venture to be responsible for Clark's *Essays*, and the piece at the end of them, "On the Sacrament," which is *Fleetwood's*, Bishop of Ely—the best on the subject I have yet met with; and therefore I always bind it up * with Clark, to supply the want of something of that sort.

I take the liberty to send Mrs. St. Eloy a taste of my South Beach *Cale*, in order that if she likes it I may furnish her with some seeds, if I can save any at the proper season.

You have my prayers to God for his protection and assistance under your present ill state of health; and my wife joins with me in hearty compliments to Mrs. Eloy and yourself; which concludes this trouble from

Your faithful brother,
and very humble servant,
M. HILDESLEY.

BISHOP HILDESLEY TO MRS. ST. ELOY.

MADAM, *Hitchin, 15th April 1746.*

I BEG leave to pay my tribute of sympathy and condolence upon the loss of

our worthy friend, your dear husband, Mr. St. Eloy. The news of his death did not reach me till within these few days; and it was a chance but I had been surpris'd with it at his own door: for I waited only for some favourable turn of weather and roads, in order to have made him a visit, long since intended.

But Providence has thought fit now to remove him to better society, and to deprive me totally of his acquaintance; which the distance of our situation, and his ill health together, gave me often occasion to lament my want of opportunity to improve.

I pray God to let all those arguments of consolation take place in your mind, which your own good sense, and just sentiments of religion, will naturally suggest, without my pointing them out to you: and I remain, with my wife's and my sincerest compliments of respect, and good wishes,

MADAM,
Your most obedient servant,
MARK HILDESLEY.

PS. Mr. St. Eloy's share of books shall be faithfully transmitted to you.

THE CHURCH OF GAYTON, IN THE COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON,

(WITH A VIEW.)

DEDICATED to the Holy Virgin, consists of a body, two aisles, and a chancel leaded, and a porch on the south side tiled. The steeple is built with a tower, wherein are six bells, besides the Saint's Bell. On the great bell is written, "God save King Charles, 1662." On the second, in Saxon capitals, FEARE GOD AND OBEY THE LORD, 1594; and on the first, in the same letters, GIVE THANKS TO GOD ALVAIES 1585. The length of the church is forty feet, eight inches; the breadth of it, forty-seven feet, four inches. The length of the chancel is twenty-nine feet, eight inches; the breadth of it, sixteen feet. The whole length of church and chancel is seventy feet, four inches. On the north side of the chancel is a burying-place, parted off from it, as large as the chancel

itself, wherein lie the family of Samwell. The register begins in 1558. In the year 1254, 38 Hen. III. as also in 1291, 19 Edw. I. this church was valued at sixteen marks, besides a pension of one mark paid out of the rectory, to the Nuns of De La Priè, near Northampton, which was given them by Robert de Betune, Advocate of Arras, who was Lord of this Manor in the reign of Henry II. In 1535, 26 Hen. VIII. it was rated at xvii. xs. out of which deducting xs. vii. d. for synodals and procurations, and xiii. s. i. d. for the pension paid to the Abbess and Nuns of De La Priè, the clear yearly value amounted to xvi. s. i. d. It is in the Deanery of Brackley, and the right of presentation belongs to Sidney College, Cambridge.

* It was Mr Hildesley's custom to give good books amongst his friends, and the ignorant, and the poor.

Patroni.
 Rex rat. terrar.
 Advoc. de Betune in
 manu sua exist
 Baldwin. de Betun
 Mil.
 Patron. ignot.
 Mich. de North
 feoffat. de Eccles. de
 Gayton, per Dom.
 Ingelram. de Feeno
 Phil. de Northampt.
 her. Michaels.
 Phil. de Gayton,
 Mil.
 Will. Truffell de
 Flore. Mil.
 Catherin. vid. Dom.
 Theobald Truffell,
 Mil.
 Dom. Warin. Lu-
 eyen, &c. feoffat. Dom
 Joh. Truffell
 Dom. Joh. Truffell,
 Mil.
 Rob. Tanfield, Arm.
 & Will. Witham, Cl.
 Rob. Tanfield, Arm.
 Henric. Rex.
 Fran. Tanfield, Arm.
 Dr. Hawley
 Sidney College, Cam-
 bridge

*Incumb. et temp. In-
 scription.*
 Will. de Albiniaco
 nepos Dom. Phil de
 Albiniaco, 1234
 Hen. de Cambrey
 Subdiac. 1240
 Michael de Northamp-
 ton, 1269
 Phil. de Northampton
 Subd. 7. Id. Mart
 1274.
 Ric. de Medeburn
 cap. 8. Id. Apr.
 1284.
 Will. de Gayton, Acol.
 13. Cal. Nov. 1304.
 Simon de Ver, Cl. 7.
 Id. Nov. 1342.
 Joh. de Haldenby, in
 primâ tonsurâ clericali
 constitutus, 4. Cal
 Mart, 1369.
 Joh. fil. Joh. Curteys
 de Jakeste, Por. 3.
 Jul. 1370.
 Will. Burgeys, Cap 15.
 Cal. Aug. 1373.
 Will. Paupas, Pbr. 21.
 Nov. 1396.
 Hug Parker, Cap. 3
 Nov. 1401.
 Joh. Aude, Pbr. 16.
 Feb. 1408.
 Joh. Varney, Pbr. 7.
 Apr. 1421.
 Dom. Ric. Eierman.
 Mag. Tho. Tanfield
 S. T. P. 28. Jul. 1471.
 Dom. Tho. Russell
 Pbr. 18. Sept. 1472.
 Dom Joh. Grenburgh
 Pbr. 12. Feb. 1474.
 Dom. Tho. Man. Pbr.
 25. Oct. 1475
 Dom. Ric. Tomynson
 Pbr. 13. Jun. 1505
 Tho. Gardyner, occur.
 Rect. anno. 1535.
 Dom. Joh. Millys, Pbr.
 8. Oct. 1544. sep.
 20. Nov. 1580.
 Joh. Marke, sepult. 17.
 Mar. 1633 æt. 81
 Will. Burkitt, occur.
 anno 1635.
 Ric. Gifford Cl. comp
 pro Primat. 01. Jun.
 1649. sep. 2. Mart.
 1655.
 Edm. Morgan, S. T. P.
 Rect. 1662.
 Will. Gibbs, admifs
 1682. ob. 1716.
 Will. Gibbs, Junr. ad-
 miss. 1717.
 John Thompsou Rect.
 1742
 Wm. Griffiths Rect.
 1759
 Chr. Hunter B. D.
 Rector præf.

scription; the part of it that remains is
 as follows:

... QUIDEM FRANCISCUS OBIT
 DIEM A^o DOM. MCCCCLVIII. NOVEM-
 BRIS XXI^o DIE, QUORUM VITA CHRISTUS
 EST; BRIGITTAVERO OBIT A. DOM.
 M

At the bottom are the effigies of eigh-
 teen children, with the first letters of
 their names set over them. It is the
 monument of Francis Tanfield, Esq.
 and Brigit his wife.

In the sud aisle are two other monu-
 ments without any inscription. On
 one of them are the figures of a man
 and his wife.

In the middle aisle is this inscrip-
 tion:

WILLIAM HOUGHTON
 Neere fourscore years have I tarried
 To this mother to be marryed;
 One wife I had, and children ten,
 God blest the living, Amen, Amen.
 Deceased the 17 of December, 1600.

In the North Aisle.

Here lyeth interred the Lady Jane
 Harrington, widow of Sir Sapcotes
 Harrington, of Rand, in Lincolnshire;
 daughter of Mr. John and Isabel Wood-
 ward, of Marson, in Warwickshire. She
 departed this life the 26th day of Janu-
 ary 1662. For patience, humility, and
 charity, one of the best of Christians.
 This is a just character given her by
 Dr. Edm. Morgan, Rector of Gay-
 ton.

A piece of ground, called the Alms-
 Ground, was long since given to the
 poor of this parish, and is usually let
 for about 33l. yearly. Upon the inajo-
 rure of Gayton Field in 1600, it was
 agreed, by the general consent of the
 inhabitants, to set apart ten acres on
 the east side of the Alms Ground, in
 lieu of the like number of acres dis-
 persed in several parts of the same field,
 which before that time were used as
 town ground. This portion of land is
 now let for about 17l. a-year. Besides
 this, Sir Thomas Samwel paid annually
 to the church four pounds, in confi-
 deration of town land intermixed and
 let with the rest of his estate.

The wake follows the Nativity of the
 Virgin Mary.

The parsonage-house being in a very
 ruinous and dilapidated state, the pre-
 sent Rector, Mr. Hunter, has lately re-
 built it at his own expence, making
 such use as he could of the old mate-
 rials.

G g g

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

In the north aisle, close to the wall, is
 an alabaſter tomb, with a mutilated in-

CHARLES STURT, ESQ.

We extract the following from a Provincial Paper, as a proper Supplement to the Narrative given in our last Number, p. 336.

POOLE, FEB. 1, 1799.

YESTERDAY morning, about nine o'clock, a small cutter, called the Bee, John Nation, Master, bound from London to the West Indies, came on shore on the sands of this place, in a heavy gale of wind, at East. There was a tremendous sea running, and a very heavy snow falling, which rendered it extremely difficult, as well as hazardous, to afford any assistance to the crew. The boats from his Majesty's gun-vessel, the Tickler, and several other boats, attempted it without success; and the poor creatures, after cutting away the mast, and doing all they could to relieve the vessel, were left without hope to the horrid expectation, that every coming sea would overwhelm them, or to the still more dreadful one, that they must shortly perish by the inclemency of the weather. They remained in this shocking situation till the middle of the day, when Charles Sturt, Esq. of Brownlea Castle, M. P. for Bridport, happily succeeded in rescuing them from the jaws of death, and brought them to his hospitable mansion, where every comfort and refreshment were administered to them which their exhausted state so imminently needed.

Mr. Sturt on this occasion merits the warmest thanks of every friend of hu-

manity. Regardless of his personal safety, which was endangered in an imminent degree, he attempted their rescue; and to his active exertions and perseverance alone are these poor people indebted for their lives. The sea was tremendous beyond description, and the shoals on which the vessel lay extremely dangerous to approach. Mr. Sturt's boat was several times filled by the seas, and himself and people absolutely thrown out of her into the breakers; he was a considerable time nearly up to his neck in water, buffeting the waves, with an ardour which seemed to increase with the danger; he at length prevailed, and had the ecstatic pleasure of beholding a group of human beings, who, while they were yet slivering round his fire-side, with streaming eyes and grateful hearts, looked up to him as their preserver, and blessed the benevolence which had snatched them from the very brink of destruction.

March 20. The honorary gold medal of the Royal Humane Society has been presented, with particular marks of respect, from the Directors to Charles Sturt, Esq. M. P. for Bridport, for his noble, intrepid, and successful exertions to rescue his fellow-creatures from a watery grave, when a vessel was driven on shore near Brownlea Castle.

 TRAVELLING IN ITALY IN THE LAST CENTURY.

IN reading the manuscript remarks of a Gentleman, who was a great traveller in the last century, and had left England during the rebellion, I have particularly noticed the curious manner in which he was treated at Reggio and at Sienna: and I here subjoin his own account, as an entertainment for the reader.

"I have binn at Modena, an ancient city of Lombardie, and a collonie of the Romanes, wheare Marcus Antonius besieged Brutus, and after that it was ruined by Goths and Lumbards: It is now but a meane citty: The Duke's

pallace when I was there being but a little more then halfe built: About 20 miles from it is an other small city called Reggio, belonging to the same Duke: There the Court of Guard stopped me, and, serching my portmantle, tooke out all the bookes, which were about 2 or 3 & twenty small things; which they put in a bagg, & carried them and mee to the Inquisition; where I fownd the Father Inquisitor (a grey Fryer), very courteous, wondering to see the souldiers bring the bookes & mee to him: He asked me whether I cold speake Latine; I told him in Latine,

tine, yes ; but that my pronounciation of it was different, so that by reason of that he might not vnderstand me : He told me that he vnderstood me well enough : I told him againe in Latine, that I had liued some yeares in Italy at feuerall times, & that therefore I cold speake Italian if he pleased : No, sayde he, I wold discourse with you in Latine, that these souldiers that brought you hither may not vnderstand vs ; for, sayth he, we neuer vse to trouble strangers, gentlemen trauelers, in this kinde, & I doe not vnderstand what shold make these fellowes doe it ; there is something of malice in it ; you haue offended somebody or other ; & they haue put this trick vpon you ; *(I began to suspect our owne English Jesuits at Rome might doe it ;)* howeuer, sayth he, you know that books in Italy may not be sent or carryed about without licence from the Inquisition : I told him that I had formerly learned that at *Sienna* in *Toscany*, where I was sent for in to the Inquisition for sending of 20 £ worth of bookes from thence to Rome by the carryer, who, instead of carrying them to Rome, carryed them to the Inquisition : but, vpon the examination, the bookes proued all allowable, & I had a licence, the Father Inquisitor excusing mee as being a stranger not knowing the custome ; but I told him withall that, I being now just newly come ouer the Alpes owt of France, there was no Inquisition there to goe to : He allowed my just excuse ; how-

uer, sayth he, if I shold looke ouer the bookes, and find any of them printed at any hereticall city, as *Geneua*, *Amsterdam*, *Leyden*, *London*, or the like, he must eyther take the bookes from me & let me goe, or else he must clap me vp vntill he had time to examine the bookes : Therefore, sayth he, doe you write ouer a catalogue of them yourselfe ; & if I finde no hereticall booke amongst them, I will subscribe a licence to them : I assured him that there were no such amongst them : Howeuer he wold not looke in a booke ; so that I was faine to write him a catalogue, to which he presently subscribed a licence with his name to it, and wished me a good journey."

He mentions also the following circumstances relating to the *Dudley Family* : " I was told that the *Comte de Carpegna* marryed an English lady of the family of the *Dudleys*, whose pretend to the *Dukedom of Northumberland*, *Earldom of Warwick*, &c. and are acknowledged as such by the *Pope* and *Emperor*. I met with her father at *Florence*, whose was much esteemed by the *Grand Duke* : whilst I was there, he putt forth a very ingenious booke in a thin * folio, *Dell Arcano dell Mare*. Afterward I met with his eldest sonn, a traueler, at *Orleance* in *France*. And in a conuent at *Angeers*, in the chapell, I read vpon a wall all the English titles of honour ouer the graue of his younger sonn, whose was basely murdered there in his trauell." C.

THE LATE EARL OF BELLAMONT,

WHOSE decease was mentioned in our last Obituary, died of a cold he caught at *Curragh Races*. His Lordship was of the family of the *Cootes*, of *Coloony*, to which stock belonged *Sir Eyre Coote*, so celebrated by his exploits in the *East Indies*, and several other military characters. The father of the late Earl recommended himself to the favour of Government by his active and meritorious exertions in putting down the *White Boys*. The Earldom was conferred in 1767 ; soon after which, his Lordship married a sister of the present *Duke of Leinster*,

but dying without issue by her, the titles became extinct. He, however, some years since, obtained a *Baronetage* for a son of his, whose birth was illegitimate, and to whom he had bequeathed as much of his fortune as was at his own disposal.

The public conduct of this Nobleman was not distinguished for much consistency. Though generally a *Courtier*, he was not uniformly so ; and as he sometimes supported measures not likely to advance his personal interest, it may be presumed that he acted upon principle. His loyalty was unques-

* *Walpole*, in his *Catalogue of Noble Authors*, dates this publication " 1630, and 1646, in 1700 volumes folio." By other dates in the *Traveller's MS.* the latter should seem to be the volume published while he was at *Florence*.

tionable; and during the existence of the late unhappy rebellion, he was one of those Lords of the Privy Council who were most zealously active in suppressing it; but that at an end, he gave the measure of a Legislative Union his determined though unavailing Opposition. In his speeches and conversation he evinced a good understanding, improved and cultivated by reading and observation; but in the Senate he aimed so much at elegance of diction, that his arguments were often enfeebled by the pomposity of his eloquence. His observations, however, were in general just, and not unfrequently tinged with severity. The following is the manner in which he once described in Parliament the county of Cavan, of which he was a native—"It is all acclivity and declivity, without the intervention of one horizontal plane: the hills are all rocks, and the people are all savages."

In private life, Lord Bellamont af-

fect, and not without success, the character of a fine gentleman. He was much addicted to gallantry; and as he courted the favour of the Ladies, he did not fail to set off his handsome person to all the advantage which dress, stars, ribbons, and finery could afford it. Yet with these beautiful appearances, his mind was not tinged with any degree of effeminacy. He possessed a high spirit, incapable of submitting to any thing that could be construed into insult, of which, as well as of his ardent courage, he gave a striking proof, in the duel to which he called the present Marquis Townshend for the supposed offence of making his Lordship wait too long in an antichamber, when the former was Lord Lieutenant of the Kingdom of Ireland. With these qualities he was sure to enforce respect; and as he was polite, generous, and friendly, he also possessed the powers of conciliating esteem, and cultivating friendship.

SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS.

In the present momentous crisis, we consider it the duty of every friend of his country to afford the necessary information of the means to ward off the danger which now threatens. We therefore print the three Appendixes to the second report of the Lords, and an abstract of the Fourth Report of the Commons Committees, which we deem at the present time highly interesting.

APPENDIX, No. I.

ABSTRACT of a TABLE, *showing the State of the Crops at the late Harvest, and the Store of Corn in the several Counties of England, Wales, and Scotland.*

PROPORTION of the AVERAGE CROPS of WHEAT at the late Harvest, as stated by Evidence.

BEDFORDSHIRE. — 3-5ths — Half — 3-5ths.
 Berkshire. — 2-3ds — 3-4ths.
 Buckinghamshire. — 2-3ds — 3-4ths — 5-9ths — 5-6ths — 2-3ds — 3-4ths.
 Cambridgeshire. — 3-4ths — 2-3ds — 9-11ths.
 Cheshire. — 3-4ths — 4-5ths.
 Cornwall. — 1-4th — Above Average.
 Cumberland. — 14-15ths.
 Derbyshire. — 3-4ths.
 Devonshire. — 2-3ds — 3-4ths.
 Dorsetshire. — 3-4ths.
 Durham. — 8-9ths.
 Essex. — 2-3ds — 4-5ths.
 Gloucestershire. — 2-3ds — 5-7ths.
 Hampshire and Isle of Wight. — 2-3ds —

4-5ths — 2-3ds — 5-6ths — 3-4ths — 9-10ths.
 Herefordshire. — 2-3ds — Half.
 Hertfordshire. — 3-4ths — 2-3ds — 7-10ths.
 Huntingdonshire. — 2-3ds.
 Kent. — 6-7ths — 7-8ths — 7-10ths — 6-7ths.
 Lancashire. — 6-7ths — 10-11ths.
 Leicestershire. — 3-4ths — 2-3ds — 5-8ths.
 Lincolnshire. — 2-3ds — 5-8ths.
 Middlesex. — 1-3d.
 Monmouthshire. — 2-3ds.
 Norfolk. — Average — 2-3ds — Average 8-9ths.
 Northamptonshire. — 2-3ds.
 Northumberland. — 2-3ds.
 Nottinghamshire. — Half — 3-4ths — 2-3ds.
 Oxfordshire. — 2-3ds — 3-4ths.
 Rutlandshire. — Half — 3-8ths.
 Shropshire. — 3-4ths — Average — 3-4ths — 3-4ths.
 Somersetshire. — 3-4ths — Half — 7-10ths.
 Staffordshire. — 3-4ths — 2-3ds — 2-3ds.
 Suffolk. — 2-3ds — 3-4ths — 10-11ths.
 Surrey.

Surrey.—3-4ths—2-3-2-5ths.
 Suffex.—Average—3-4ths.
 Warwickshire.—2-3ds—3-5ths—2-3ds
 Westmoreland.—Average—3-9ths.
 Wiltshire.—3-4ths—2-3ds—8-11ths.
 Worcestershire.—2-3ds—3-5ths.
 Yorkshire.—7-8ths—Under Average
 —3-4ths.
 Denbighshire.—2-3ds—5-6ths.
 Glamorganshire.—Average.
 Pembroke.—3-4ths.
 Angus, Perth, and Fife.—4-5ths—2-3ds
 Argyleshire, Ayrshire, &c.—Under
 Average—Average.
 Caithness and Rossshire.—Average—
 Average.
 Forfar and Kincardine.—Very defec-
 tive—Under Average—2-3ds.
 Lothian, East.—Average.
 Moray and Nairnshire.—Under Ave-
 rage—2-3ds.
 Stirlingshire.—2-3ds.

APPENDIX, No. II.

RICE.—MODES OF PREPARING *it*.

(A) Mixed Bread of Rice, Wheaten Flour, and Bean Flour, made in Gloucester.—Ten pounds of Rice, ten of Bean Flour, fifty-six pounds of Wheaten Flour, produce good wholesome Bread.

(B) Rice mixed with wheaten Flour in Bread.—Where the Wheaten Flour is very good, and great attention paid to the mixture, one pound of boiled Rice and three pounds of Flour will produce seven pounds of Bread; but, in general, one fifth Rice is the best proportion.

The best mode of preparing it is as follows: Set the sponge with six pounds of Flour, and one third of a pint of well settled Yeast, mixed with a pint of warm Water; put it in a warm situation to ferment; then wash two pounds of Rice, and set it to boil in two gallons of Water; when it boils and thickens, pour in more Water, to prevent the Rice from sticking together, and when it is perfectly tender, and fully saturated with the Water, without running together, strain it on a coarse sieve or cullender. The Rice will require about an hour and an half for the boiling; and when it is cooled to the temperature of new milk, which will be in about an hour and an half more, the Sponge will be duly risen to be formed into Dough with it. Knead the whole then well, and work in by degrees a handful of Salt, and four pounds more of Flour. Leave the

Dough to rise for two hours; it will then require about another pound of Flour to make it into four stiff Loaves; put them quickly into the oven, and bake them nearly three hours. The Bread will keep moist eight or ten days, and ought not to be eaten till two or three days old.

(C) Rice with Milk, used at the Foundling Hospital since 1795.—Soak the Rice over-night in Water; bake twenty-four pounds of Rice with eighteen gallons of milk, and six pounds of Treacle.

(D) Sweet Rice Pudding, which has been given to labourers in the County of Surrey.—Put a pound of Rice in five pints of cold Water, and boil it gently for two hours, by which time it will be of the consistency of thick paste; then add two pints of Skim-milk, and four ounces of Treacle, and boil the whole very gently for another hour; it will produce near nine pounds of sweet Rice Pudding.

(E) A preparation of savoury Rice without Milk, used at Durham and in Oxfordshire.—Put one pound of Rice into three quarts of boiling Water; let it remain for twenty minutes, then skim the Water, and add one ounce of Hog's Lard, and a little Salt and Allspice, and let it simmer gently over the fire closely covered for an hour and quarter, when it will be fit for use. If it is to be kept, it should be set by in an earthen pan, covered with a wooden cover. It will produce rather more than eight pounds of savoury Rice. It is not necessary to strain the Rice.

(F) A composition of Barley and Rice, producing more food than ten people can eat.—One pound of Rice, and one pound of Pot, or Scotch Barley; two gallons of water, boiled for four hours upon a slow fire, and kept constantly stirring; and before taking off the fire, add four ounces of Sugar, and sometimes an ounce of Salt.

(G) Substitute for Oatmeal Porridge, a little more than one third of the expence. Between eight and nine hundred persons have been fed with it for a week, and it has been found to answer.—One pound of Rice, one ditto Barley, one quarter of a pound of Treacle, one ounce of Salt, two English gallons of water. The Rice and Barley to be boiled on a slow fire for four hours, the rest to be added for seasoning: the result will be about sixteen pounds of good Porridge.

(H) Boiled Rice Pudding, recommended by the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor. — Boil a pound of Rice in a pudding bag, tied to loose as to be capable of holding five times the quantity: it will produce five pounds of solid pudding. This is not given as the preferable way of preparing Rice; but it serves to shew its increase by dressing.

(I) Rice and Barley Porridge, by the same. — Put one pound of Rice and one pound of Scotch Barley into two gallons of Water, and boil them very gently for four hours over a slow fire; then add four ounces of Treacle and one ounce of Salt; and let the whole simmer for half an hour more. It will produce sixteen pounds in weight. This is much used at Montrose and in some other parts of Scotland, and has been greatly approved.

(K) Macaroni Rice, by the same. — Put a pound of Rice into five pints of cold Water, and boil it gently for two hours, by which time it will be of the consistency of thick paste; then add two pints of skim Milk, and two ounces of strong Cheshire Cheese, grated pretty fine, and a little Pepper and Salt, and boil the whole very gently for another hour. It will produce nearly nine pounds of Macaroni Rice.

APPENDIX, No. III.

INDIAN CORN. — *Modes in which it can be prepared.*

(A) To twelve bushels of Indian Corn, ground into Meal, add a large proportion of Water, and boil it till it becomes very thick; then add three quarters of a pound of Sugar to seven pounds of the Meal. This quantity of Meal, with the Sugar or Molasses, was more than twenty people could eat, and was much liked. The Corn cost six shillings a bushel at Liverpool, each bushel weighing fifty-three pounds: Supposing ten pounds lost by the grinding, that would reduce it to forty-three pounds for seventy-two pence; the Sugar cost five-pence, which makes it one shilling and three-pence. Twenty people were fed under a penny a man. No other seasoning was required than the Sugar boiled with the Meal.

(B) Homincey is prepared by removing the husk and skin of the Indian Corn, which is generally done by a small portion of the Lye of Wood Ashes mixed with Water; it is then

boiled frequently with Kidney Beans; and when cooked, forms a kind of mess like Hafty-pudding; it is frequently eaten with Milk, and sometimes fried after it is cold, in which state it is excellent.

FOURTH REPORT FROM THE HOUSE OF COMMONS COMMITTEE, APPOINTED TO CONSIDER OF THE PRESENT HIGH PRICE OF PROVISIONS.

(ABSTRACT.)

“ONE of the most important objects which has engaged the attention of your Committee has been the consideration of the different modes of dressing Wheat, with a view to ascertain whether, by any alteration in the same, any considerable addition could be made to that proportion of the produce, which is now applied to the immediate subsistence of the people. This subject has been at various times under the consideration of Committees of this House, and of the Legislature.” — After alluding to the measures formerly recommended on this subject, the Report proceeds thus:—

“The advantage to be procured by dressing Wheat in a manner different from that which is practised for the supply of London and other places, where the fine Household Bread is consumed, appears to be of two kinds. It arises from the production of a greater quantity of materials for Bread from a given measure of Wheat, and of a greater quantity of Bread from a given weight of materials. Both these causes operate most powerfully in the coarsest of all Wheat Bread, that which is made of the whole produce of the Grain without any separation. Specimens of this Bread have been produced to your Committee, and appeared palatable, wholesome, and nutritious. But though Bread of this sort may be introduced with great advantage, where the Wheat is well harvested and of good quality, and in such cases the saving may be computed at not less than one-third, yet your Committee are induced, by several considerations, not to recommend this as the only mode of preparing that species of Grain. They are informed, that in some cases where Wheat has been very ill harvested, or is much damaged, it can only be made fit for use by a separation of the outward coat or husk; the coarse Bran which is retained in this kind of Bread, contains

contains less nutriment than the other parts of the Grain, and may render the food not only less palatable, but less likely to agree for a time with persons unaccustomed to it, than the Bread now recommended, from which the coarse Bran is excluded. It may also be apprehended, that if no flour or Meal of a finer sort than the whole Meal were allowed to be made, it would prove a considerable discouragement to one of the most useful methods of economy, the use of Bread made of other kinds of Grain mixed in different proportions with Wheat; such mixtures, though capable of producing excellent Bread when the Grain has been so dressed as to exclude the broad Bran only, are rendered less palatable by the introduction of that article. It is, however, of the greatest importance, that as large a portion of the Grain should be introduced into food, as is consistent with the use of Wheat of different qualities, and with the mixture of Wheat with other Grain. This appears to be effected by the use of what is called an 8s. 6d. seamed Cloth, or Patent Cloth Number 2, which excludes only the broad Bran, weighing about 5lbs. or 6lbs. in a bushel of Wheat. Bread of this description includes all the finer parts of the Wheat, and excludes the outward husk. It is little inferior, except in colour, to the White Bread, and is far superior in every respect to the Bread, containing none of the finer parts, which forms the food of those counties, from whence London is supplied with Flour. In point of economy, this species of bread comes nearest to that which is made of the whole Meal, producing an addition of somewhat more than one-fifth to the Bread which would be made in the ordinary mode from an equal quantity of Wheat. This calculation is made on a supposition, that in the ordinary mode of dividing the Grain, the whole of what is called weighing-stuff, comprising the Seconds, Thirds, and Middlings, as well as the Fine Flour, is made into Bread or Biscuit. Supposing the quantity of various kinds of Grain consumed in Bread in England, to amount to 9,000,000 of quarters, and that one-third of this quantity is made into Fine Bread, the saving which will be made in nine months, by the use of the kind of Bread here proposed, will be no less

than 450,000 quarters, or about three weeks consumption of that part of the kingdom. When the reality as well as the necessity of this saving is made apparent to the people, it may be expected that their good sense will easily reconcile them to the use of a species of Bread, which long experience in a great part of the country has proved to be wholesome and nutritious, especially when they understand how great a reduction must be produced by this regulation in the price of the Quarter Loaf. By a general prohibition of the use of finer Flour unmixed, all ranks and orders of Society will be called upon to sacrifice to the public good any reluctance or prejudice, and to make an united effort to relieve the general pressure. And it will be in the power of Individuals, or Associations of the community, to facilitate the execution of this measure, as well as to anticipate its benefits in some degree, by adopting, as soon as it can be procured, the use of such Bread as is here recommended in their own families, and introducing it, by their example and influence, into their respective neighbourhoods.

“Your Committee have not thought it necessary to state the saving which might arise from the use of the Standard Wheaten, or any other species of Bread, finer than that which is here recommended; because they consider the necessity of the case to be such, as calls for strong and effectual remedies; and because they think the introduction of the other sorts into general use would be in no respect easier than that of the bread here recommended, and would not be attended with the same degree of advantage.

“Your Committee are of opinion, that under the present circumstances, it is necessary that an Assize Table should be formed for this species of Bread, previous to requiring its introduction, and the exclusion of all Bread made of a finer meal. The shortness of time for which this Session of Parliament can continue, would not admit of completing such a Table with perfect accuracy. But although further experiments may be necessary for ultimately attaining that object, your Committee are satisfied, from the evidence they have received, that no considerable difficulty will attend the forming, immediately, a Table sufficiently correct to prevent any material inconvenience.

venience. They are desirous that such Table should be so constructed, as to insure at least as large a profit to the Baker, for the manufacture of each sack of Meal into Bread, as he now receives. Your Committee have also the satisfaction of finding, from the evidence of several respectable Millers, that this alteration will be productive of no inconvenience to their trade, but will tend to make their process easier and cheaper; that the wires or cloths necessary for the proposed mode of dressing Wheat and other Grain, are either now in use, or may be readily prepared; and that the period necessary for enabling the Millers to dispose of their present stock, and to arrange their machinery for the new mode of working, will not require a notice of many weeks previous to the proposed measure being enforced.

“Your Committee are strongly of opinion, that it will be expedient, without delay, to prohibit, from a day to be fixed, the manufacture of Flour or Meal, from Wheat or any other Grain, finer than that which is dressed through an 8s. 6d. seamed cloth, or a patent cloth, No. 2, or such wire machine as produces the same effect; and to prohibit also, from a day to be fixed, the use of any Bread finer than what is made of such Meal; and that

in the mean time it is expedient, as your Committee have already represented to the House, to permit all kinds of Bread, except such fine Bread as that upon which the Assize is at present set, to be made and sold, without being subject to the regulation of Assize.

“It also appears expedient, that when the new Assize shall be established, and the use of fine Bread prohibited, permission should still be given to make any Bread of inferior price, either from the whole Meal of Wheat, or with a mixture of Wheat and Rye, Barley, Oats, Rice, or any other wholesome Grain, without Assize. By this means, a still further economy of Wheat may be produced in such parts of the country as may adopt the use of such mixed Bread; and from different specimens produced to your Committee, it appears, as before stated, that Wheaten Meal, of the same quality as is here recommended, will make excellent Bread, with a mixture of other species of Grain. The use of such mixed Bread will also afford the means of bringing into consumption such fine Flour as may be obtained by importation, as well as any small quantities which may be left in the hands of the Millers, subsequent to the time when the use of fine Bread will be prohibited.”

DRAYTON AND DRYDEN.

THERE is a remarkable coincidence of thought in the *David and Goliath* of Drayton, and the inimitable *Ode on St. Cecilia's Day* of Dryden, which has not, I believe, been noticed: Drayton is relating the effect of David's music, when he played before Saul:

—“The standers by
Were so intranced with the melody,
That to a holy madnesse some it
brought—
The wyery cords now shake so wond-
rous cleere,
As one might think an Angel's voyce
to heare

From every quaver, or *some Spirit had
pent*

Itselfe of purpose in the instrument.”

David and Goliath, Edit. 1630. p. 193.

Now observe with what superior taste and judgment Dryden describes a similar effect, where Jubal strikes the chorded shell, and his brethren listen to the enchanting sound:

“*Less than a God they thought there could
not dwell
Within the hollow of that shell,
That spoke so sweetly and so well.*”

C.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

In your account of Mrs. ELIZABETH MONTAGU *, in your Magazine for October last, mention is made of the correspondence between that Lady and the late Dr. Monsey, which was justly observed to exhibit proofs on both sides of uncommon talents, original humour, and acute observation. As a specimen, I send you two letters, which you may be assured are genuine, as the originals are now before me. They will reflect no discredit on the writer, and will, I am certain, gratify several of your readers. I therefore send them for publication, and am,

Yours, &c.

C. D.

LETTER I.

Saturday Night.

DEAR DOCTOR,

I MUCH approve of the style and temper of your last letter, as far as it inclines to that decent share of retirement and meditation which becomes the age of sixty-five; but as in a gay and dissipated life the faults and levities of youth would continue longest upon you, have a care those of old age do not advance faster in your retreat. It is the great misfortune of man never to be without enemies. The passions in his own breast are the most dangerous he has. No bolt or bar can exclude them. In the silence of the night they are heard; they invade every solitude, though ever so deep. When the gay illusions of the world spread no longer their temptations to our fancy, there may arise spirits of great power and influence to haunt our dark retreats. Pride, Discontent, Suspicion, Selfishness, and the whole train of unsocial passions, like the spectres of the night, stalk about us. Too often the *Solitaire*, by retiring from the business of the world, does no better than a man who, to avoid the whelps and puppies which run about in the day-time in a village, should shut himself up in some sequestered place haunted by the wolf, the fox, and other beasts of prey. We had better entertain idle affections than malignant passions. If you retire from an opinion mankind are insincere, ungrateful, and malignant, you will grow proud by reflecting you are not like these Pharisees. We should retire from a sense of our own faults, with a desire to correct them, and to have leisure for self examination. This is the spirit of Christian philosophy. By frequently con-

sidering our own errors, we lose the bitterness we should otherwise express when we perceive the vices of others. If you find you grow more indulgent to your fellow-creatures in your retirement, be assured you have spent your time very profitably. I should have a higher opinion of the uses of retirement, if I saw it produced the fruits of benevolence, of humility, of charity. I am, however, quite of your opinion, that you ought to pass a good deal of time in your apartment; it will cure you of those levities in conversation, which, even if innocent, cease to be decent when old age approaches. Your heart has so many amiable virtues, it will endure strict examination. The formal hypocrite who has thrown a veil of decency over his vices, must be shocked when he undresses in private. But you, my dear Doctor, who have only hid your virtues under too gay a dress, will be happy to see, when your grotesque habit is pulled off, the virtues of a Christian and the wisdom of a philosopher were concealed by it. In your retired hours, think much of your own state in respect to God and the world; as little as you can of the conduct of others towards you. Do not harden your heart against mankind by too intense meditation on their vices and follies. Consider them as you do your patients; administer to their infirmities; give to some good advice, and to all the world a good example; using the world as not abusing it, according to the advice of the Apostle, is an example much wanted. Man is both an active and a speculative being; he does not live according to nature, or, in other words, according to the will of him who made him what he is, if he

* Not *Montague*, as it is by mistake written. We omitted to mention that this Lady was married to Edward Montagu, Esq. M. P. for the town of Huntingdon, the 5th day of August 1742.

EDITOR.

is always engaged in a circle of frivolous actions, which, by their continual succession, prevent his exercising his mind in meditation; less still if he is inactive and contemplative at all times. As that regimen is best which keeps the body in health, so is that course of life which best disposes us to do acts of virtue; but to cherish the disposition, we must not retire where we cannot exercise it. So much in answer to the serious part of your letter, which I am in a proper temper and situation to answer; I am in a middle state betwixt the pains of sickness and the joy of health. For solitude I may have enough of it. From the setting of the sun I have no voice but the hooting owl, and thus will pass all my evenings till my Lord Bath and you come to Sandeiford. Lord Lyttelton and Mr. Lyttelton left us on Friday, his Lordship in great grief for the loss of Admiral Smith*. I should be very glad if you could get me any good claret; we pay the best price, and have it of the most famous wine-merchants, but of its goodness I am no judge. As to Madeira, I fear it is not to be got in any perfection. I should be very glad you could get me some excellent hock at any price, for my Lord Bath drinks hock. Of all these wines, or any, if you can hear of such as you can depend upon, order some down by the Newbery carrier. You do not condescend to send me any news. Pray what do they mean in the City by roaring against the peace before they know the terms of it? I wish the Aldermen and the head of the train-bands were in the campaign in Germany. Adieu! most venerable hermit of St. James's, who from your cell contemplate the world's vanities in the Green Park and Bird Cage Walk! When you go to Lambeth, make my compliments, and let me know how the respectable persons there do. You may at Lambeth see that due mixture of virtuous action and pious meditation you should aspire to. With my best wishes for your health and happiness,

I am,

Your sincere and affectionate friend,
and humble servant,
E. MONTAGU.

LETTER II.

Sandeiford, Aug. 9th, 1764.

DEAR DOCTOR,

I am much shocked at the account yesterday's post brought me of the Duchess of Leeds †, and heartily condole with you, who I know had a very sincere regard for her. I shall be glad to hear of the health of Lord Godolphin and the Duke of Leeds. The fond father and affectionate husband are greatly to be pitied. One cannot but sympathise in their sorrow. The Duke and Duchess of Leeds lived in a more friendly and domestic union than is usual for persons in their rank of life; so that his Grace deserves the highest compassion. A Lady for whom I have the highest regard, Lady Harriet Roper, will be greatly afflicted by this misfortune; she had the most tender attachment to the Duchess, whose amiable virtues must entirely gain a heart like Lady Harriet's; and as her Ladyship is in a bad state of health, I much fear the consequences of such an affliction for her. The sad subject of this letter puts to flight all the whimsical nonsense I used to write to you; and I will only add, that I shall be very glad to hear that Lord Godolphin and the Duke of Leeds bear up under their affliction, and that you are well. I shall always be much concerned at every thing that grieves you; and the loss of this very good woman, who was a blessing to her family and a good example to the world, must affect even those who had not the happiness of an intimate acquaintance with her. To her virtues one could not refuse one's love as well as esteem, her character was so sweet and amiable. She is now separated from a family which tenderly loved her, from all the grandeur and pomp of her high rank; but her virtues and her good actions still accompany her, and her friends must find their consolation in reflecting on her happiness in a world where virtue is always happy; hourly examples convince us it is not so on this globe.

I am,

Dear Doctor,
Your very affectionate friend,
E. MONTAGU.

* Admiral Thomas Smith died 28th August 1762.

† Mary, Duchess of Leeds was youngest daughter of Francis, Earl of Godolphin. She died 3d August 1764.

EDITOR.

EDITOR.

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 336.)

THOUGH Macklin's outline of "Love a la Mode" was sketched and highly approved of by Barry, for whom the principal character was intended, it was far from being finished. In the early part of his Authorship, he had suffered from hasty sketches, and he seemed to be determined, in respect to the present piece, to give it every kind of attention in his power.

His first design was to make it a play of five acts, and he had disposed the business of it in that manner. However, before he brought it before the eye of the public, he determined to take advice; and as there was nobody to whom he could with more friendship and propriety address himself than Mr. Murphy, who was and is considered as one of our first dramatic writers, he wrote a letter inviting him to dine with him on a certain day, in order to sit in judgment on his Comedy.

This was in the summer of 1760. Murphy had country lodgings in Kew Lane, and Macklin and his daughter lived upon Richmond Hill. They met two hours before dinner for this purpose, when Macklin began, with great gravity, to read his piece, first requesting the Critic, "to use the praising-knife, if necessary, with an unparing hand." Murphy accordingly called for pen, ink, and paper; and as Macklin read, he made his remarks. They had not proceeded long in this manner, when Macklin (who from the beginning was on the tenter hook of expectation) called out, "Well, Sir—come, let's see what you have done?" "No, Sir," said the other; "read through, and then I'll shew you my remarks."—Macklin's impatience could not well brook this delay, and he talked of his having a rod over him, and that he should like to have some presentiment of his fate, and not perhaps be d—'n'd altogether." Murphy remonstrated upon this, and told him, "that as his Comedy

could not be well judged of till it was entirely read—so his criticism would be imperfect till the whole was equally finished." "Well, Sir (said the growling Author), I have put myself in your power—go on." He accordingly read through his piece, when Murphy gave the following judgment, which was,

"That he in general approved of the plot, the characters, and their appropriate discriminations—but that both plot and characters suffered considerably from being drawn out into *five acts*. From this extension, the business lingered, and that ecst which would be produced by the bustle and incident of a *two-act piece*, must suffer from a further continuation."

Macklin remonstrated strongly against this, and made a long dissertation on the different divisions of Comedy—its beginning, middle, and end, its intricacies, *dénouement*, &c. &c. but in vain! Murphy held his friendship and judgment too highly to yield to what he thought partial or false reasoning—he positively told him, that it was his opinion, it must be cut down to a farce, to give it a greater chance of success, and *then*, he had no doubt of its bringing him both profit and reputation. This did not convince, and the conference broke off. Before they parted, however, Macklin requested a copy of his remarks in writing; said he would give them a further consideration, and if he still found himself positive in his first opinion, he must reject them—if the contrary, he would adopt them.

In a day or two afterwards, meeting Murphy, he told him, he was by no means convinced of his criticisms, but that he would make one more trial, by laying his piece before his friend Mr. Chetwynd, who lived at Moulsey-hurt—a Gentleman of fortune and talents, and well known at that time as one of the first Theatrical Critics. He accordingly did so; and Chetwynd

agreeing with Murphy, that it should be reduced to an after-piece, Macklin at length yielded, and brought it out in that shape the ensuing winter at Drury Lane.

The name of *Chetwynd*, though now remembered by few—very few of the dramatic amateurs—formed too conspicuous a figure in the annals of polite literature to be omitted in this place. He was a Gentleman of very considerable family and fortune, who lived with the first wits and scholars of his time—a man of deep learning, quick comprehension, and most agreeable conversation. He generally made one of Foote's select convivial parties, which otherwise consisted of the late Dr. Schomberg, Mr. Murphy, and the late Sir Francis Delaval. These the Humourist used to call his *quintetto*; and in the company of such it may well be supposed there were few "heavy hours." Foote always gave the palm of scholarship to Chetwynd, whilst, at the same time, he allowed him his proportionate share of wit and pleasantry.

His country residence was Moulseyhurst, which was the retreat of his literary friends in summer—and in the winter, for their accommodation as well as his own, he had lodgings in town. His judgment and taste in dramatic matters was decisive; and though we don't know that he wrote any thing himself beyond some fugitive pieces, whatever author had his approbation was pretty well secured of his passport to fame.

But neither learning, nor talents, nor the easy accommodations of fortune, will sometimes afford content. He married, rather late in life, a woman much younger than himself; and though he lived to near fourscore years of age, a time of life when love, and all its joys and anxieties, are generally at rest—he was not insensible to the passion of jealousy. Whether this arose from suspicion, or conviction, it is difficult to tell, as he never brought the subject under proper discussion—but the consequence was fatal to him:—it first preyed upon his temper, and rendered him peevish and unsocial; he next grew careless of his person, and was at times so absent, as to be insensible to every thing around him.

His old companions saw this change, and wished to draw the secret from him, in order, if possible, to cure him—but it lay too near his heart, and by constant

brooding over it, instead of decreasing, "it made the meat it fed on." He at last formed his final resolution, which was, to get rid of a life that every day gave him nothing but additional torments.

For this purpose, he came from the country to his house in Gerrard Street, Soho, attended only by one servant; here he lived three days by himself, by candle-light, never suffering the window-shutters to be opened, or ever going regularly to bed. On the fourth day, early in the morning, he sat down before his bed-chamber fire, and resting a horse-pistol in his mouth, instantly put an end to his existence.

His servant heard the report of the pistol, and immediately ran up stairs—but the deed was not only done, but formed a spectacle too horrid to be looked at. Having loaded the pistol with a brace of balls, and, as it is supposed, having put the muzzle into his mouth, the explosion was so forcible as to carry off above the half of his skull, and left him little more than a human trunk, streaming with gore.

In adding this instance to the long list of those who have unfortunately fallen victims to *jealousy*—let it be remembered, at the same time, "that every old man who marries a young woman lays himself the corner-stone of his wife's infidelity."

But to return to Macklin.—The success of "Love à la Mode," in the end, fully answered his expectations; for though there were some prejudices against the Author in the beginning, heightened, perhaps, by the partiality he has shown his country, the good taste of the town not only terminated in his favour, but brought considerable reputation and emolument to the writer.

The critical objection to this farce seemed to be, in giving to his hero, who is an Irishman, a degree of affection for his mistress of a purer and more disinterested nature than the Englishman, the Scotchman, and the Jew, who were his rivals; contrary to the received opinion, "that the Irish are generally fortune-hunters." To this we reply, that if the Author meant to fall in with this vulgar opinion, he might have succeeded with less danger; but it should be remarked, that Macklin did not draw his character from the common herd of needy adventuring Irish, who are ready to snap at any thing in

the way of fortune, but from a purer source—his hero had been educated in the simple manners of the interior part of Ireland, where an unsuspecting temper, courage, generosity, and fidelity, are qualities that seem peculiarly congenial to that soil. From thence he is transplanted into the military line (which is no bad soil for the further culture of those qualities)—so that, on the whole of such an education, it is no wonder he should carry away the prize from a *foolish Jockey*, an *unfeeling Jew*, and an *avaricious Scotchman*. The qualities that are attached to this species of character form the distinction; and this distinction, in our opinion, is rationally and dramatically preserved in “*Love a la Mode*.”

But as a further proof that prejudice, more than sound criticism, operated upon this piece, when its success could no longer be withstood, it was said to be *none of his own*—the last resource of ill nature, and which has been successively charged to the best Authors from the days of Virgil to the present times. If it was not his—Whose was it? An Author is generally as unwilling to part with his literary as his landed property, and sometimes more so, as the former gives a celebrity which mere money cannot bestow: beside, it is now forty years since the piece has received its public protection, and no living witness—nay, “no ghost from the grave,” has stepped forward to claim it.

The title of this play, however, is not new to the stage, as there was a Comedy called “*Love a la Mode*” acted at Middlesex House in 1663, it is said, with great applause. This Comedy there is every reason to believe Macklin never saw; and if he did, could not avail himself of the materials, which are totally of a different species from the modern characters which he has introduced, and which are evidently the growth of his own times.

In the winter of 1762, Macklin having an engagement at Crow Street Theatre, carried this afterpiece with him to Ireland, and there had an opportunity of performing his original promise, by consigning the part of Sir Callaghan O’Brallahan to his friend Barry, Squire Groom he gave to Woodward, Beau Mordecai to Messink, whilst he retained the character of Sir Archy M’Sarcastm for himself.

Never was a little piece cast with greater strength; particularly the part

of Sir Callaghan by Barry. It was partly the character of the player himself in his convivial moments; and as he excelled in telling humorous stories relative to Irishmen and their blunders—he knew how to fill up all the minutiae of the picture to advantage—the heroism of his figure, and the frankness of his manners, gave that finish to the whole which rendered it as perfect a piece of acting as perhaps ever was exhibited. The town followed it with unabating curiosity for a whole winter, as one of their never-failing dishes of entertainment.

The very great success of this piece induced Macklin to bring out another farce the next year, of equal celebrity, entitled, “*The True Born Irishman*.” The principal characters of which were as follow:

Morough O’Doherty	Mr. Macklin.
Counsellor Hamilton	Mr. Aickin.
Count Mushroom	Mr. Ryder.
and	
Mrs. Doherty	Mrs. Dancer (the present Mrs. Crawford.)

The design of this piece was to ridicule the affectation of the Irish fine ladies of fashion on their return from England (where they are never supposed to reside for above a month or two), aping the pronunciation and manners of the English in contempt of their own native dialect and customs. To this was added the character of a *prejudiced Englishman*, who saw every thing in Ireland with so jaundiced an eye—“That the fish was too *new* for him—the closet too *light*—and the women too *fair*.”

The parts were admirably sustained. Morough O’Doherty, an hospitable Irish country Gentleman, of unaffected manners, was happily hit off by Macklin, who knew the points of such a character, and gave them a full colouring both in the writing and acting. Count Mushroom was meant to ridicule *Single Speech Hamilton*, who was then Secretary to the Earl of Halifax, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. It was reckoned a strong likeness; and Ryder was at that time, in the light fantastic characters of Comedy, in high reputation. But the part which attracted the greatest applause of all was Mrs. Dancer in Mrs. Doherty—she was then in the bloom of youth and beauty, and, with other high qualifications of profession, possessed a vivacity

vivacity of manner and countenance that was irresistible; she had likewise, from her residence in Ireland, acquired that pleasing part of the language which is called "the Brogue," and which, mixed with her own native enunciation, was the very character the Author could have wished for.

The success of these pieces lifted Macklin rather high in the public estimation; and not only amongst the generality of playhouse frequenters, but people of the first fashion and consideration. In the True Born Irishman, Opposition courted him for caricaturing a person who, from his office, generally becomes obnoxious to them; whilst those on the side of Government, to show they felt nothing personal in *Count Musgrove*, not only constantly frequented the Theatres when this piece was acted, but entertained the Author at their houses, and attended him on his benefit nights; and in this list was Hamilton himself, who being one of the first to laugh, took off, in a great measure, the degree of ridicule which would otherwise attach to him.

But though the merits of this little Drama met with such deserved success in Ireland, it shared a contrary fate in London a few years afterwards, under the character of "The Irish Fine Lady;" and both audiences were perhaps right in their different decisions. In Ireland, it mostly touched upon local circumstances, which, though naturally and accurately drawn, were only known to the natives, and by them relished in a degree proportioned to that knowledge—it had likewise the degree of *personality* to support it; always a sure ingredient, though temporary, in popular estimation—whereas in England it had none of those powerful supports—the mixed idiom of the *Brogue* and the *Cockney* had no charms for John Bull, and the personal ridicule of an Irish Secretary of State was totally out of his contemplation: in short, it was one of those kind of plants that was so truly indigenous as not to bear transplantation, and it accordingly soon withered in a foreign soil.

Macklin, however, could well bear this disappointment: as he not only got reputation by it in his native country—but *padding* with his praise; a test of merit which Authors are always ready to allow as such, when they receive it: though not so much when it does

not accompany the labour of their performances. For this, and his "Love a la Mode," to be played at the option of the Manager, he was to be paid at the rate of 30*l.* per week; and this money, if required, to be paid every Saturday morning at the Treasury Office, Crow Street Theatre.

The punctuality of this agreement went on for some time pretty regular; but as Barry (whatever his profits might be) always thought paying his actors or tradesmen "as only making them troublesome," Macklin, on the Saturday morning, was frequently told, "the treasurer was out of the way—that he was sick, &c." or some other excuse, by which he could not get his money. Macklin, however, who was always "a man of the world," and who had long before taken full measure of his Manager, was not at a loss for his remedy, and was therefore determined not to be the dupe of such artifice. He therefore roundly demanded, why he was not paid, asserting with an oath, "that if he was not, and that regularly, according to agreement, he would take himself and his pieces to the other house."

Barry now found he must take a new tack; and as he was endless in his arts of fencing against an importunate creditor, thought of a scheme of operating on his fears—in order to delay the payment. Accordingly he frankly acknowledged all the services which his farces did the house, besides the benefits of his other performances, for both of which he was very ready to fulfil his engagements with him—"but my dear man," added he, "as you live above two miles out of town (Macklin had at this time country lodgings), and that it is well known that you do so—the taking down such a sum as *thirty pounds* every Saturday night subjects you very much to be robbed, and perhaps otherwise ill-treated by the way—therefore you had better let your money lie in the treasury, which you may command at all times."

Macklin heard this with one of his usual sarcastic grins; and pulling a large clasp knife out of his pocket, cried, "Look'ee here, Sir—here is my remedy against thieves—the man who attempts to rob me, shall have this steel in his belly first—No—No—No robberies!" "Well, but, my dear man," cried Barry, "consider, determined as you are, you are but one man, and these fellows

fellows go in gangs, so that your knife will do nothing against numbers."—
 "Very true, Sir—but, allowing all this to be true, I have still but a *chance* of being robbed on the highway—whereas in the other case, my dear Spranger (looking him full in the face), *you know* there is a *certainly* of my being *robbed in town*; therefore I'll chuse the least

risque; pay me my money, or, by G—d, I'm no longer your actor."

Barry finding it in vain to parry a man of his determined temper any longer, was obliged to comply: and both parties found their account in the accommodation.

(To be continued occasionally.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I SEND you a poem, hitherto unpublished, written by Mrs. Monk, daughter of Lord Moleworth, and transcribed from a MS. in a copy of her poems, entitled, "Marinda," 1716, 8vo. which formerly belonged to Dr. Farmer. To which of his brothers it was addressed, I am unable to inform you, nor what became of the translation the subject of it. Perhaps it may remain still in manuscript. The Lady who wrote these verses was Mary, daughter of Robert, the first Viscount Moleworth, and the wife of George Monk, Esq. By the force of her natural genius, she learnt the Latin, Italian, and Spanish tongues, and by a constant reading the best Authors in those languages, became a great proficient in poetry. "Most of her pieces," says her father, in his dedication, dated March 26, 1716, to the Princess, afterwards Queen Caroline, "are the product of the leisure hours of a young Gentlewoman lately deceased, who in a remote country retirement, without omitting the daily care of a large family, not only perfectly acquired the several languages here made use of, but the good morals and principles contained in those books, so as to put them in practice, as well during her life and languishing sickness as the hour of her death: in short, she died not only like a Christian, but a Roman Lady, and so became at once the object of the grief and comfort of her relations."

On her death-bed, while at Bath, she wrote the following lines to her husband, which having been published very defectively in Cibber's Lives of the Poets, and Poems by eminent Ladies, I send you transcribed from a more correct copy.

Thou who dost all my worldly thoughts employ,
 Thou pleasing source of all my earthly joy.

Thou tenderest husband, and thou dearest friend,

To thee this fond, this last advice I send.
 At length the conqueror Death asserts his right,

And will for ever veil me from thy sight:
 He woos me to him with a cheerful grace,

And not one sorrow clouds his awful face:
 He promises a lasting rest from pain,
 And shows that all life's pleasing dreams
 are vain.

The eternal joys of heav'n he sets in view,
 And tells me that no other joys are true.
 But love, tend love, would fain resist his
 power,

And yet awhile defer the parting hour.
 It brings thy mournful image to my eyes,
 And would obstruct my journey to the
 skies.

But say, thou dearest, thou unwearied
 friend,

Say, would'st thou mourn to see my sor-
 rows end?

Thou know'st the painful pilgrimage
 I've pass'd,

And would'st thou grieve that rest is
 come at last?

Rather rejoice to see me shake off life,
 And die, as I have liv'd, your faithful
 wife.

I shall only add, that the Lady's brother John, the second Viscount Moleworth, appears, by Lord Orford's Catalogue, Vol. I. 4to. edition, 433, to have been a poet, and therefore probably the person to whom the following lines was addressed.—I am, &c. C. D.

TO HER BROTHER IN ITALY, UPON HIS
 SENDING AND DEDICATING TO HER
 HIS TRANSLATION OF TASSO'S AMIN-
 TAS.

WHAT can the lost Marinda (doom'd to
 mourn

In silence her unhappy fate) return

To her lov'd Brother? whose harmonious
Mufe
Suspend her sorrows and her joy renews?
'Tis not, alas! the fond desire of praise,
Or flourishing in his immortal lays,
That can her weary drooping spirits
raise:

Nor yet the flatt'ring thoughts that her
renown
Shall live when all the beauties of the
town,
After a short and glaring blaze must die,
And in the common herd forgotten lie
(So much the inferior merit rais'd by thee
Outlasts the objects of our gallantry);
Whilst future times shall hear Marinda's
name
With Sylvia's echo from the mouth of
fame,
And the same deathless page preserve entire
Her brother's kindness, and Aminta's fire.

These gay ideas may they happy please,
And fill their minds who live in mirth
and ease,
But are too weak supports to afford relief
T'inveterate troubles and substantial grief.
That which alone buoys up her sinking
mind
Thro' all the forms of fate, is still to find
Her friends are faithful, and her brothers
kind.
These weighty blessings o'er her woes
prevail,
The trembling balance bend and turn the
scale.
These soothing thoughts still chide her
swelling sighs,
Forbid the rowling flood of tears to rise,
And gently whisper--Can Miranda grieve,
Or blame her fate, whilst two such Bro-
thers live.

M. DE SENAC.

IN the times of this great French Phy-
sician, ferruginous compositions pre-
vailed very much in the practice of
physic; compositions abounding with
ingredients of different virtues and
qualities. "Our physicians," said he,
"are like a horse doctor that I once
knew: when a horse was sick, he
brought him a lock of hay composed
of all kinds of grasses, in hopes that
the animal, amongst the multiplicity
of them which composed the bundle,
would be able to find some one species
of grass which would suit his com-
plaint."

The present illustrious Father of Phy-
sic in England, in a Treatise which he
published in early life, on the virtues of
that ferruginous and long celebrated
remedy called Mithridate, speaks thus
elegantly and forcibly of its supposed
virtues:—"In short, this monstrous
composition seems to me to have no
other relation to the famous King of
Pontus, than so far as it resembles a bar-
barous, undisciplined multitude, collect-
ed from different countries, that only
serve to stand in one another's way *.

Sir George Baker, Bart. the late

learned and classical President of the
London College of Physicians, thus
elegantly and scientifically reproaches
an error in prescribing, much too com-
mon amongst our modern practitioners:

"Timore et fuga Venenorum miserè
laborarunt Antiqui; quorum tamen
non nisi perpauca admodum iis inno-
tuissè pro comperto habemus. Nostris
temporibus alia est, et longè *dissimilis*
Venenorum fortuna; neque enim ab iis,
tanquam prorsus inimicis, abhorri-
videtur Medicina, sed ea ad partes suas
traducere, et opem eorum sociam et
adjutricem exposcere. Ex his unum
atque alterum (quorum scilicet fecera-
mus ipsi periculum) in tabulas nostras
conscribi volumus, alia protinus Civi-
tati donaturi, si qua alia experimentum
non fallax offenderit, in ipsis morborum
curationibus comprobata. Ea, quæ
nondum satis sunt explorata, pro cog-
nitis amplecti, certè nimis est temerita-
tis †."

That Oracle of Medicine and Ob-
server of Nature, Cornelius Celsus, had
long ago told our Medical Gentlemen,
that every remedy of any power acted
by a specific *poison* of its own; yet, not

* This pamphlet was extracted from the elegant, scientific, and classical "Lec-
tures" which this great and good man read at Cambridge, in very early life, on the
Materia Medica, notes of which are at present in the hands of many of the Doctor's
contemporaries.

† Pharmacopœia Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis, apud Joseph. Johnso-
num, 1788.

satisfied with this risque, our present medical tribe care not whether a medicine acts by any specific power of its own or not; has it pretensions to any thing poisonous and deleterious, it is employed by them with the greater hopes of success: as if the human body, like that of the toad, as supposed in former days, was to thrive in proportion to the dangerous substances on which it fed. Arsenic itself has now

(—pudet hæc opprobria nobis,
Et dici potuisse, et non potuisse refelli)

been prescribed in mere indigestion; and the mortal enemy of life *digitalis** has been often recommended without

a proper degree of justification in the patient's particular case for its admission.

After all, the Faculty would do well to attend to what the illustrious Frederic Hoffman says: "I affirm," says he somewhere, with the solemn sanction of an oath, "that there was a time when I ran after *chimerical remedies*; but by age I am persuaded, that a few remedies well chosen, and procured from materials the most simple † and the most plain in their appearance, cure more readily and more easily diseases in general, than all the chemical preparations the most rare and the most *recherchées*."

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

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

Dramas and other Poems of the Abbé Pietro Metastasio. Translated from the Italian, by John Hoole. Three Vols. 1l. 1s. Ottridge and Son, &c. &c. 1800.

THE present volumes consist of a translation of six dramas of Metastasio, first published above thirty years ago, and now reprinted with the addition of nine dramas newly translated, and several smaller dramas and lyric poems, by this elegant Italian writer.

Mr. Hoole observes, "that many years had elapsed before Metastasio was

known in England, except by a very few persons versed in the Italian language, the cultivation of which had rapidly advanced amongst us the last twenty years, and introduced him to our more general acquaintance; but that, notwithstanding his reputation, which had been established on the Continent for more than half a century, he

* That able Physician and acute man, the late Dr. Warren, told a friend of his, that he had many years ago tried *Digitalis* in the London Hospitals, but had been obliged to leave it off, on account of the uncertainty of its operation; and a good, steady, old practitioner in a country town, told an acquaintance of his, that he had never administered this medicine to any one without his dying soon afterwards. A Physician should be cautious of conforming too much to an observation of Celsus respecting Quacks, "*Quis ratio destituit temeritas adjuvat*." The cases, however, should be very rare, and very well ascertained indeed.

† The simple remedies of broom ashes and mustard Dr. Mead found to be specifics in a dropsy. (See his Works.)

was

was in a manner a stranger to the English reader, till the version of his six Dramas in the year 1767."

We shall not here dwell on the general merits of a poet now so universally acknowledged. It will be sufficient to refer the reader to the translator's preface for a discussion of the subject, as well as for an enquiry into the genius and nature of the OPERA, with remarks on the witty raillery of Mr. Addison, who formed his opinion from the pieces in his time performed at our Theatres: "but what would this amiable writer have said, had he lived to be conversant with the operas of Metastasio, or even with those of his predecessor Apostolo Zeno, who seems to have been the first to shew the world that an opera was capable of being embellished by the efforts of genius? Zeno has been called the Æschylus, and Metastasio the Sophocles of the Italian stage."

In the course of his preface, the Translator has taken occasion to introduce some passages of his Author's life; all which, with many more, are circumstantially detailed by Dr. Burney, in his "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Metastasio," and in the Life prefixed to Cristini's Italian edition.

Amongst the few anecdotes here given, is inserted the following moral and elegant Sonnet, written by Metastasio, on his having shed tears while he composed an affecting scene in one of his dramas.

SONNET.

FABLES and dreams I frame, and while
I turn

My dreams and fables in poetic strains,
I take a part in visionary pains,
And at my own inventions fondly mourn.
But am I wiser, when my mind is freed

From these illusions of an idle hour?
Does Reason then exert her calmer
power,

And juster causes love or sorrow breed?
Ah! no—not that which makes the poet's
theme

Alone is fiction: all I hope, or fear,
Alike is fallacious: I dwell with shadows
here,

And life's whole course is but an empty
dream.

O! when I wake from fancied joys and
woes,

Heaven grant me in the arms of Truth
repose.

An imitation of this sonnet was given by the late excellent Mrs. Carter among her juvenile poems.

The dramas reprinted in these volumes are Artaxerxes, the Olympiad, Hypsipyle, Titus, Demetrius, and Demophoen, to the last of which Mr. Hoole was indebted for his Tragedy of Timanthes, brought on the stage in the year 1770.

The other pieces now translated and offered to the public, are, Achilles in Scyros, Adrian in Syria, Dido, Ætuis, Zenobia, Themistocles, Siroes, Regulus and Romulus, and Herfilia; the smaller dramas of Scipio's Dream and the Uninhabited Island; the sacred drama of the Discovery of Joseph; and several of the most admired lyric poems. From the translations now first published we shall select a few passages.

In the Opera of Achilles in Scyros, where Ulysses is sent from the Grecians to bring away the young Achilles, who had been disguised by his mother Thetis in female apparel, the poet introduces Arcas, the friend of Ulysses, giving the following character, in which, were the name omitted, every reader would recognize the hero of the Odyssey.

Like Ulysses

What man can pierce the vale of human
deeds?

What seems to others dark, to him is
light

As Sol's meridian beam: nor art, nor
nature,

E'er form'd his equal. Where is he who
knows

Like him to mould his looks to every pas-
sion,

Yet keep his heart a stranger to them
all?

Who can, like him, with soft persuasive
speech

Enchant the yielding soul? With every
moment

Can change his genius, language, form,
and likeness:

Such have I never known: still, day by
day,

I watch Ulysses, ever at his side,
And every day I find Ulysses new.

The following scenes will shew the art of the poet in describing the stratagems employed by Ulysses to rouse the martial spirit of Achilles, and make him throw off his disguise.

ACT

ACT II. SCENE I.

An apartment adorned with statues, representing the labours of Hercules.

Ulysses. Arcas.

Arc. All, all, as you have will'd, is now prepar'd.

The gifts are ready to present the King.
With these I've plac'd a coat of shining mail,

With military weapons. To your followers

'Tis giv'n in charge to feign a sudden tumult,

With warlike clangors. Tell me now what mean

These mysteries unexplain'd? Or what can these

Avail our great design?

Ulyf. To find Achilles
Amidst a thousand virgins.

Arc. How distinguish
The youth disguis'd in vestments of the fair?

Ulyf. Mark well, and thou shalt soon behold him, Arcas,

With eager eyes devour the dazzling helm
And corselet's plates! but when he hears
the din

Of clashing arms and trumpet's brazen sounds,

That rouse with generous notes the warrior's soul,

Then, Arcas, shalt thou see the smother'd flame

Burst forth resistless, and proclaim Achilles.

Arc. Too flattering are your hopes.

Ulyf. I know Achilles,
His warlike genius: from his infant years
Arms were his sole delight; and well I know

'Tis vain to oppose the powerful bent of nature,

Confirm'd by early habit. 'Midst the enjoyments

Of downy rest, scarce sav'd from stormy seas,

The pilot vows to quit the land no more;
But when the storm is hush'd, he leaves
again

His downy rest, and ploughs secure the waves.

Arc. You sure have other signs that might direct

Our present search.

Ulyf. All other signs are doubtful,
But these are certainty. Remember,

Arcas,
No proof can rank with this, when Nature
speaks

With impulse undisguis'd.

Arc. But if Achilles

(As thus you deem) for Deidamia feel
Such strong affection, grant him now discover'd,

What arm shall win him from the fair he loves?

Ulyf. With every caution first secure discovery;

Discover'd once, Ulysses undisguis'd
Will prove all means to assail his fiery

temper,
Rouse in his breast the latent flame of

honour,
And kindle on his cheek the glow of

shame.

Arc. But how to gain the means of converse with him,
Defended thus from all access?

Ulyf. The occasion
May yet be found, and heedful let us watch

The wish'd-for time, which, should we fail to find,

It must be hatten'd—yes, the trial—

Arc. See
Where Pyrrha comes, now seize the moment—

Ulyf. Peace;—
And look, she comes alone: myself will seem

Intent on other thoughts: meanwhile do thou

Observe her every gesture.

[*They retire behind.*]

Enter *Achilles* in a female dress, under the name of *Pyrrha*.

Ach. [*entering*] See the chief
Whom Greece has sent—But that my

fair forbids it,
How gladly would I join in converse
with him.

Yet sure, without offence to Deidamia,
In silence I may here indulge my eyes
To gaze with rapture on his godlike form.

Ulyf. [*aside to Arc.*] What now, my
Arcas, say?

Arc. His looks on thee
Are bent with fix'd attention.

Ulyf. [*examining the statues.*] In this
palace

All speaks a kingly soul. This scul-
tur'd marble

Seems warm with life: behold Alcides
there

Subdues the hydra: see in every feature
His martial spirit, while the artist's hand
Informs the stone with all a hero's fire.

[*To Arcas.*] Mark if he hears.

Arc. He dwells upon your words.

Ulyf. [*turning to the statues.*] Lo! where
he lifts Antæus from the ground

I i i 2 T 3

To hurl him headlong down : the artist
here
Excels himself. O ! how the great ex-
ample

Of godlike virtue, nobly thus express'd,
Should warm the generous breast ! O !
would to Heav'n

That I could boast Alcides' mighty
deeds !

Transcendent hero ! Yes, thy name shall
last

From age to age to far-succeeding times !
Ach. O, mighty Gods ! What tongue
shall thus foretell

Of lost despis'd Achilles.

Ulys. [to *Arc.*] Arcas, speak ;

How seems he now ?

Arc. He communes with himself,

As strongly agitated.

Ulys. Mark him still.

[Turning again to the statues.

What do I see ? Behold the same Alcides,
The terror late of Erymanthus' woods,
Disguis'd in female weeds, and plac'd
beside

His favourite Iole—How much he err'd,
Ill-judging sculptor ! to debase his art

With sad memorials of a hero's fall !

Alcides here, alas ! excites our pity ;

No more Alcides son of thundering Jove.

Ach. 'Tis true, 'tis true—O ! my
eternal shame !

Ulys. What think'st thou, Arcas, now ?

Arc. He seems to rave

With conscious feelings.

Ulys. Let us then accost him.

In the Drama of Themistocles, that
General having been banished from
Athens by his fellow-citizens, with the
ingratitude so frequently exemplified
in republics, takes shelter at the Court
of Xerxes, who receives him with open
arms, and gives him the command of
all the Persian forces. But when after-
wards he urges him to march against
Athens, Themistocles, in order to pre-
serve his loyalty to his country, and
not appear ungrateful to his benefactor,
determines to drink poison at the altar
where he was expected by Xerxes to
swear enmity to Greece. Before his
departure to meet Xerxes, he has an
affecting interview with his two chil-
dren Neocles and Aspasia.

ACT III. SCENE III.

Themistocles alone.

Be my life's last hour

With splendour clos'd ; and, like a dy-
ing torch,

Quench'd in a blaze—Ho ! guards, call
hither to me

Neocles and Aspasia—Let me think—

What is this death ? Is it a good ? We
then

Should haste to welcome it. Is it an evil ?
We then should shorten our expectance
of it,

The greater evil. He deserves not life
Who rates his fame beneath it. Life is
still

The privilege of every mortal born,
But fame th' exclusive privilege, the trea-
sure

Of noble minds—the vile may fear his
death,

Who, lost to others, to himself unknown,
Died at his birth, and with him carries all
Unnotic'd to the tomb. He dauntless
yields

His latest breath, who can, without a
blush,

View how he liv'd, and viewing calmly
die.

SCENE IV.

Enter *Neocles* and *Aspasia*.

Neoc. My dearest father !

Asp. O ! my much-lov'd lord !

Neoc. Is it then true, that you will
choose a life

Of gratitude to Xerxes ?

Asp. Is it true,

That you at length have yielded to com-
passion

For us and for yourself ?

Them. Be silent both,

And calmly hear me—Know ye well the
obedience

A father's will requires ?

Neoc. That law is sacred.

Asp. A tie that nothing can dissolve.

Them. 'Tis well.

I charge you to conceal what I impart,
'Till all I have determin'd with myself
shall be mature.

Neoc. His promise Neocles

Most firmly plights.

Asp. To this Aspasia swears.

Them. Sit then ; and give me each a
proof of courage,

In list'ning to my words. [*Sits.*

Neoc. [*aside.*] I freeze with terror. [*Sits.*

Asp. [*aside.*] Alas ! I tremble. [*Sits.*

Them. Hear me, O ! my children,
'Tis the last time we e'er shall speak to-
gether ;

'Till now I've liv'd with glory ; if my
life

Be still prolong'd, I lose perhaps the fruit
Of ev'ry toil—Themistocles must die.

Asp. What says my father ?

Neoc. O ! what thoughts are these !

Them.

Them. The noble Xerxes is my liberal patron,

My country Greece: to him my gratitude,
To her I owe my truth—Each duty now
Opposes each: if either I intringe,
Rebellion or ingratitude must stain
Your father's name: by death I may
avoid

The dread alternative—With me I carry
A potent friendly poison—

Asp. O! my father.

Have you not given but now your word
to Xerxes

To meet him at the altar?

Them. In his presence

The deed must be completed.

Neoc. But Sebastes

Affirm'd, that at the altar you would take
A solemn oath—

Them. I know he so believes:

This suits my purpose well; with such
a hope

Xerxes prepares to hear me—I would wish
All Persia to behold the glorious deed;
Would call, to every thought my breast
conceals,

As judge and witness, a recording world.

Neoc. [*aside.*] O! wretched, wretched
we!

Asp. [*aside.*] Undone Aspasia.

[*They weep.*]

Them. Ah! children, whence this
weakness? Hide from me

Such unavailing grief, nor make me blush
That I'm your father—You indeed might
weep

If e'er Themistocles had fear'd to die.

Asp. When you are dead, ah! whither
shall we fly?

Neoc. What then remains for us?

Them. For you remain

The love of virtue, the desire of glory,
The guardian care of Heaven, and my
example.

Asp. Alas! my father.

Them. Hear me: I must leave you,
Alone and orphans in a foreign land,
Amidst your foes, without the due sup-
port

That nature claims; and little yet expe-
rienc'd

In all the fickle turns of human life.

And hence (I well foresee) you both must
suffer,

And suffer much: but ever bear in mind
You are the children of Themistocles:

Let this suffice; and may your deeds pro-
claim you

In every trial worthy of the name.

Let the first objects of your thought be
honour,

Your country, and that duty which the
Gods

Have call'd you to fulfil; and know the
mind

In every state can make itself illustrious,
And still employ the choicest gifts of
Heaven

To grace no less the cottage than the
throne.

Sink not beneath the weight of adverse
fortune:

Evils too great to bear will never last;

And evils we can bear may be subdued.

Let virtue urge you still to deeds of praise,

And not the recompense. Abhor the guilt,

And not the punishment; and if your fate

Should e'er impel you to an act unworthy,

One way remains—and learn that way
from me. [*rises.*]

Neoc. O! do not leave us yet—[*rises.*]

Asp. My dearest father! [*rises.*]

And shall I never, never see you more?

Them. Here break we off—nor vainly
thus prolong

These last adieus—It is too much, my
children,

Too much for feeble nature—our affec-
tions

Too far will weaken.—I—I am a father,

And O! I feel—farewell, farewell, my
children. [*embrace.*]

Ah! cease these unavailing tears,

Nor think that now to death I go:

I go to triumph o'er the stars,

And every ill that mortals know.

I go to crown my last of days

With added wreaths of virtuous spoils:

I go to endure with endless praise

The fruit of all my former toils.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

Remarks on the Cassandra of Lycophron. A Monody. By the Rev. H. Meen,
B. D. 8vo. Rivingtons, &c.

THE literary world are under great obligation to the learned Author of this valuable pamphlet for the laudable pains which he has taken to bring into more general notice an ancient poet; who, if a striking grandeur and

sublimity of thought—a pathetic enthusiasm—an uncommon boldness of imagery—with a highly figurative and majestic diction, constitute a claim to that title, does not yield the palm to those of the first order; and, if better understood,

understood, would undoubtedly rival even the most celebrated of them in poetical fame.

There is no one conversant in these subjects, but must receive with pleasure the remarks offered by this unassuming writer, with a modesty and respect to his readers equalled only by his learning and ability. What is observed on the obscurity of the language, which forms the character of the poem, and tends, at the same time, so much to obstruct its currency, is very judicious, and perfectly well-founded. Oracles and prophecies are always involved in darkness and obscurity. Hence, chiefly, are derived the reverence with which they are received—the awe and terror which they inspire—the fearful expectations which they excite—and the anxious alarm with which they who consult them look forward to their completion. Those critics * of great name, who have censured our poet for this obscurity, seem not to have reflected on the reasons which made it in this case necessary; from which also, when duly considered, it becomes even a distinguishing excellency.

When that incomparable poem of Mr. Gray, the BARD, was first published, the same charge of obscurity was urged against him by some, who ought to have judged better. All lovers of poetry, and men of real taste and judgment, seem to be now conspiring in equal admiration of that astonishing performance. Nor would it be at all extraordinary, if the ravings of Cassandra, when expounded by some able master, and transfused with all their spirit into a living language, should hereafter become as extensively celebrated, and obtain nearly an equal portion of applause. It is even hoped, that the specimens now submitted to the public, are only preparatory to a larger work, nothing less than a translation of the whole poem, illustrated with explanatory notes; which, from what we already see, this writer seems well qualified to execute, with equal justice to his author as credit to himself.

The literati of Lycophron's age were now †, it seems, beginning to cultivate an acquaintance with the Hebrew writings. Every man, with the feelings and turn of mind which Lycophron discovers, would eagerly catch at those animated parts, where the prophecies of

the Old Testament are delivered in the sublimest strains of poetical enthusiasm. These are always wrapt up in the same awful obscurity; and no writings could be more properly chosen as models in this walk of composition.

Mr. Gray seems to have formed his BARD on this plan. If he be compared with the Grecian poet, they seem both to have had the same object in view, and to have adopted the same style of writing. Hence seems to arise a very reasonable suspicion, that if Mr. Gray had any ancient poet in his eye, that poet was Lycophron. The agents introduced in either are invariably designated by some mystic device.

The bristled Boar

In infant gore

Wallows beneath the thorny shade.

GRAY.

Ἡ ΤΟΡΓΟΣ' υγροφοίτος εκλοχουεται.

LYCOPHRON, 88.

The silver boar was the badge of Richard the Third. The eagle, as Mr. Meen with great judgment has interpreted the word ΤΟΡΓΟΣ, was the emblem of Jupiter. The same mystical allusion runs through the whole of each poem. Potter and Joseph Scaliger have with less consistency, both of them, rendered ΤΟΡΓΟΣ by the term *vultur*. The learned reader will remark in Mr. Meen's annotations throughout, the same sagacity and critical acumen.

If we examine the translation, which Mr. Meen has added, of some selected passages, it will be found to have the great merit of being faithful to the original, preserving at the same time the genius, and even in no small proportion the elegance of the language into which the version is made. The verse easy, flowing, and harmonious. But a better judgment will be formed, both of the translation and the criticisms, by examining the specimens, given in the pamphlet, with the notes annexed. One of them therefore, taken without choice or preference, is here subjoined.

SECT. 16. V. 258—267.

Hector ab Achille occisus—quadrigis raptatus.

XVI. Ἐκεῖ σ', ὃ τάλαντα καρδία, κακόν,
Ἐκεῖο ὄσσει πημάτων υπέρτατον,
Εὐτ' ἀνλαβράζων περικτὸς, ἀίχημης,
Χάρων,

* Aristotle, Lucian, &c.

† P. 36.

Πτεροῖσι χέρσον αἰετὸς διαγράφαν,
 Ραιεῶ τυπωτὴν τοῦμαι ἀγκύλω βάσει,
 Λευρᾶς βοώτῃ γενομένη δι' αὐλακας,
 Κλαζῶντ' ἀμικτον στόματι ἕγιςτῃ βουῆν,
 Τὸν Φιλτάτον σου τῶν ἀγαστόρων, τρύφῃ
 Ἰπῶν τε πατρὸς ἀρπάσας μεταρσον,
 Ὀυξί γαμφηλήσι δ' αἰμάσων δέμας,
 Ἐγχαῖρα τίφῃ, καὶ πέδον χραίνῃ φόνῃ.

NOT.

Insolita hæc sine copulâ nominum congeries, fratris occiforem designantium sub imaginibus bellatoris, bubulci, leonis, aquilarum hujus et alterius speciei, personæ pulchræ convenit. Ad furibundæ et luctuosæ vatis mentem, fraternæ cædis præfagam, finguntur omnia et accommodantur.

Nequaquam inter epitheta numerandum est istud *περικνός*. Poeta, ut opinor, expositione vocis fretus Homericâ, aquilinam speciem voluit depingere.

Ἄντικα δ' αἰετὸν ἦκε τελεῖστατον πετεηνῶν,
 Μίρφον, θρητηῆς, ὃν καὶ Περκνὸν καλέουσιν.
 IL. ω. 316.

Nec repugnat huic interpretationi subsequens αἰετὸς. Similitudo enim, a diversis speciebus ejusdem generis animalium repetita, Lycophroni, ad exemplum scriporum *orientalium*, solenne est.

SECT. 16.

The Death of Hector by Achilles.

XVI. When the dun eagle, desperate as
 he springs,
 Cowers on his prey, and claps his
 battling wings ;

Letters on India, Political, Commercial, and Military, relative to Subjects important to the British Interests in the East. Addressed to a Proprietor of India Stock. By Lieut. Colonel Taylor, of the Bombay Establishment. 4to. Carpenter and Co. &c.

IN these days of wonder, in which almost every hour produces some strange and unexpected event in the transactions of nations and individuals, and when it is so difficult, from the changes in the public conduct of their rulers, to form a just character of Princes or of their subjects; we must not be surprised to find authors taking up the pen on the spur of the occasion, and communicating to the whole world their free sentiments on public affairs, without paying due regard to time and circumstances, or waiting for the result of transitory

When the stern ploughman cleaves the
 furrow'd ground,
 And in the wheel-worn track renews his
 round ;

When singly he his clamorous tongue employs

In shouts of triumph and tumultuous noise ;

Then bears on eagle wing, aloft in air,
 The best-lov'd brother, Phœbus' fondest care ;

Whose mangled corse both beak and claws
 distain,

Whose blood wide-streaming dyes the
 distant plain :

How, my sad heart, wilt thou support this
 ill !

This anguish most acute, that goads thee
 still !

NOT.

Achilles, dragging Hector round the walls of Troy, is here represented under two images. He is a ploughman, marking the ground with his wheel and ploughshare, the *inversa hasta* of Virgil. He is an eagle, mangling the body, and bearing its mutilated parts into the air, with much effusion of blood.

It will be observed, that the order of the Greek text is here inverted. The pathetic sentiment, expressed by the poet in two lines at the beginning of the passage, is removed by the Translator to the conclusion. It will perhaps admit of a question, how far such a liberty be allowable to a translator. In the mean time, it will be readily acknowledged, that by this alteration the sense of the original is no way impaired, and nothing of the spirit lost.

occurrences, which might produce such revolutions in the political systems of some countries, as would render totally null and void all the fine-spun projects of these speculative politicians.

The subjects of these letters are, indeed, of the first importance; and we have no doubt of the sincerity of the Author's assertions, in his dedication to the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, President of the Board of Control, &c. that "they flow from the warmest impression of attachment to the interest of his country, and regard to the prof-

perity

perity of the East India Company ;"—but the same motives induce us to disapprove the publication of them at this juncture ; and we firmly believe, that Mr. Secretary Dundas would have been much better pleased to have had the material parts of their contents communicated to him in private papers, for the consideration of his coadjutors in Administration, than to receive them in the present form.

It is but seldom, and always with reluctance, that censure takes the lead of commendation in our reviews of British literature : but in the present case, the Author himself has laid the foundation, by unwarrantable flattery in the dedication. The following extract is given in proof of this remark.

" Under your auspices, we have beheld the successful termination of two wars, involving, in some measure, the safety of our invaluable Eastern dependencies. We have seen with satisfaction an usurped dominion wrested from the obdurate hand of tyranny and oppression ; and, at the same time that legitimate inheritance has been restored in the line of the Rajahs of Mysore, the balance of power in India has been transferred to the Crown of Great Britain and the protection of an indulgent Sovereign. In the accomplishment of this great and fortunate event, the native Princes of Hindoostan have obtained security, and the British subjects in that quarter happiness and tranquillity.

" Thirty millions of people enjoy at this moment, under the British government in India, numerous blessings, incompatible with the former despotism of Hindoostan—blessings which may be long continued to an industrious and grateful people, by the exercise of the same wise and salutary measures through which they were acquired."

Struck with the truth of the statement of the advantages derived from the glorious victory obtained by the British army in India at Seringapatam, and the fall of the tyrant Tippoo, we found ourselves at a loss to discover, by what ingenious construction of courtly adulation, the wise measures, the political foresight and activity of Lord Mornington, now Lord Wellesley, in discovering the perfidy of Tippoo, in dispersing to counteract it, by putting the army in motion, &c. and the final successful operations of that army, could be attributed to the auspices of Mr. Dundas ; whose real merits, and

public services, are too well known, in other respects, to stand in need of fabulous additions ; we turned to the appendix, page 200, of this volume, containing the following passages, in a copy of a general order by Government, dated Fort St. George, 12th May 1799.

" The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council having this day received from the Commander in Chief of the allied army in the field, the official details of the glorious and decisive victory obtained at Seringapatam on the 6th of May, offers his cordial thanks and sincere congratulations to the Commander in Chief, and to all the Officers and men composing the gallant army, which achieved the capture of the capital of Mysore on that memorable day. Under the favour of Providence, and the justness of our cause, the established character of the army had inspired an early confidence, that the war in which we were engaged would be brought to a speedy, prosperous, and honourable issue. The lustre of this victory can be equalled only by the substantial advantages which it promises to establish, by restoring the peace and safety of the British possessions in India on a durable foundation of genuine security," &c.

And in some of the letters, we find our Author making the fullest acknowledgment of Lord Wellesley's instantaneous precautions and exertions with regard to Tippoo, which could not possibly have any connexion with any measures, however wise, of the President of the Board of Control for India Affairs at London ; we therefore recommend to Lieut. Col. Taylor to dedicate the next edition of his letters jointly to Lord Wellesley, and General Harris, the Commander in Chief of the Army.

The Preface comprises a summary of the Author's information ; and advice to Government with respect to our possessions and commerce in India, and the means of preserving them : both the information, and the advice, are expanded and detailed throughout a series of sixteen long letters, occasioning numberless repetitions ; and in which the writer appears in the various important characters of a Statesman, a Negotiator of Peace, a Director of the War, if peace cannot be obtained by the measures he proposes, a Merchant, a Financier, and an experienced brave Officer on the Bombay establishment ; and we may venture to affirm,

affirm, that if his abilities were as consummate in the others, as in the last capacity, the permanent prosperity of our territorial possessions, and of our commercial interests in that country, might be attributed to his auspices, and not to those of the President of the Board of Control.

We will now give such a concise account of this arduous undertaking, as the limits of our miscellany will admit.

Our Author informs us, that having long speculated on certain causes and effects which have taken place in the political horizon of Europe, as well as others yet in embryo, he is now confirmed in the opinion, that those causes and events have for more than thirty years past had a direct tendency to open a more general participation of the lucrative trade with India. "It need only be observed, that our successes in India, and the magnificent establishments of our East India Company, have more than sufficiently proved the very great importance of our Eastern possessions and commerce. In proportion as these objects have been improved and extended, so, in the same proportion, has a spirit of rivalry and envy been produced in the minds of less fortunate nations.

"At all events we shall soon have to oppose the jealousy of the whole world, and to protect our commercial rights and territorial acquisitions at a proportionate disadvantage. The general interests of mankind are at this crisis more deeply involved than at any former era of modern history. Whatever may be the fate of the Turkish empire, the possession of Egypt by some European Power, will very shortly be the infallible consequence of its declining power. By this means, the ancient channel of communication between the East and the West, so much desired by all the nations of Europe, will be again revived. The free navigation of the Black Sea, the Bosphorus, and the Mediterranean, are but steps preparatory to the renewal of commerce from India, by a route the most ancient, natural, and direct, *viz.* the Red Sea, and the Isthmus of Suez. That this measure has long been a favourite maxim with some of the preponderating Powers of Europe need not be explained. Combinations of a commercial nature, so hostile to the established inte-

rests of Great Britain, are more formidable and dangerous than the consolidation of the French Republic. And it is to be regretted, that sentiments of such a tendency are beginning to be developed on the Continent of Europe."

It is demonstrated in the next place, that if the French retain the possession of Egypt, the changes in the political system of other nations with respect to the commerce of India, will be accelerated, and operate the decline, if not the ruin, of the commercial interests and territorial acquisitions of Great Britain; and the probability of France and Austria, after a separate peace has put an end to their present contest, being united in this enterprise, is pointed out.

In a former work from India to England, our Author says, "he offered, in proper time, such observations as might have prevented the evil consequences which we are now likely to encounter. A force sent from India, at an early period of the war in Egypt, was one of the measures he recommended to dispossess the French; and he has no doubt that it would have been speedily effected; this plan not having been adopted appears to have been one of the disappointments of which he repeatedly complains."

"The political and practical result of these," and many more, "observations, on the present state of the commerce with India, and the prospective views of nations, is, that the empires of Great Britain and Russia should ward off the threatened evil as long as possible, not only by a treaty of amity and commerce, but by the strictest alliance offensive and defensive. The remote situations, and the different circumstances of these empires, constitute a solid basis for the greatest mutual advantages and the most permanent friendship."

And this is the foundation of the whole chain of political reasonings and commercial calculations and arrangements dispersed throughout these letters. It will likewise strike the reader, that his expectations of military promotion in the army on the Bombay establishment, beyond the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, have failed; and that this unfortunate circumstance has given birth to the severe reprobation of an intended new arrangement in the internal

ternal Government of our East India settlements, "by annexing the territorial possessions on the coasts of Canara and Malabar, obtained by treaty and conquest from the late Suldaun of Mysore, to the Presidency of Fort St. George," which he itates as a measure fraught with injustice, more especially to the servants on the Bombay establishment; yet this measure has been partly carried into execution by Lord Wellesley, whose abilities and success in India are fully acknowledged, in another letter; and he apprehends it will be ratified and finally established by the Board of Control, under the auspices of Mr. Dundas: from which Board he makes a kind of appeal to the Stockholders, or General Court of Proprietors, as being placed between the two Executive Powers, and tells them, they will soon be referred to concerning this change in the internal government of their settlements; and enforces their opposition to it as an act of great injustice to the civil and military servants on the Bombay establishment, and as a degradation of the army on that establishment, which had a right to expect a reward for their signal services at Seringapatam. See Letters I and II. We have only to add, respecting this part of the work, that an experienced politician would have discovered, "that a discontented public character never gets employment or reward from any Ministry, be his merits ever so great."

Letters III and IV, on the importance of Egypt to the French—the necessity of expelling them—and on the inability of the Turks to accomplish it, from the imbecility of their empire, are highly interesting, and contain material information, worthy the attention of our Government—but the plan for expelling the French from that country will probably not meet with a favourable reception, if ever it comes under consideration in the Cabinet;—to the public, however, the Author has submitted it, and our duty only enjoins us to extend the circulation of the measure through the channel of our periodical publication.

Colonel Taylor proposes, "that a body of troops should be sent from India, up the Red Sea, to co-operate with an army of British troops and Russians from the side of the Mediterranean—that the army from India should land at Cosfire, and cut off the communication between Upper and Lower Egypt. The

surrender of the French army would then be indubitable." The letter containing the plan of this expedition is dated, London, March 15th, 1800, when the Author must have known, that the capricious Emperor of Russia had recalled his troops from Jersey and Guernsey, proposed to co-operate in the expedition; but in subsequent letters he makes it appear, that it will be so advantageous to Russia to carry the plan into execution, that there can be no doubt of changing, once more, the Imperial weather-cock: and really we must consider the bait with which our Author expects to catch the Russian Emperor, as much more alluring than the possession of Malta—for it offers to cede to him a participation in our trade with India, and the settlement of a factory in that country. But a political question or two may be here introduced with propriety. What has Great Britain gained by permitting one of her Admirals, whose best talent was a knowledge of constructing ships of war, arranging docks, naval arsenals, &c. to raise a formidable marine force for the ambitious Catharine, who, in return, set on foot that very armed neutrality which, by its extension, now menaces the future existence of our sovereignty of the seas, and perhaps of our naval superiority? Or what benefits has Great Britain derived from the assistance she has given to Russia, in becoming a nation of the first rank in the political scale of Europe, whose weight in that scale now preponderates against her? Can it then be sound policy to increase the power and opulence of the Russian empire, by purchasing the uncertain friendship of Paul I. at so high a price as the sacrifice of part of our India commerce, &c. ? And this leads us to the consideration of some commercial arrangements, which our Author seems to dictate rather than to advise. Under this head, supporting himself by the exploded maxim of Sir Josiah Child, and either totally ignorant of the writings of more modern and more enlightened commercial writers, he contends, with Child, that all restrictions of trade are naught, consequently, that no company whatsoever, whether they trade in a joint stock, or under regulation, can be for public good, except it may be easy for all, or any of his Majesty's subjects, to be admitted into all, or any of the said companies, at any time, for a very inconsiderable fine. On this principle,

principle, various regulations are laid down, for establishing a more free trade from India to Great Britain, by enlarging the privileges of the body of free traders now settled in India, and making such openings for the free navigation of other nations in alliance with Great Britain, as we imagine neither the Court of Directors, nor yet the Proprietors of East India Stock, will think it their interest to adopt.

Letter V. opens with a complaint of the little attention paid in India to support the credit of the Company;—that their paper is subject to great depreciation—that money is difficult to be borrowed by the Company, for the want of financial regulations. The outline of a plan to remedy this evil is given, which, if carried into execution by the Proprietors, will probably be the means of ensuring a renewal of the Company's charter; and, at the same time, the greatest advantages will be derived from it by individuals. Having thus seated the Colonel in the financial chair, and given him the Proprietors of India Stock for coadjutors, there seems to be no necessity for the auspices of Mr. Dundas, or his colleagues at the Board of Control. To his readers we

leave the decision of this matter; and shall conclude with recommending Letter X. containing general reflections on the expediency of preserving a direct communication by land with our India possessions, for the purpose of conveying intelligence—with the outlines of a plan for that purpose—the distances by different routes—expences of the plan, &c.—as by far the most useful part of the work.

A beautiful extensive View of the Town, Fort, and Harbour of Bombay, taken from Malabar Hill, and elegantly coloured—A Map of the Countries situated between Great Britain and the East Indies, calculated to illustrate the over-land communications between Europe and Asia, with our Author's route from London to Bombay—and two singular Charts; the one representing the Commerce of Great Britain and Russia during the present Century; the other, representing the Commerce, during the same period, between the East India Company and British India, are the decorations of the volume, which, upon the whole, is calculated to gratify curiosity, and engage the attention of speculators on East India politics. M.

An Inquiry into the Laws, Ancient and Modern, respecting Forestalling, Regrating, and Ingrossing, together with the adjudged Cases; Copies of original Records and Proceedings in Parliament relative to those Subjects. By W. Illingworth, of the Inner Temple. 8vo. 7s. Boards. J. Sewell. 1800.

THIS useful and well-timed publication contains precedents, instructions, and explanations, well worthy the notice of all heads of families, whose circumstances will admit of their purchasing it, to enable them to guard, in a considerable degree, against the infamous practices of retail dealers in the several articles which compose the necessities of life, by enhancing the prices, without any just cause.

Sufficient evidence might be adduced to prove, that this is the case in all the vicinities, or, more properly speaking, appendices to our overgrown metropolis, where new buildings have started up like mushrooms, of late years, and entire streets astonish the country visitor, who repairs to it only once in two or three years.

The extensive parishes of *Marybone* and *Pancras* comprise several large new streets, courts, &c. whose inhabi-

tants are at a considerable distance from any market, and who are therefore under the hard necessity to submit to the impositions of petty shopkeepers in their neighbourhood. There is no legal remedy for this evil, though it is of considerable magnitude; and it seems hitherto to have escaped the notice of Parliament, that the instant the affize of bread rises, there is a combination to advance the prices of all other articles of food sold retail. Our readers, as it is for the benefit of the public in general, will pardon the reviewer for descending to particular instances. In the course of last month, when bread rose to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. the quarter loaf, the retail pork-shops immediately raised the price of pickled pork, of which they had a stock in hand, from 10d. to 12d. the prime pieces, and the inferior in the same proportion; butter 1d. per pound; eggs, 1d. each; potatoes, the best,

best, from 18d. the half quartern basket of 15lb. to 22½d. or seven farthings per pound; and all kinds of greens in proportion, in the large parishes above-mentioned. As for fish, the fishmongers in these districts avail themselves of the great distance from Billingsgate, to make it a pretence for demanding such exorbitant prices as are more than sufficient to indemnify them for the carriage of their fish three hundred miles.

Masters of families labouring under these oppressions, may have it in their power, by means of this publication, to try the effect of shame on these obdurate wretches, the curse of society, by letting them know what severe punishments our wise forefathers inflicted on forestallers, regraters, ingrossers, and combiners; that their consciences may be struck with the enormity of their crimes—and a due sense, that they owe the preservation of their ears, and, in some cases, of their lives, to the fortunate circumstance of living under the mildest of Governments, and the most merciful of Princes.

We will now resort to our intelligent Author for information, and take up his subjects in the order in which he has placed them, which will necessarily engage us to bring forward great wholesale criminals, before we proceed to the retailers.

With respect to the ancients, and the laws and customs of other countries, even in modern times, we shall barely mention them, intending to confine ourselves to those of our own.

By the laws of that ancient Grecian Republic, the *Athenian*, “the practice of secreting or hoarding up corn was punishable with death.”—“Amongst the Romans, there were certain offences denominated extraordinary crimes, against which, though no positive or special law was enacted, or penalty prescribed, yet, as offences against the Republic, they were, by discretionary power, punishable in various ways, *viz.* by pecuniary fine, condemnation to the public works, and, in some instances, even with death. Such were the crimes of raising the prices of provisions, and selling by false weights and measures; and by the Julian law, “Whoever conspired to raise the price of victuals, such as corn, oil (their substitute for butter), bread, butcher’s meat, salt, &c. whether by detention of vessels (loaded ships), subtraction, or sup-

pression of provisions, or other malpractices, was punished by pecuniary mulct; and women, as being most concerned in purchasing them for their families, were permitted to give evidence against the offenders.

The late Sir James Porter, who was many years British Ambassador from George II. to the Ottoman Court, informs us, in his “Observations on the Laws and Manners of the Turks,” “that it is very common to rub against the body of a baker, who hath been hung up at his own door, at Constantinople, for selling bread *under weight*.” Let your guilty consciences appal you, ye London bakers, who, from the lenity of the laws of your country, have escaped with a small fine of 10l. or 5l.!

“*Forestalling*,” says our Author, “commonly speaking, means, to market, before the public, or to anticipate or prevent the public market,” that is to say, by purchasing cattle, or provisions, as poultry, butter, eggs, &c. on their way to the public markets; “but legally understood, it has a more extensive signification, for it comprehends all unlawful endeavours to enhance the price of any commodity, and all practices having a tendency thereto, such as spreading false rumours of scarcity, buying commodities in the markets before the accustomed hour, buying and selling again the same articles in the same market, and other such criminal devices.

First, It is an offence against common law, which is no other than the good old laws and customs handed down to us by our ancestors, has been continued on the same plan, by endeavours to guard against the offences here spoken of, from the encouragement given to traffic in open markets, and by the prohibition of all unlawful endeavours to accumulate wealth, at the expence and distress of the public; so that forestalling has by our law, from time immemorial, been deemed an offence against the community at large, and as such ever was, and is now, punishable—the mode only of the punishment being altered, in the proportion that civilization and milder manners have prevailed. One cause of this change has been, the good opinion entertained by modern legislators of those classes of their fellow-citizens who have received a generous education; but unfortunately, some late well-known events, and public prosecutions, have demon-

strated,

frated, that covetousness knows no bounds; and that in every age there are moniters in human shape, who are deaf to the calls of humanity, and whom nothing but punishment can correct. Our rich dealers and chapmen want to be richer; and some of the wealthiest individuals are those who supply us with the common, or other necessaries of life, the general consumption of which makes them, by habit, as essential as the first.

“The buying of corn in the sheaf before it is threshed is an offence against the common law of the land, because by this means the market is in effect forestalled, and the price enhanced; and the buying and hoarding up corn to sell it at a price deemed exorbitant, with respect to that which was given for it, is against the statute law: for it appears by the ancient rolls of the Court of King’s Bench, that a special commission was issued 12 Henry IV. for the purpose of discovering all forestallers and regraters of corn in the county of Suffolk; when a great number of offences were presented; amongst others, the buying of large quantities of corn at 3s. 4d. per quarter, and selling it again at 6s. 8d. (double the purchase money), and clandestinely purchasing at 8s. per quarter, when the same was selling in the market at 6s. Any obstruction of a person’s right of free purchase in a market is an injury, for which an action may be maintained.

From the period of 51 Henry III. to 31 George II. there have been made, from time to time, a variety of acts against these offences in general, and also as to particular kinds of merchandize, according to the circumstances that gave rise to their being enacted. The substance of the ancient acts, so far as regards the punishment, were the pillory, especially for bakers convicted of making bread short of weight, fine and imprisonment, loss of ears, and banishment. The statute of 34 Edward I. A. D. 1306, enacts, that no forestaller shall be suffered to dwell in any town; and delineates the offender in such villainous terms, that a copy of it ought to be printed by order of Government, and stuck upon the doors of all parish-churches, sessions-houses, &c.; and as no persons are named therein—*let the galled horse go vince!* See page 28 of this excellent volume.

Under the impossibility of doing justice to the sensible observations annexed

to the copies and extracts from the numerous acts of parliament republished by our author, within the compass of our review; we are under the necessity to state only the principal contents in a summary manner.

1. The statute of 5 and 6 of Edward VI. c. 14. against regraters, forestallers, and ingrossers, extremely curious, but *repealed*.

2. The statutes now in force, from page 90 to 101, includes a caution to our present tavern-keepers and masters of fashionable hotels.—“Victuallers selling at unreasonable prices, forfeit double the price charged to the party injured.—Conspiracies to raise the price of victuals, offenders for the first offence forfeit 10l. for the second 20l. for the third 40l. and in default of payment in six days after judgment, to stand in the pillory, be imprisoned twenty days, and be fed on bread and water, besides losing one of his ears, by 2 & 3 Edward VI. The latter punishment is one of those cruelties prohibited by an article of the Bill of Rights, presented to, and signed by William and Mary, before their accession to the Throne, at the glorious Revolution. The other punishments, our Author is of opinion, may still be adjudged—the act not being repealed.

That conspiracies of this kind are carried on in every parish, not within the precincts of the city, with respect to coals, wood, meat, and vegetables, whenever wheat rises to an extraordinary price, cannot be doubted; but it is neither by the examination of known characters, nor by the avowed public appointment of persons, in the capacity of surveyors, throughout the kingdom, that the quantities of corn hoarded up for still higher prices, if such there be, will be discovered; it must be by secret agency, and a part of the secret service money must be issued for the purpose, to one intelligent, experienced, *unproclaimed* person, with a discretionary power to employ others under him. If Government approve the hint, such a person may be easily found.

By 21 James I. butter and cheese is forbid to be bought and sold again, in the same wholesale quantities, or to be ingrossed, but must be retailed by the purchasers of gross quantities.

It will be found also, that the laws of our ancestors against forestalling of wheat extended to barley, malt, hops, oats, and meal—but unfortunately, “in an early period of the present reign,”

says

says our Author, p. 89, "a Committee of the House of Commons, after receiving petitions from the Corporation of the City of London and other parts, complaining of the high price of provisions, alleging, that it was occasioned by the practices of jobbers, forestallers, and ingrossers—were of a contrary opinion, and came to the following Resolutions, viz.

1. "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the several laws relating to budgers, ingrossers, forestallers, and regraters, by preventing the circulation of, and free trade in corn and other provisions, have been the means of raising the price thereof in many parts of the kingdom."

2d, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the House be moved for leave to bring in a Bill to remedy the evils occasioned by the said laws!" But notwithstanding these Resolutions, petitions still poured in, signed by the principal Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, and the Grand Inquests of different Counties, the motion was made, Bill was brought in, and passed into a law, in the year 1772, 12 Geo. III.

c. 71. repealing nearly all the ancient laws. See the Act at large, p. 91; and on the sound policy of this Act a question arises, the decision of which must be reserved for our Magazine of January 1801, after a perusal of other publications respecting the present asserted scarcity, and too well known exorbitant high prices of corn, butcher's meat, and other provisions.

In the course of the twenty-eight years that have elapsed since the passing of the above Act, have provisions at any, and, if at any, for what length of time, been cheaper than they were when the Petitioners complained to the House? If not, the Petitioners were in the right; and by the same rule, as the old Acts were repealed, we may hope to see a repeal of the modern one.

Finally, our Author submits to consideration, whether some of the old Acts prior to the 3 & 4 Edward VI. are not still in force, not being specifically repealed by 12 George III. which recites those that were repealed by that Act. Let the guilty look to it!

M.

The American Rush-light, by the Help of which wayward and disaffected Britons may see a complete Specimen of the Baseness, Dishonesty, Ingratitude, and Perfidy of Republicans, and of the Profligacy, Injustice, and Tyranny of Republican Governments. By Peter Porcupine. Wright, Piccadilly, London. pp. 192. 4s.

THE cause why this singular *diatribe* was written may be told in few words. Mr. Cobbett, whose publications in America have been so much admired, and whose excursive genius no threats could control or intimidate, has not unfrequently stepped aside from the pursuit of public villains, to detect the petty practices of private delinquents. His animadversions upon the medical skill and conduct of a Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, in the "Porcupine's Gazette," occasioned an action of slander to be commenced against Mr. C. in the autumn of 1797. It was tried on the 14th December 1799; when the Jury assented, as damages, the sum of five thousand dollars: a sum which, however we may disapprove the defendant's procedure, we think most excessive and most surprising. Nay, we will not hesitate to declare our opinion, that this award of damages was exorbitant, vindictive, and impolitic. We admire the manly language of the suf-

ferer, where, speaking of the decision, he says—"To say that I do not feel this stroke, and very sensibly too, would be great affectation; but to repine at it would be folly, and to sink under it cowardice." *Advert.* 4.

NITOR IN ADVERSUM is the motto of such a mind; he recollects the dignity of the high character he has assumed, and looks forward with undiminished confidence.

"The Rush-light" was published in numbers at New York at the close of last winter. Of these, four are now reprinted. The stile of No. I. is in general good, but very caustic. The following character of Mr. Cobbett's prosecutor was traced with a pen of iron, dipped in the essence of vitriol: "Rush is remarkable for insinuating manners, and for that smoothness and softness of tongue, which the mock quality call politeness, but which the profane vulgar call blarney. To see and hear him, you would think he was
all

all friendship and humanity. He shakes hands with all he meets; every one is his dear friend, all the people his dear fellow-citizens, and all the creation his dear fellow-creatures. The lamp of his philanthropy is constantly burning, and it burns with equal brightness, whether whites, yellows, or blacks, are the objects of his affection." *No. I. p. 10.*

A note is inserted in pages 12, 13, so derogatory from the national honour of Americans, that it were ardently to be wished its truth could be controverted. What vulgarity could be too vile for the perpetration of wretches capable of such deliberate baseness! Another note occurs in page 31, which most pointedly impugns the integrity of the Council for the prosecution. Instead of a legal fee, "their bargain," says Mr. Cobbett, "was, to have one-half of whatever they could get out of me."

The whole of No. II. is a very masterly exposure of what Mr. Cobbett denominates, "*The Rushite System of Depletion.*" We were astonished, and very deeply concerned indeed, to read, in page 73, a scientific paper, entitled "Observations on the Medical Treatment of General Washington, in his last Illness, addressed to his Physicians, Messrs. Craik and Dick." The respectable name of Dr. John Bricknell, of Savannah, is subjoined to this truly important paper, which is dated 23d January 1800. Dr. B. most unequivocally attributes the *sudden* termination of that great man's life to the extraordinary course of bleeding he underwent. *In about thirteen hours, at the advanced age of sixty-nine years, it clearly appears, he had eighty-two ounces of blood taken from him.*"

An admirable letter is printed in page 77, written against the "System," by a Scotch physician, who was travelling through the United States in the year 1797. This letter is signed Z. We think these valuable papers unanswerable. The letters, pages 81, 97, are "fraught with aspicks' tongues." *Shaksp. Otello.*

No. III. contains a powerful "*Defence of the Publications on which the Action of Dr. Rush was grounded.*" The following parallel is irresistibly comic, and it exhibits such a playfulness and promptitude of juxtaposition, that we trust we need not apologize to our intelligent readers for its insertion. Mr. Cobbett was charged with having compared Dr. Rush to Dr. Sangrado.

"What sort of resemblance do Mr. Cobbett's words imply between Dr. Rush and Dr. Sangrado? Do they tend to produce a belief that the American resembles the Spaniard in his person, in his general character, or in his medical opinions, practice, and fame? Most assuredly the resemblance was meant to exist in the latter respect only: for Dr. Sangrado is described as *a tall, meagre, pale man, who had kept the shears of Clotho employed during forty years at least, and who was, in spite of all his vanity and presumption, a downright ninny.* [If Rush had sitted for this picture, it could not have been drawn more like him.]

"It being evident then, that the defendant meant a resemblance in the medical opinions, practice, and fame, of these two celebrated Physicians, it only remains for me to prove to you, Gentlemen, that the words expressing such a resemblance were founded in truth. Here are the two pictures; examine them yourselves.

"DR. SANGRADO.
" (Extracts from Gil Blas.)

"1. His opinions were extremely singular.

"2. Sangrado sent me for a surgeon, whom he ordered to take from my master six good porringers of blood. When this was done, he ordered the surgeon to return in three hours and take as much more, and to repeat the same evacuation the next day.

"3. This bleeding, Sangrado said, was to supply the want of perspiration. So when I came to practise, says Gil Blas, being asked by an old woman what was the matter with her daughter, I told her, with great gravity, that the illness proceeded from the patient's want of perspiration, and that, of consequence, she must be speedily bled, that evacuation being the

"DR. RUSH.

"1. Singularity of opinion, in every thing, is his boast: for instance, his plan of a *peace-office*, to supply the place of a *war-office*; and his taking the cure of diseases out of the hands of physicians to put it into those of the people.

"2. I bled my patients twice, and a few three times a day. I preferred frequent and small, to large bleedings, in the beginning of September; but towards the height and close of the epidemic, I saw no inconvenience from the loss of a pint, and even twenty ounces of blood at a time.—
RUSH ON YEL. FEV. 93.

"3. From the influence of early purging and bleeding in promoting sweat in the yellow fever, there can be little doubt, but the efforts of nature to unload the system in the plague through the pores might be accelerated by the use of the same remedies. A profuse sweat cannot fail of waiting many pounds of the fluids of the body. To correspond in quantity with the dis-

only substitute for perspiration.

"4. Not bleed in a dropsy!" said he; the patient in a dropsy should be bled every day.

"5. Sangrado said, It is a gross error, Master Martin Onez, to think that blood is necessary for the preservation of life: a patient cannot be bled too much.

"6. Dr. Sangrado said to me, I have a regard for thee, Gil Blas, [a foot-boy], and will immediately disclose to thee the whole extent of that salutary art which I have professed for so many years. Other physicians make this consist in the knowledge of a thousand different sciences; but I intend to go a shorter way to work, and spare thee the trouble of studying pharmacy, anatomy, botany, and physics. Know, my friend, all that is required is to bleed the patients, and make them drink warm water. This is the secret of curing all the distempers incident to man. Yes; that wonderful secret which I reveal to thee, and

charge from the skin, blood-letting should be copious.—RUSH ON YEL. FEV.

"4. Rush has frequently aitounded the physicians of Philadelphia by recommending bleeding in the dropsy.

"5. You should bleed your patients almost to death, at least to fainting." This is an extract which Rush gives from a letter of poor old Shippen, and calls it, "the triumph of reason over the formalities of medicine.

"6. Dr. Rush says, "All the knowledge that is necessary to discover when blood-letting is proper, might be taught to a boy or girl of twelve years old, in a few hours. I taught it in less time to several persons—two Negroes, for instance—during the prevalence of our late epidemic. We teach a hundred things in our schools less useful, and many things more difficult, than the knowledge that would be necessary to cure a yellow fever or the plague. For a long while, the elements themselves were dealt out by physicians with a sparing hand. They possessed a monopoly of many artificial remedies; but a new order of things is rising

which Nature, impentable to my brethren, hath not been able to hide from my researches, is contained in these two points, of plentiful bleeding and frequent draughts of water. I have nothing more to impart; thou knowest physic to the very bottom.—"

in medicine, as well as in government. The time must and will come, when the general use of calomel, jalap, and the lancet, shall be considered amongst the most essential articles of the knowledge and rights of man.—"

The bounds we generally assign to criticism induce us to break off. The provoking comparison is continued, with unabated vigour, from p. 109 to p. 114.

No. IV contains a very strong and indignant description of "A Republican Court of Justice." We respect Mr. C. highly; but here we follow his career with reluctant steps: we will hope he has exaggerated abuses. If Judge M'Kean shewed any symptoms of that arrogance which is here so prominently exhibited, or if any advocate so shamefully betrayed his client's cause, without rebuke, as Mr. Harper is declared to have done:—a dungeon in Barbary were, in our opinion, far preferable to the noblest mansion in all Pennsylvania. Consult p. 159 and 164.

To conclude: although we are sorry to consider these four numbers of "THE RUSH-LIGHT" as too minutely descanting upon the lives of obscure American individuals; we yet confidently augur much good to the people at large of these kingdoms from the future lucubrations of Mr. Cobbett.

W. B.

Memorials of the Family of the Tustons, Earls of Thanet, deduced from various Sources of authentic Information. 8vo. Printed at Gravesend by R. Pocock. Sold by Robinsons.

THE compiler of this work is the printer of it; and the industry and attention shown in the composition of it are entitled to respect, and may even demand praise. He apologizes for any defects there may be found in the work, "that the occupations of a man who has not the happiness to enjoy affluence and a peaceful retreat, naturally stand in the way of study and research." He adds, "that he has availed himself of all the sources of information that were accessible to him, and has endeavoured to illustrate, with as much accuracy as he could, the career of this family. He

has particularly aimed at impartiality (steering clear of the extremes of political phreny), and has concluded at a period most consistent with respect due to living characters." What the compiler has undertaken to do, he has executed with care; his work will be read with pleasure by those persons who addict themselves to such kind of researches. Three plates ornament the work.

German Grammar, adapted to the Use of Englishmen. By George Henry Boehden, Phil. D. 8vo. Mawman. 1800. 7s. 6d. bound.

German literature is now so much, and so properly, the object of attention, that it has been a matter of some surprize to us, that we have not been

better

better provided with elementary treatises to encounter the difficulties in the way of acquiring the language. That objection the present work is intended to obviate; and from the view we have taken of the performance, we think it well adapted for the purpose intended. The Author professes that his performance differs from those of his predecessors, for which he assigns reasons which appear to us to be satisfactory ones. We therefore recommend the present Grammar as preferable to its predecessors. A Dictionary of the German Language is to be expected from the same Author.

A temperate Discussion of the Causes which have led to the present high Price of Bread. 8vo. Wright. 1800. 1s.

This pamphlet is supposed to speak the sentiments of Administration on the subject of the present high price of bread and other provisions. The Author considers the fact as proved, that there was a deficiency of the wheat crop last year; he adopts the opinions of Dr. Adam Smith; is adverse to the present clamour against monopolizers and forestallers; and proves that the war has not been the cause of the evil. The remedies he proposes are, a more limited use of wheat, and a further encouragement to the importation of it, and the extension of our corn land by the removal of every impediment which obstructs general inclosure; and by taking such measures as would tend to give greater encouragement to the cultivation of arable land. He gives his opinion on the subject of the *maximum*, and writes with temper and information on the present important subject.

An Investigation of the Cause of the high Price of Provisions. By the Author of the *Essay on the Principle of Population.* 8vo. Johnson. 1800.

This Author gives no sanction to the clamour against monopolizers, which he considers as ill-founded. He disclaims all interested views and connexions, and inclines "to suspect that the attempt in most parts of the kingdom to increase the parish allowances in proportion to the price of corn, combined with the riches of the country, which have enabled it to proceed as far as it has done in this attempt, is, comparatively speaking, the sole cause which has occasioned the price of provisions in this country to rise so much

higher than the degree of scarcity would seem to warrant, so much higher than it would do in any other country where this cause did not operate." This singular opinion he examines and defends by arguments of considerable force, and well deserving of attention.

Short Thoughts on the present Price of Provisions. By an Officer of the Volunteer Corps. 8vo. Wright. 1800.

Against monopolizers, whose conduct in the articles of potatoes and turnips is censured with some degree of severity.

A Voyage to the Isle of France, the Isle of Bourbon, and the Cape of Good Hope; with Observations and Reflections upon Nature and Mankind. By J. H. D. De Saint Pierre, Author of *Studies of Nature.* Translated from the French. To which is added, *Some Account of the Author.* 8vo. 7s. Vernor and Hood.

The reputation which the eminent talents of M. Saint Pierre have acquired him is not likely to sustain any diminution from the republication of this work; to which he has frequently referred in his "Studies of Nature," and which, whether perused with a view to information or amusement, will be found to afford a high degree of gratification. Saint Pierre does not view any object with a vulgar eye, nor infer or conclude with a common mind.

The style is happily suited to the subject; in description elegant and picturesque; in deduction logical and terse; and we are sure that we risk no credit in recommending this volume to attention.

The Shepherd's Son; or, The Wish accomplished: a Moral Tale, &c. Designed for the Improvement of Youth. By the Rev. Thomas Smith. 12mo. 1s. 6d. Newbery.

We see with satisfaction the multiplication of works of this kind, which are calculated to sow the seeds of religion and virtue in the youthful mind, and agreeably to prepare it for the perusal of books, and the study of manners, of a higher class. The Reverend Author has conducted his humble hero through a series of circumstances that occur in a very natural manner, and crowns him at last with fortune and felicity, as the consequence of a constant adherence to "the precepts of virtue and the worship of the Almighty."

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

NOVEMBER 28.

A MRS. CARTER made her *début* at Drury Lane Theatre, as *Miss Hoyden*, in *The Trip to Scarborough*, which she performed with so much success as to justify an expectation that she will become a useful acquisition.

DEC. 6. A MRS. SONTLEY (from Southampton) appeared for the first time on the same boards, in the character of *Roxalana*, in *The Sultan*, and acquitted herself with some applause.

13. A new Tragedy, called, "ANTONIO; OR, THE SOLDIER'S RETURN," was presented at Drury Lane Theatre, the characters of which were as follow, and thus represented :

Don Pedro, King of Arragon	} Mr. WROUGHTON.
Don Gusman, Duke of Zuniga,	
Don Antonio	} Mr. BARRYMORE.
D'Almanza	
Don Henry, his Brother	} Mr. KEMBLE.
Don Diego De Cardona	
Lopez	} Mr. C. KEMBLE.
Alberto	
Helena, Wife to Gusman, and Sister to Anto- nio	} Mr. POWELL.
	Mr. MADDOCKS.
	Mr. HOLLAND.
	Mrs. SIDDONS.

The scene lies at Saragossa, in Spain, and the outline of the story is as follows :

Helena, daughter of Almanza, a deceased Nobleman of Spain, had been betrothed, very early in life, to Don Rodrigo. Rodrigo enters into the service of the King of Naples; and after performing heroic exploits, is imprisoned on his travels by the Duke of Milan. During his absence, an affection arises between Don Gusman and Helena, and they are married with the sanction of the King. Antonio, brother of Helena, and a former friend of the King, arrives at Saragossa for the purpose of soliciting a ransom for Rodrigo. He soon hears of his sister's marriage with Gusman, and is bitterly enraged that his friend Rodrigo is deprived of his rights. Antonio extorts the King to dissolve the marriage, but in vain. At length, finding no other

means of annulling the hated nuptials, Antonio contrives to get Helena from a country seat of her husband, to which she had been conveyed in order to secure her from her brother's violence. Henry, a younger brother of Antonio, assists in the design to carry off Helena, and she is to be placed in a cloister, in which she is informed by Antonio, that he is determined she shall pass the remainder of her days. All her entreaties, expostulations, and reproaches, have no effect upon her obdurate brother. Don Gusman also in vain attempts, by entreaties and menaces, to obtain his wife, or to discover the place of her seclusion. The removal of Helena creates great anxiety and confusion in Saragossa, and Pedro, the King of Arragon, determines that Antonio shall be punished for his violence and presumption. In the mean time, Henry, the younger brother, repenting his share in the cruel enterprize that took Helena from her husband, discovers the place of her retreat, and she is rescued, after having, however, been forced to take the monastic vow. She is brought to Court: and in order to extinguish all hatred between her brother and her husband, she requests to be permitted to close her life in religious retirement. The King opposes this solicitation, and resolves that the matrimonial rites with Gusman shall be consummated. Finding that all his efforts to part Gusman and Helena are thus rendered ineffectual by the resolution of the King, Antonio, in the true spirit of a vindictive Spaniard, anxious to support the honour of his family, and prevent a violation of a covenant sanctioned by the will of his deceased father, stabs Helena upon the spot; and with her death the Tragedy of course concludes.

Such was the Fable; the Piece, however, in its construction, was not suited to theatrical representation, being carried on principally in declamatory dialogue, which, though in some parts energetically written, became tedious by its length. But, besides that the Tragedy wanted incident, the catastrophe might be foreseen in the second act; of course, with that act all expectation or interest ceased with the audience. The catastrophe also was too inhuman and unjust, not to excite disgust;

disgust; and when Mr. Barrymore came forward to announce the Play for repetition, he was prevented by the clamorous disapprobation that prevailed.

To the performers every praise is due. Mr. Kemble's part was of a most uncommon length; and we were concerned to see so much labour as the study of it must have cost him, so quickly frustrated. Mr. Barrymore and Mr. Wroughton also deserve our good report; and Mrs. Siddons, on whom the whole burthen of the female department rested, should have the best thanks of the Author, though all her efforts were unable to sustain the Piece, which sunk under its own weight.

The Author of the Tragedy is Mr. Godwin; and it came forward, we believe, under a promise made previous to Mr. Kemble's resumption of the management.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL THEATRICALS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 9.

A Comedy of Terence was performed by the King's Scholars, in the Dormitory, before a very numerous and respectable audience. The play this year was the *ADELPHI*, and the Dramatis Personæ were thus cast:—

Micio	Mr. PHILLIMORE.
Demea	Mr. GOODENOUGH.
Sannio	Mr. BEARCROFT.
Æschinus	Mr. AGAR.
Syrus	Mr. MACDONALD.
Ctesipho	Mr. LEVETT.
Sostrata	Mr. VERNON, sen.
Canthara	Mr. LAW.
Gata	Mr. TAYLER.
Hegio	Mr. JONES.

This public representation of a Latin Play, by the young Gentlemen on the foundation, is by no means a new thing recently adopted in conformity to modern fashion, but, in point of antiquity, is coeval almost with the very foundation of the school: indeed, when it was first adopted at Westminster, it constituted a part of the solemn exercises at that time in use. Though now not much practised abroad, this exhibition has never been dropped at Westminster School; and it is greatly to the credit of those who are entrusted with the superintendance of this great seminary, that at the same time that they continue the ancient exercises, handed

down to them by their predecessors, they are careful that in the performance those exercises should possess all their former merit and attractions.

The performance of this year yields to no preceding one in excellence. Those visitors who expect to hear the rant and declamation of the modern stage in this representation will be disappointed. It is the peculiar characteristic of the Westminster exhibition, that it is guided entirely by principles of pure and classical taste. With this design, the chief points attended to are, to catch the meaning and spirit of the Author, and to deliver that meaning and spirit with appropriate force, in clear and distinct elocution. In this respect, Mr. Phillimore, in *Micio*, was entitled to great notice. Most parts of the dialogue in which he bore a part were given with admirable neatness. Mr. Goodenough, in the part of *Demea*, supported with wonderful spirit the cross and petulant humour of the old man. Though struggling under the disadvantage of a juvenile voice, he contrived, notwithstanding, to put on a perfect representation of the querulous infirmities of age. In all the scenes with *Syrus* and *Micio*, which form, indeed, the principal part of his character, he was most loudly and deservedly applauded. His character was, perhaps, the most difficult of all to be supported: yet he proved himself more than equal to the difficulties of his part, by evincing himself completely perfect and at home in all that he had to do. *Sannio* met with a very good representative in Mr. Bearcroft; and Mr. Agar personated *Æschynus* in a very gentlemanlike style. Mr. Macdonald, in *Syrus*, was, in truth, the *Servant* of Terence, arch, lively, impudent, and imposing. Nothing could exceed the spirit with which this character was supported; it was every thing that could be wished, and drew from the audience repeatedly the loudest plaudits. Mr. Levett represented the country awkwardness and inexperience of *Ctesipho* in the most natural manner. The female characters of *Sostrata* and *Canthara* were well supported by Messrs. Vernon and Law. Mr. Tayler was one of the best *Gatas* ever seen. He appeared to be very young; but we think the talents he displayed were not inferior to any shewn by the best of his seniors. He acted throughout with great liveliness and judgment, and we

hope, on a future occasion, to see him in possession of a more prominent character. *Hegio* was acted with much knowledge and correctness by Mr. Jones. Though not a shining part, Mr. Jones's merits in it were by no means overlooked.

The Prologue touched, in very neat Latin, upon the immoral tendency of the German Drama. In the Epilogue, *Syrus* and *Sannio* again made their appearance. *Sannio*, under the tuition of *Syrus*, came forward as a modern fine gentleman, fresh from the Island of Cyprus. In this change of character he aped most successfully the silly manners of the Bond-street loungers, and the maiden eloquence of the inexperienced orator. This composition was replete with humour and ridicule, and all the points of it told admirably well.

PROLOGUE TO KING JOHN,

When acted at Reading School for the Subscription to the Naval Pillar.

Written by H. J. PYE, Esq.

And spoken by Mr. VALPY, in the Uniform of the Reading Association, a Part of the Berkshire Volunteers reviewed by his Majesty on Bulmarsh Heath.

TO-NIGHT our scene from British Annals, shews

How British warriors brav'd their Country's foes :

Whether their hardy bands with martial toil

Dar'd the proud Gaul upon his native soil,

And by his ravag'd plains and prostrate towers

Led in triumphant march their conqu'ring powers,

Or, on his own, insulted fields, defied
The whelming deluge of Invasion's tide.

The Muse Dramatic, with an Angel's tongue,

Proclaims the ills from civil discord sprung.

When bound by union England's heroes stand,

Dread of each wave-worn shore and hostile land ;

When warp'd by Faction,—sunk ; dismay'd,—they mourn

Their fairest wreaths by foreign inroads torn —

Then be this truth on ev'ry English breast
In adamant characters impress'd :

“ That England never did, and never shall all”

Bow to a victor foe's inglorious thrall,

Till her own sons, seduced by Faction's sound,

Aim at her heart the parricidal wound.

Hail scenes of happier omen!—
England draws

(Warm in their Monarch's and their Country's cause)

From rural toil, and life's domestic charms,

Her native swains to voluntary arms.

Ye Heaths of Bulmarsh, hail! for you have been

Th' embattled sons of Berkshire tread your green ;

Whene'er, yill and dale and verdant plain
Pour'd in resplendent arms a gallant train,

From Windsor's royal towers, that stand on high,

Illustrious feat of blazon'd chivalry,
To the green vale where Isis' waters flow,

And, distant Faringdon, thy humbler brow,

Each manly bosom kindling with delight,
Proud to appear in George's fav'ring light,

And see the gen'rous Patriot, who presides

O'er Britain's Senate, and its councils guides,

Now shining in the radiant van, prepar'd
Those rights which Freedom gave by arms to guard !

Then, Britain, launch thy javies on the main,

Send forth thy warriors to the hostile plain,

To rescue from Oppression's iron hand
Batavia's shores and Egypt's wat'ry strand,

Since, with united zeal, thy valiant swains
Stand firm protectors of their native plains ;

While Britain's Monarch, by a tyrant tear'd,

By Virtue lov'd, by Liberty rever'd,
Sees his triumphant banner wide unfurl'd,

The blest palladium of a rescued world !

PROLOGUE

TO

THE CAPTIVES OF PLAUTUS,

Acted at Reading School, October 15,
16, and 17.

Spoken by Mr. JOLLIFFE.

Some twelve years since, domestic annals say,

Here first a school boy Thespis dar'd to play,

With puppet forms endeavour'd to beguile

The tedious hour, and raise the gen'rous smile—

No spacious canvas could the artist boast :
His castles nodded—from a sheet of post.
Now foath'd by love, now mad with
frantic rage,

A six-inch hero trod a two-foot stage ;
While, lost in grief, the straw-stuff'd
maiden stood,
And vainly strove to move—a man of
wood.

Soon his dramatic genius taught t'aspire
Above the management of rags and mire,
Consign'd the wooden Garricks to the
shelf,

And sought the aid of puppets—like my-
self ;
With bold attempt presented to your
view

The melting scenes which matchless
Shakspere drew ;

With Plautus strove your laughter to
provoke

At tales of merriment and comic joke.—
To-night, once more, we stretch th'ad-
vent'rous sail,

And trust our little vessel to the gale.—
Protected by the safety of the coast,
No nautic skill, no pilot's art we boast,
With joyful hearts our annual course
renew,

For Favour's harbour brightens on our
view,

Our Play (for Prologues of the Play
should speak)

Has every title to the pure antique,
No plainer figure call by modern rule,
By some vile bungler of the German
school,

But simple grace, by Plautus nobly
plann'd,

The finish'd statue of a Master's hand.

Ye gentle fair, whose smiles, before,
have charm'd

Our youthful bosoms, and whose praise
has warm'd,

With kind indulgence hear our ancient
verse,

Whose very salutes you with unwonted
lay.

Tho' strange the inharmonious speech
appear,

Form'd to delight alone the classic ear ;
Tho' vain th'untasted dialogue be found,
And cheat the baffled sense with empty
sound ;

Haply the action of our busy scene,
The Actor's gesture, habit, voice, and
mien,

May please the heart to candour still in-
clin'd,

And win a plaudit from the partial mind,
Mean time, with anxious hope, and
fearful breath,

To nicer judgments we submit the rest,
Happy, if now our Poet's Doric strain,
With grateful charm, the Scholar can
detain ;

Can Learning's studious thought with
mirth beguile,

And draw from Science one approving
smile :—

Happy if they *, whose prompt affection
calls

Awhile to linger from the Muses' walls,
With patient ear the Drama shall attend,
And deign our well-meant efforts to com-
mend ;

With fav'ring look the Actor's toil re-
gard,

And with fresh wreaths adorn the ancient
Bard.

POETRY.

LOVE ELEGY.

LET others boast with matchless skill to
raise

The pride of courts and pageantry of
pow'r ;

To wild Ambition consecrate their lays,
Vain airy phantom of the short-liv'd
hour !

While far remote from Folly's madd'ning
noise,

In gen'rous bliss I pass my life away ;
Unmov'd by soothing Flattery's idle joys,
Transporting pleasures crown each
fleeting day !

When grey-ey'd Morning gilds yon east-
ern hill,

From Sleep's soft fetters cheerful I
arise ;

And by the mossy fount, or purling rill,
To Heav'n in rapture lift my grateful
eyes.

O, how delightful ! when the noon-tide
blaze

Pours vivid heat along the winding
dale ;

Retir'd with Delia from the scorching rays,
While Love and Music echo round the
vale !

* Addressed to the Visitors, the Vice Chancellor of the University of Oxford, the
President of St. John's, and the Warden of All Souls Colleges.

By me supported at the day's decline,
 Oft shall she wander thro' the shady
 grove ;
 And blest with her, at Beauty's awful
 shrine,
 With faithful vows we'll pledge our
 mutual love:

Or by the winter evening's cheerful fire,
 In social converse pass the hours away,
 While am'rous transports shall our souls
 inspire,
 And infant loves around their parents
 play.

No sorrows anxious shall our blifs annoy,
 Strangers to waiting grief and pallid
 care ;
 In one long series, joy succeeding joy,
 While Love's soft rapture shall our
 bosoms share.

O ! with what mutual pleasure shall we
 view
 The craggy cliffs white with descend-
 ing snow !
 The loby forest bear a silver hue,
 Or hear rough Boreas in rude tempests
 blow !

While in our humble cot, a sweet retreat
 From storms impetuous, and each ad-
 verser foe ;
 With gay Content and smiling Joy re-
 plete,
 No gains we hope for, and no ills we
 know.

And thus my heart, with lovely Delia
 blest,
 Each vain delight and idle blifs should
 scorn ;
 Nor fear'd by merit, nor by fools carest,
 Wisdom and Virtue should my life
 adorn.

The Court's pernicious follies I despise,
 Of Delia's ev'ry charm and grace pos-
 sessed ;
 In Arden's vale, remote from human eyes,
 Rural content should crown my youth-
 ful breast.

Ah ! when surrounded by the pomp of
 state,
 In stiff brocade, or broider'd vest I
 shine ;
 Of what avail the splendor of the Great,
 It not possess'd of happiness divine.

O ! what avail though thousands crave a
 smile,
 By dang'rous foes, and flatt'ring friends
 begg'd ;
 Compals'd around by fawning miscreants
 vile,
 What case the man by whom they're
 most oblig'd.

Such are the Court's vain follies, such its
 joys,
 While virtue ever from this herd retires ;
 Where Vice in public all her arts em-
 ploys,
 With splendor crown'd her vot'ries in-
 spires.

Ah ! happy me ! while Virtue warms
 my mind,
 And lovely Delia crowns my youthful
 heart,
 To vicious Folly's wretched pleasures
 blind,
 I taste unaw'd what Virtue shall impart.
 On none dependent, round my fields I rove,
 And view with joy my young paternal
 care ;
 For Delia shall return an equal love,
 And all the transports of my bosom
 share.

Blest in my love, no future ill I fear,
 While heav'nly Virtue proves my con-
 stant friend ;
 Sweet-smiling Peace shall crown each rol-
 ling year,
 And joys unfill'd ev'ry hour attend.

When death at last shall close the fated day,
 And gracious Heav'n our soaring souls
 receive,
 Each twain some tribute to our blifs
 shall pay,
 And shepherd-girls adorn our lowly
 grave.

THE RAT.

A FABLE.

Felix, quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum !

WITHIN a dark and lonely wood,
 An old deserted building stood ;
 Beneath its roof the vermin train
 Enjoy'd a free and happy reign :
 There, far remov'd from noisy strife,
 A Rat long led an easy life ;
 And, blest with mean and scanty store,
 Knew not a want, nor wish'd for more ;
 Where roll'd the gently-gurgling rill,
 To slake his thirst he drank his fill ;
 The siber-trees, which grew beside,
 A moderate hoard of nuts supplied ;
 And, when a dancier meal would fail,
 On neighbouring acorns he'd regale.
 A life of such serene repose,
 Who, but the humble rustic, knows ?
 One eve, as through the sylvan ground
 He took his lone sequester'd round ;
 Or walk'd the dreary desert o'er,
 Or tripp'd along the sea-girt shore ;
 Lo ! gloomy night usurp'd the glade,
 And spread around her ebon shade.

In vain he fought the guiding flood,
To lead him to his native wood;
In vain, for wide in error tost,
Poor Nibble midst the gloom was lost!

At length, his eager prying sight
Espies a glimmering distant light;
And, pleas'd with beams so sparkling gay,
Thither he bends his cautious way:
'Till, with a timid hopeful pace,
He gains, fatigu'd, th' unwonted place;
Where num'rous lamps their light dis-
play'd,

And triumph'd o'er the night's dull shade.
There grand and lofty domes arise,
And turrets of stupendous size.
He star'd about him—stod amaz'd—
As at the steeple-spires he gaz'd;
Then, happy, ere the dawn of day,
In a large mansion made his way;
Where, such a clatter rang below,
He deem'd it higher best to go:
'Till garret safe retreat afforded,
Where num'rous heaps of goods were
hoarded.

Aurora, now, serenely bright,
Broke through the East with heavenly
light.

Mild Cynthia from the sky look'd pale.
Whilst gently blew the morning gale.
Rous'd from a lazy, deep repose,
The pattering city-vermin rose;
Star'd at our Rat, with fancy look,
And into frequent laughter broke.
So have we known, from distant climes,
Strangers receiv'd, in recent times.

Nibble, although a simplish clown,
Soon caught the manners of the town:
Roam'd the vast garret with an air,
Return'd each rude, unmeaning stare,
Could ev'ry other fool despise,
And think himself amazing wise.

One night, howe'er, as with the train
He pilfering sought to share the grain,
And idly in the garret stray'd,
Where, pil'd in heaps, the corn was laid:
A Cat the silent thief descried,
And all his careless motions eyed;
Then sudden from her nook, ere long,
Grimalkin on poor Nibble sprung;
Who, all in vain, for mercy calls:—
Beneath her cruel gripe he falls!

Thus, when the simpler human clown
Adventures to our polish'd town;
School'd in the manners of the place,
Deck'd, as he deems, with ev'ry grace,
With foppish emulation fir'd,
He struts,—where not?—to be admir'd.
But, soon, with crafty knaves link'd in,
He treads the dang'rous paths of sin,
His country's laws at length defied,
Before the solemn bench he's tried:

Suppliant in vain, he begs, he sighs;
Condemn'd,—and on the gallows dies.

T. R. S.

13th February 1792.

LINES,

Lost under the large Pine, in the Amphi-
Theatre at Mount Edgecombe, on be-
ing stung by a Nettle, Sunday, July 6,
1800.

BY DR. TROTTER.

HERE, as I fly from worldly cares,
From noise, from Pleasure's luring
shares;

Where scarce a sun-beam dares invade,
Or Zephyr stir the silent shade;
A fairer name, in artless song,
Shall breathe these vocal woods among,
Than e'er Arcadian chaplets wore,
Or Edgecombe's echoes heard before:
But while my wearied limbs recline
Beneath thy arms, thou aged pine,
A loathsome weed annoys thy guest,
And robs him of his wish'd-for rest.

Ah! well I know, thou rev'rend tree,
Thou art but life's epitome;
Though sun-shine glitters on thy head,
A Nettle stings beneath the shade.

BOILED DUCKS.

A JEU D'ESPRIT.

BY AMBROSE PITMAN, ESQ.

LIDDY, an antiquated maid,
Of hyp and vapour sore afraid;
For Liddy had read *Buchan* through,
Theobald, and old *John Wesley* too;
And now and then had dipp'd so far
In coughs, consumptions, and catarrh,
That as she read, she did surmise
Symptoms in herself arise
Exactly similar to those
Which bring variety of woes,
And send frail mortals to that bourn
From whence no travellers return.

As oft these whims attack'd her head,
As often LIDDY kept her bed,
And sent express for some physician
To come and help her sad condition.

Once MAYO came from Warwick col-
lege,

A man of probity and knowledge;
With look demure, he gravely ey'd
Poor Liddy's tongue; her pulse he try'd,
And found its beats, one minute counted,
Exact to ninety-six amounted.

"Madam," quoth he, "I'll give you
ease;

Once more your tongue, pray, if you
please;

Your

Your BILE DUCTS—it is very plain—
Are lock'd up close, and cause your pain ;
But patience, Madam, I am sure
A day or two will work your cure."

" My BOIL'D DUCKS, Doctor! sure
the slut,

My Cook, can't keep the pantry shut!
My BOIL'D DUCKS LOCK'D! it cannot
be;

Run, Betty, run, and get the key ;
Make haste, dear Betty, quick—dispatch—
Instant unlock the pantry hatch."

SONG.

BY W. HOLLOWAY.

Set to Music by Mr. J. PADDON, of
Exeter.

And sung at the Opening of the new
Theatre, Dartmouth.

FROM where the bleak mountains are
cover'd with snow,
And the bear seeks his prey in the vallies
below,

From drudg'ry and cold, and the war-
whoop's dread sound,

Thrice welcome, brave boys! to this
dear British ground*.

For you the dramatic repast we prepare,
Love and Music, combining, shall banish
each care ;

While it ponders the hardships you nobly
have felt,

Each bosom shall glow, and each fond
heart shall melt.

Now DARTMOUTH, refin'd, in full glory
shall shine—

Here the Graces assemble—assemble the
Nine ;

Bright Venus and Cupid shall join the
gay band,

And Commerce and Pleasure shall dance,
hand in hand.

VERSES,

WRITTEN AT CAEN WOOD IN 1770.

BY JAMES MARRIOTT, LL. D.

WHERE her rich horn luxuriant Na-
ture fills,
Genius of woods and lakes, and haunted
hills,

Who hearest, sitting in the lonely vale,
The drowsy hum of cities from afar,
From shining Senates, and the noisy
Bar,

Receive thy votary, but to Mansfield
hail.

Of when the cooling Eve her mantle
spreads

With lengthen'd shadows, and the waving
heads

Of the tall pines are whispering to the
breeze,

Present each image which thy scenes
afford,

Arrang'd by Art, or in gay Fancy
stor'd,

Such as the cultivated mind may please.

For not the Courtier's train, nor Statef-
man's tongue,

Nor lofty roofs with glitt'ring banners
hung,

Whereon proud ancestry delights to dwell,
Teach the ennobled thoughts so high
to rise,

As when it roves her all th' unbounded
skies,

And haunts the silent shades and moss-
grown cell.

Yet not, O Guardian of the rural plain!
Too long thy musing votary detain.

Short is from care the virtuous mind's
suspence,

The Sage of Themes to her seat restore :
There shall his lips explain the ancient
lore

Of British laws with Roman eloquence.

Or when in Senates, and the deep debate
Hangs on the general voice a kingdom's
fate,

His tongue persuasive shall his accent raise
To stem licentious Faction's headlong
tide ;

The Graces o'er each ardent word pre-
side,

And round the fasces bind their blooming
bays.

Of have the Muses wore for him the
flowers

Which grew of old amidst Athenian
bowers,

Or on the banks of Tiber, where is seen
The glowing form of Eloquence to stand ;

O'er Tully's tomb she bends with awful
mien,

Darts the quick eye, and waves the grace-
ful hand.

There envious fraud shall frowning Fac-
tion teach

In vain to cloud the fame she cannot reach ;
Creeping with shades of night the mist arise
From yon low vales, and spread their
humid train.

To-morrow's sun refulgent o'er the
plain,

Will burst victorious from unclouded skies.

* This place has been famous for the Newfoundland trade.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FIFTH SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

[Continued from Page 385.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, NOV. 17.

LORD DARNLEY moved, that the Order of the day be discharged; in doing of which his Lordship said, it was not from any conviction that his intended motion was improper, or yet that the scarcity was real, but from a certainty that it would not be supported. His Lordship, after glancing at the rules of family economy laid down by the voluntary consent of many distinguished and illustrious personages last year, hinted at the necessity of adopting a law to make such rules general, and any infringement upon them penal.

The Earl of Warwick said, that although he was very far from entertaining principles hostile to social order, yet at a crisis like the present, when the miseries of the poor, of which he was the eye and ear witness, so severely prevailed, an exception might be made to the general principle, and a *maximum* adopted to a certain extent, which would never interfere with the Constitution, or with private right.

The Lord Chancellor then left the Woolfack, and in a pointed speech replied to the observations of the Noble Lord (Warwick), as far as the same went to the establishment of a *maximum* for the sale and purchase of grain in this country, which he was pleased to term a dangerous invasion of the sacred right of property, an innovation upon the Constitution, and a direct medium of establishing that which the very assemblage of Parliament was meant to prevent, viz. a *real scarcity*. It was with much satisfaction that he could attribute the zeal of that Noble Lord to the purest motives; but he could not avoid saying, that such zeal was pregnant with the most fatal and ruinous consequences, and he adjured the Noble Lord, in pity to the poor, to abandon it altogether.

The Duke of Clarence remarked, that

as every necessary and regular step had been adopted that the forms of Parliament allowed, to investigate and remedy the causes and effects of the present high price of provisions, he hoped nothing would interfere to stop the progress of the Committee appointed for such salutary purposes; and he deemed the submitting of any system, whether *maximum* or not, irregular, until that Committee had furnished its report.

TUESDAY, NOV. 18.

Several Petitions were presented; and two Bills were received from the Commons.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19.

The Rice Exportation Prohibition Bill, and the Bill to empower his Majesty, from time to time, to prohibit the exportation of Provisions, were read a second time.

THURSDAY, NOV. 20.

Lord Nelson was this day introduced in full form (the Duke of Norfolk acting as *Earl Marshal*), sworn, and took his seat. Sir Francis Molyneux, Bart. and Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, and Sir Isaac Heard, Knt. Garter King at Arms, attended the ceremony. His Lordship's supporters were Lords Romney and Grenville.

The Rice Exportation, and the Provision Export Prohibition Bills, were read a third time, and passed.

FRIDAY, NOV. 21.

The Hop Importation Duty Bill was read a first time.

MONDAY, NOV. 24.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Bills for prohibiting the Exportation of Rice, and to that for encouraging the importation of provisions.

Mr. Bragge brought up the Bill from the Commons for preventing the distillation of spirits, or the making of starch from corn and grain, for a time to be limited. It was read a first time; and the

the Bills on the Table were then forwarded in their respective stages.

TUESDAY, NOV. 25.

The Hop Importation Duty Bill was read a third time, and passed, and a message sent to acquaint the Commons therewith.

The Bill for prohibiting, until the year 1802, the use of corn in the distillery of spirits or making of starch, was read a second time.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26.

The Bill for prohibiting, until the year 1802, the use of corn in the distillery of spirits or making of starch, was read a third time, and passed; and a message sent to acquaint the Commons therewith.

Mr. Bragge brought up from the Commons a Bill to continue, for a limited time, certain laws prohibiting the exportation, and permitting the importation of certain articles of provision duty free, into that part of Great Britain called Scotland.

The same Gentleman presented a Bill for shortening the time appointed for keeping in steep for Malt, Barley damaged by wet; for allowing the use of Sugar and Molasses in the brewing of Beer; and for lowering the Duties

on the Importation thereof. These Bills were severally read a first time.

THURSDAY, NOV. 27.

Mr. Ryder presented a communication from the Commons, containing, first, a copy of the first report of the Committee of that House on the dearth of provisions: and, secondly, an Address to his Majesty, which the Commons had agreed to, founded upon the said Report, to which they requested the concurrence of their Lordships. The Address was then agreed to *nem. diff.* and the necessary steps in consequence, on the part of their Lordships, were ordered to be taken.

The Report of the Committee of the Commons was, on the motion of Lord Camden, ordered to be printed.

FRIDAY, NOV. 28.

Lord Camden brought up the Report of the Select Committee. It nearly corresponded with that of the Commons, except in two instances, that of the actual scarcity, and that of recommending to the superior ranks of life frugality, as an example to all the other classes. His Lordship moved that it be printed, which was agreed to.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, NOV. 15.

MR. BRAGGE brought up the report of the Bill to prevent the exportation of rice, and to indemnify those already concerned in the prevention thereof; and the report of the Bill to prohibit the exportation of provisions. These reports were agreed to, and the Bills ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

Mr. Bragge also brought up the Report of the Committee of Supply. The resolution granting a supply to his Majesty was agreed to, and ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday.

Mr. Long moved, that the army and other usual estimates, viz. for guards, garrisons, prisoners, &c. be laid before the House.—Agreed to.

The Bill for repealing the duties on hops, and substituting a new duty, was read a second time, and committed for Monday.

MONDAY, NOV. 17.

Mr. Jones said, he rose to give notice, that to-morrow he intended to move for papers omitted in the voluminous

correspondence laid before the House by the Chancellor of the Exchequer: the papers he alluded to related to Egypt.

Read a second time, the Bill for encouraging the importation of grain. Ordered to be committed on Wednesday.

Mr. Sheridan postponed his motion for the production of papers until Thursday.

Mr. Ryder suggested, that as Mr. Sheridan had deferred his motion until Thursday, it would be more convenient to the House, if Mr. Jones postponed his until the same day.

Mr. Sheridan wished to know, whether Ministers meant to move any specific resolutions on those papers. No answer was given to this question.

The Bill to prevent the exportation of rice was read a third time, and passed; as was also the Bill for prohibiting the exportation of provisions.

The Bill to encourage the importation of foreign hops was committed.

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, NOV. 18.

Sir John Mordaunt obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act of the 22d of the King, relative to the parochial poor, in which he was seconded by Mr. Dickins.

Mr. Pitt, in answer to the question put by Mr. Sheridan on a former night, whether it was his intention to make any specific motion relative to the papers then on the Table, about the recent correspondence with the Government of France? said, "It was not his intention; they spoke their purport sufficiently themselves."

Mr. Sheridan declared his resolution of following up his Motion on Thursday with another on Monday concerning them.

Mr. Pitt wished he would communicate the purport of his Motion.

Mr. Sheridan replied, he would take the example of ministerial modes of communicating, and in their manner reserve himself at present, and of course withhold communication.

Mr. Jones, pursuant to his notice, rose to make his promised motion. He said, its object was to have laid before the House a letter relative to the affairs of Egypt; that which General Kleber received from Lord Keith, and which caused the rupture of the Treaty of El Arisch. His motives for moving it now were, first, because it was omitted in the correspondence on the Table; and next, because that letter, from subsequent and recent circumstances, appeared now the cause of the continuance of the war; and declared, that unless the letter he alluded to was produced, the link was wanting by which any process could be instituted, whereby Ministers could be called hereafter to account for their conduct in that affair. He then moved, "That an Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that a Copy of the Letter of the Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean to General Kleber, dated April 10, should be laid before the House."

Mr. Pitt said, that if the letter was laid before the House, nothing new could arise from it. As to the circumstances to which that letter applies, he would now say, that Sir Sidney Smith had no authority to execute that Treaty. But notwithstanding that, as soon as it was understood that such a Convention at El Arisch had been functioned by a British Commander, they immediately dispatched orders to

have it ratified. All this had been canvassed last year; and unless he heard new grounds for supporting this Motion, he should certainly resist it.

Mr. Grey said, that as the letter was already virtually known, and that neither good or mischief could arise from producing it (as stated), he saw no reason now for withholding it, and therefore he should support the motion.

Mr. Sheridan said, that the letter in question was of such moment, that it involved the faith of the Nation, the moral character of Ministers, and the fame of Sir Sidney Smith; and it ought to be produced, that blame, if blame there were, might attach to where it ought.

Mr. Steele and Mr. Percival spoke against the Motion; and Mr. Jones replied briefly to the several Gentlemen who opposed him in the debate. And after a suggestion from the Speaker to alter the Motion first proposed, he consented, and instead thereof moved,

"That all the letters between the Commander in Chief and General Kleber should be produced."

For the motion, 12; against it, 80: majority against it, 68.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19.

Mr. Rose brought up a Bill for shortening the period of steeping barley previous to its being made into malt. Read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Sir John Mordaunt brought up a Bill to explain the Acts passed the 22d year of his present Majesty, relative to the relief of the poor, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. Abbot rose to make his Motion respecting the ascertaining of the increase of population. He said, one of his greatest motives for taking that step was, to endeavour to find out why this country, hitherto an exporting country, had ceased to be so, and was obliged to have recourse to its neighbours. This, he conceived, could only be accounted for by the increase of population. He observed, that under Edward the Third the inhabitants of England amounted to only 3,500,000. Under Elizabeth they were augmented to 5,000,000, at the Restoration to 6,000,000, at the Revolution from 6,500,000 to 7,000,000. In 1763, at the Treaty of Peace, they were supposed to be 1,500,000 or 2,000,000 more; and at this present period some

persons supposed they amounted to no more than 8,000,000, while others, who considered the enormous increase of population within these forty years, thought it could not amount to less than 11,000,000. Scotland had increased one-fourth since 1725; and though we could not give an exact statement of the population of Ireland, we knew it was likewise very much augmented. He thought, if the increase of the population of these kingdoms was properly ascertained, it would tend to reduce the present scarcity; and he was grounded in that opinion by observing, that other countries had followed the same measure. Holland had done it, Sweden in 1749, Spain twice, in 1768 and 1787, and the United States in 1791. After stating, that by sending to the clergy and parochial officers, he thought it would be easy to ascertain the number of families in Great Britain, as also the exact number of marriages up to the year 1754, when the Marriage Act took place; and observing that the returns should include the number of Agriculturists, he concluded by moving "For leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of ascertaining the increase of population."

Mr. Wilberforce seconded the Motion.

Messrs. Robson and Jones severally said a few words; after which leave was given to Mr. Abbot to bring in the Bill.

The Bill for encouraging the importation of corn, and various other articles, at reduced duties, was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The other Orders of the Day were then deferred.

THURSDAY, NOV. 20.

Mr. Abbot brought up a Bill to ascertain the population of Great Britain, which was read a first time.

Mr. Jones moved for a list of the foreign corps in the service of Great Britain, which was agreed to.

Mr. Sheridan rose to make his promised motion; and after animadverting warmly on the conduct of Ministers, and stating that the Constitution had never been so much infringed as by them, concluded a very energetic speech by moving, that "An humble Address be presented to his Majesty, begging him to direct the following papers to be laid before the House:—A Copy of the Articles signed by

the Count St. Julien, at Paris, and by him termed Preliminaries of Peace—A Copy of Lord Minto's Letter to the Court of Vienna—A Copy of the Answer of his Majesty the Emperor of Germany to the Court of London—A Copy of several Papers signed by Baron Thugut, and transmitted by Lord Minto—A Copy of the Paper in which the Emperor says, he will not treat without us—A Copy of the Powers given to Sir Sidney Smith—A Copy of Letters, and Extracts from Constantinople, relative to the Evacuation of Egypt—A Copy of Proclamations signed by Sir Sidney Smith, and distributed in the French Army—A Copy of Sir Sidney Smith's Account of the Convention of El Arisch—A Copy of the new Power granted him to ratify any Treaties—A Copy of Sir Sidney Smith's Account of the Failure of that Treaty;—as also a Copy of the Letters between General Kleber and him."

The question on the first Motion being put,

Mr. Pitt said, in two ways only could the object of these papers apply; either that Egypt was the cause of the war, or that Austria was not worthy of faith with us. As to the first, he believed that point was argued sufficiently well on a former night to refute that assertion; and as to the latter, he had it in his power flatly to deny the charge. Ever since the accession of the Chief Consul to power, the Court of Vienna had manifested one uniform principle not to treat with France, but in conjunction with this country; and *no later than this day his sentiments have been received to that effect, under date of the 4th of this instant November, wherein his Majesty decidedly declares, he will enter into no negotiation but in conjunction with the King of Great Britain.*

Mr. Pitt hoped that this would satisfy the House on the remaining object which could possibly induce the Hon. Gentleman to move for those papers, viz. the want of faith in the Court of Vienna, which was directly contradicted by the dispatches of this day, and therefore sufficient to persuade the House to reject the Motion.

Mr. Hobhouse entered into arguments with a view of maintaining, that rejecting the Motion was putting a blind confidence in Ministers; and concluded with giving his assent to the Motion.

Mr. Sheridan entered into a strong justification

justification of his conduct in making this Motion, and, in a reply of some warmth, charged the Ministers with forcing the Emperor to continue the war; and concluded with observing, that if he had accused him of breach of faith, he was justified therein by his Treaty of *Campo Formio*.

The question was put on the Motion; and it being negatived without a division, Mr. Sheridan withdrew the remainder.

The Bills on the Table were read in their respective stages.

FRIDAY, NOV. 21.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, the following grants were moved and ordered, viz.

For the Ordinaries of the Navy, for three lunar months, commencing Jan 1, 1801,	£205,000
For the Navy Extraordinaries for the above term,	200,000
For the Transport Service, and the Maintenance of Prisoners of War in Health,	475,000
For the Maintenance of Sick Prisoners of War,	35,000

The Secretary at War, after a few preliminary remarks, moved the following Resolutions:

That there be granted to his Majesty, to defray the charge of 58,528 effective men, including 5797 invalids, for the space of three lunar months, the sum of	£562,055
For the Plantation Service,	501,482
Towards the embodying of the Militia, a Corps of Cornish Miners, and Fencible Corps,	374,350
For defraying the increased Rates of Innkeepers' Subsistence, and the Allowance granted to Subalterns in the Militia,	110,000
For the Recruiting Service,	127,500
For Volunteer Corps,	145,000
For Expences in the Barrack Master's Department,	171,200
For Foreign Corps,	150,000
For Ordnance of Land Service,	457,000

All these different Resolutions, after much desultory and uninteresting conversation, were severally agreed to.

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the following sums were voted, viz.

For Foreign and Secret Service, for three lunar months,	£35,000
For the Relief of French Emigrants,	60,000
For the Maintenance of Convicts at home,	8,000
The Committee ordered to sit again on Monday.	

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the continuance of the duties on malt, &c. from the 23d of January 1801, to the 4th of January 1802.

Further, a tax of 4s. in the pound on pensions, offices, and personal estates.

As likewise the continuance of the duties on sugar, &c.

MONDAY, NOV. 24.

Sir John Mordaunt moved the second reading of the Bill for amending the Poor Laws.—Agreed to.

Mr. Bragge brought up the Report of the Committee of Supply, and the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means.—The several Resolutions were agreed to.

Mr. Ryder brought up the Report of the Committee appointed to consider the present high price of provisions.—Ordered to be considered on Wednesday, and a number of copies to be printed.

A conversation ensued between Messrs. Tierney, Sheridan, Rose, Jones, and Wilberforce Bird; and it was agreed, that Mr. Sheridan's Motion should be postponed until this day week, and Mr. Jones's until Wednesday fortnight.

Mr. Jones moved for an account of the Foreign Corps to be printed. After a few words from Mr. Martin, in support of the Motion, it was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Robson moved, that an account of oats imported up to Michaelmas 1800 be laid before the House, which was agreed to.

The House in a Committee on the Bill for allowing Bounties on the Importation of Rice and Indian Corn,

Mr. Nicholls objected to the Resolution for granting a bounty on the importation of Indian corn, as it would greatly tend to injure our West Indian Settlements, by depriving the Negroes, to a certain extent, of their chief subsistence. No reply, however, was made to his observation, and the Resolution was agreed to.

The Report was immediately brought up.

The other Orders of the Day were generally postponed.

TUESDAY, NOV. 25.

The Bill to explain and amend an Act of the 25th of the King, for the relief of the poor, went through a Committee, and the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The Bill for continuing, for a limited time, certain laws prohibiting the exportation, and permitting the importation of certain articles of provision, duty free, was read a third time, and passed.

The Bill for shortening the time appointed for keeping in steep, for malt, barley damaged by the late harvest, was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Bragge brought up a Bill for continuing and granting to his Majesty certain duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for a limited time, and for the service of the year 1801, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. Bragge brought in a Bill for continuing and granting to his Majesty, for the service of the year 1801, certain duties on pensions, offices, and places, and personal estates, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26.

A Message was received from the Lords, stating that their Lordships had agreed to the Hop Importation Bill, and the Bill for prohibiting the Distillation of Spirits.

Mr. Ryder moved the Order of the Day for taking into consideration the Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the high price of provisions; and the House having resolved itself into a Committee to that effect, he stated, that in pursuance of the sentiments expressed in his Majesty's speech, the House and the Parliament had proceeded, with all imaginable zeal, to give effect to the same; accordingly the Committee had devised two means for that purpose.—The one was to address his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to issue his Royal Proclamation, recommending to all persons who had means of providing substitutes for bread corn, to adopt the most active frugality and economy in the application of such substitutes, and in the consumption of such corn.—The other means devised was, that of a

Bill for the more effectual relief of the industrious part of the community, by applying wholesome substitutes for corn in support of the parish poor.—He then expatiated at some length on the beneficial effects of these measures, and concluded with strongly recommending their adoption.

On the question for the Address being put,

Mr. Wilberforce Bird said, that he was desirous that much more should be done for the relief of the people than either of the expedients could ever accomplish. Much had been said against a *maximum*, but he was convinced that nothing short of such a mode would render any satisfaction to the community. As a proof of its necessity, he stated, that even admitting the scarcity was such as stated in the Report of the Committee, yet it bore no proportion to the present price of corn. The scarcity is but a diminution of one-fourth of an average crop, whereas the increase of the value of corn is in proportion as if the scarcity was one-half of the average crop, for the value of the article is exactly double.

Mr. Pitt said, that he was in hopes there existed but one sentiment in the House upon this important occasion, and that was, to avoid every circumstance that could tend to give the public mind uneasiness, and to pursue every step that could afford it relief. As to the matter in question, it was evident that no human device could in a moment relieve the distresses of a people, occasioned by a succession of unfortunate seasons, much less the dangerous medium of a *maximum*. He then proceeded to shew how far the Committee had proceeded, and that the result of their investigation resolved itself generally into two principles;—the one to increase the supply, the other to reduce the demand of provisions; the former to be accomplished by the measures adopted of encouraging their importation; the other by the practising of economy in the use of substitutes, and by the introduction of rice, herrings, &c. the last of which would add to the wealth, and increase the resources of the kingdom. He therefore trusted the House would consent with their Committee, and agree to the Address.

Mr. Grey approved the measures which had been pursued by the Committee, and professed himself to be one of those who thought the scarcity real; he

he thought even if we had peace, we should for some time still experience a pressure.

Mr. Sheridan said, that the great object was, to find some relief to the present scarcity, such relief as might be permanent, and prevent a return. He suggested for that purpose, that a return of the number of acres in every parish in the kingdom sown with every species of corn should be made, and an agricultural map laid once a-year before the House; it would be a general guide, and at any rate could not possibly be productive of any harm. He also was of opinion, that a permanent law to encourage importation would prove beneficial, as if there were corn in the world we could always get it; but he thought Government should be bound not to interfere. The Duke of Portland's letter, he said, had already cost a million and a half, and every time Government interfered, it enhanced the price of provisions.

The Address was then agreed to, and a Committee appointed to prepare it; they withdrew, and in a short time prepared it, and it was ordered to be presented to the King in the usual way.

THURSDAY, NOV. 27.

The report of the Corn Bounty Bill was brought up, and agreed to.

Mr. Tierney then rose, and in a speech which occupied nearly four hours in the delivery, made his promised Motion, "That the House should resolve itself into a Committee to inquire into the state of the Nation."

He commenced by stating, that in this motion he was solely impelled by his duty, although he did not augur much, from the disposition manifested on the Treasury side, that he should succeed. Since the year 1796, no attempt of this kind was made; and after a trial of eight years, Ministers were not yet regularly called upon to account for the misfortunes which, in regular succession, had occurred through their mismanagement during that period. He then went successively into the three points of the argument which he should adopt, viz. the conduct of the war; the situation of this country with regard to its foreign relations; and finally, the result of all these. As to the former, he considered it one series of disasters, which he enumerated from the first landing of our troops on the Continent in 1793, till the failure of the Expedition

to Ferrol.—He drew a comparison between the war called the seven years war and the present; that which the late Lord Chatham had conducted, and this which is under the guidance of his son. By the former, he said, we gained glory and accession of territory, by the latter we lost both.—He then went into a most laboured history of all our expeditions, and contended, that they were every one hazardous, unfortunate, disastrous, and inglorious, and finished this part of his observations with appealing to the House on the necessity of granting his motion for inquiry into the causes thereof.—Our Foreign Alliances next occupied his attention: these he deprecated in the strongest terms, inveighing against some for deserting us voluntarily, others for deserting themselves, but all for abusing our confidence one way or the other, as well as for taking our money to do it.—This he did, beginning with Prussia and the Neapolitan States, and that of the Emperor of Germany and the Emperor of Russia; with regard to the last, he said the friendship of that Court was converted into open hostility against us, for by the *Hamburgh Mail* of this day, it is said, that in the port of Riga alone he had seized seventy British ships!

Having then taken a view of all our foreign relations, he adverted to our internal state, and dwelt with considerable warmth upon the hardships experienced by war, taxation, and scarcity; and on this subject made many observations on the price of corn, and of every article of life, caused by war, and entered into a very abusive strain of reasoning on finance, paper-money, the situation of the Bank, the deficiency and redundancy of current coin, the increase of taxation, and the depression of public spirit; from whence he contended that either Ministers must be dismissed, or the country would be undone. Hence the expediency of the inquiry he sought for—England was not safe under their administration.—He then made the motion as above first stated, which was seconded by Mr. Sheridan.

Mr. Pitt immediately rose; he first noticed the vast range of subject and of matter which the Hon. Gentleman had collected, as it were, in historical arrangement, to press upon the House the necessity of the motion; after
which

which he proceeded to reply to every point of that Gentleman's speech, in one of the most eloquent, argumentative, and impressive orations ever delivered in that House.—The Right Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to follow Mr. Tierney's observations generally. He confessed that his Majesty's Ministers had received accounts this day from a quarter, the authenticity of which they had no reason to doubt, that the Emperor of Russia had detained British ships in his ports; from what unaccountable motive such a circumstance could have occurred he knew not; all he could say on that subject was, that a similar instance occurred some months ago, and almost the very next day the order that caused it was revoked; whether that would be the case again he knew not; but whether or not, this country would be uniform in her conduct.—He next adverted to the several expeditions, all of which he defended, as well as our alliances, blaming in succession those who deserved blame, and praising those who merited praise, but justifying Ministers in the prosecution of the war, if they were all faithless; for he would not guarantee even Austria against local misfortunes of incidental ill, notwithstanding her steady zeal even up to the 9th of November instant.—He then went into a most ingenious, elaborate, and argumentative reasoning

on the various subjects of our internal situation, and that of finance, wherein he replied, with more than his usual vigour of mind and force of eloquence, to all that Mr. Tierney advanced on each of these subjects, and concluded one of his best philippics with his resolution of opposing the motion, for the various reasons he stated.

Mr. Thornton, Mr. Canning, and Mr. Dundas, spoke against the motion: Mr. Grey, Mr. W. Smith, and Sir F. B. Jones, supported it.

After which the house divided—
For the motion, 37; against it, 157:
Majority, 120.

FRIDAY, NOV. 28.

A Message from the Lords was received, acquainting the House that their Lordships had agreed to the address of the House voted yesterday.

Mr. Tierney moved for an account of Bank Notes issued for the last three years.

Mr. Pitt wished him to postpone it till Monday, which was agreed to, and the motion withdrawn.

Mr. Abbot moved the Order of the Day for the Committee on the Bill to ascertain the population of Great Britain, and proposed several resolutions, which were agreed to. Report received, and it was ordered to be printed.

Adjourned.

STATE PAPERS.

PAPERS

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

(Concluded from page 379)

NO. XXVI. A note from M. Otto, Sept. 8, to Lord Grenville, observing, that as the object of France was to compensate by a British armistice, the inconvenience which might result to the Republic from the eventual prolongation of the German armistice, and that the counter-projet so far defeated his purpose, he deemed it necessary to submit it to his Government, and to wait for further instructions.

No. XXVII. A note from M. Otto to Lord Grenville, Sept. 16, stating

that the First Consul, still hoping to approximate the interests of the two Governments, and their wishes for a speedy and solid Peace, had dispatched orders for deferring for some days the attack which the French army had been directed to make upon the whole line. It likewise enclosed

No. XXVIII. A reply to Lord Grenville's Letter of the 7th Sept. and the Counter-projet which accompanied it. In this, M. Otto observes, that as the stipulations proposed by his Lordship, offered no compensation to France for the Continental truce, it could only be admitted as the Preliminaries of a particular arrangement between France and England. He was accordingly directed by the Chief Consul to submit that the Projet of the armistice

Armistice be drawn up, and admitted in terms analagous to those proposed by the British Minister, but solely under the supposition that this armistice should be independent of the events of the Continent, and relative only to a separate negotiation, to be immediately opened between the two powers; or that his Majesty continuing to make common cause with the Emperor, should consent that the maritime truce may offer to the French Republic, advantages equal to those secured to the House of Austria by the Continental truce. He then adverts to the effects of the armistice to Austria and Naples, and observes, that France should derive equivalent advantage from the Naval Armistice, in the free navigation of her ships, and the facilities necessary for her communications with the Islands of France, and re-union of her American colonies, and in reinforcing her army in Egypt.

No. XXIX. A note from Lord Grenville to M. Otto, Sept. 20, inclosing a note of same date.

No. XXX. Lord Grenville says in his note to M. Otto, that there did not appear any thing in M. Otto's note of the 16th, to alter his Majesty's sentiments as expressed on the 7th; that his Majesty's known engagements to his Allies, and his desire to contribute to the general tranquillity of Europe, would not permit him to separate his interest from those with whom he was connected; and the proposed alternative offered by France, was nothing more than the renewal of a demand already rejected: "*The orders for giving notice of the termination of the Continental armistice must actually have been dispatched from Paris at the very time when the continuance of that Armistice was proposed to his Majesty, as the condition and inducement for a maritime truce.*" The King, however, waving this and similar considerations, would still be induced, on suitable conditions to make the sacrifices necessarily attendant on a naval truce, if the doing so should prevent the renewal of hostilities on the Continent, and facilitate a general peace. His Majesty would not admit that his enemies had acquired any ascendancy over the spirit of the Austrian armies;—but were the assertions of the French Government better grounded, his Majesty could not admit a right to demand from him compensation for

the benefit France alleged would be derived by Austria from the continuance of the Armistice, although his Majesty had offered to make considerable sacrifices on account of his Allies, and to evince to Europe his concern for the general welfare, and to his enemies, his pacific disposition. "But to yield to the present demand would be to sacrifice those means of present defence, and those pledges of future security which have been acquired by such great and memorable efforts, and which he can never be expected to forego till the result of those negotiations, in which he has declared his readiness to concur, shall have crowned his endeavours for the happiness of his people, by the restoration of safe and honourable peace."

No. XXXI. M. Otto, in a letter to Lord Grenville, Sept. 21, refers to a New Project.

No. XXXII. which, after proposing that negotiations shall be opened for a general peace; that hostilities shall be suspended; that British Officers conveying orders to foreign stations for that purpose should be furnished with passes to proceed through France, and that prizes made after certain periods shall be returned; states as follows:—

Art. 4. Malta and Egypt shall be assimilated to the places in Germany, which, although blockaded by the French army, have been permitted to enjoy the benefit of the Continental armistice. Malta shall be furnished with provisions for 15 days at a time, at the rate of 10,000 rations per diem. With regard to Egypt, six French frigates shall have the liberty of sailing from Toulon, of unloading at Alexandria, and of returning without being searched, and without suffering any opposition during their passage, either from English ships or from those of the Allies of Great Britain. An English Officer of rank shall for this purpose embark on board one of the frigates, and shall travel through France on his way to Toulon.—Art. 5. The blockade of Brest, of Toulon, and of every other French port, shall be razed; and all British Captains shall receive instructions not to interrupt the trade of any vessel either entering therein or going out thereof. No ship of the line, however, of two or three decks, actually at anchor in the said ports, shall

shall be at liberty to go out before the renewal of hostilities, for the purpose of changing its station; but frigates, sloops, and other small ships of war, may freely go out and navigate, and in the event of their meeting at sea with ships belonging to his Britannic Majesty, they shall observe the customs established before the war.—Art. 6. The land forces in the pay of his Britannic Majesty shall not have the power of disembarking in any port of Italy during the continuance of the present armistice.—Art. 7. The Allies of France, namely, Spain, the Batavian Republic, and Genoa, shall participate in the benefit of the present armistice. (If his Britannic Majesty insist upon including his Allies in the armistice, they shall enjoy the same advantages with those of France)—Art. 8. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the space of ten days, or sooner if it should be possible.

No. XXXIII. M. Otto, in a letter to Lord Grenville, Sept. 23, refers to an answer which he incloses to his Lordship's note of the 20th.

No. XXXIV. M. Otto enters at much length into the positions advanced in the above note, and with considerable ability replies to them.

No. XXXV. Is a note from Lord Grenville to M. Otto, Sept. 25, referring to a note in answer to his communication of the 23d.

No. XXXVI. Contains this answer, highly argumentative, but not containing any new proposition.

No. XXXVII. Lord Grenville acquaints M. Otto, that in consequence of his desire to personally communicate with a confidential person, his Majesty had appointed Mr. Hammond to meet him.

No. XXXVIII. Lord Grenville, in a letter to Mr. Hammond, same date (Sept. 24), recapitulates to that Gentleman the progress of the negotiation, and shews in terms the most striking and distinct, that there did not exist a similitude between the cases of the German Fortresses and the French Garrisons at Malta, and in Egypt, observing in particular, on the demand to give protection to six frigates loaded with men, &c. from Toulon to Alexandria, instead of evacuating that Country in consequence of the treaty of El Arish, ratified by the French Gen. Kleber, duly authorised by his Go-

vernment, by the Allies of England, and by his Majesty as soon as he knew it had been concluded.

No. XXXIX. Mr. Hammond, in a letter to Lord Grenville, Sept. 25, relates a conversation which he that day had with M. Otto.—Mr. Hammond says, on the subject of that part of the fourth article of the French Project, which requires that six frigates should be allowed to sail from Toulon for Egypt, and be exempted from search, M. Otto read to me part of a dispatch from M. Talleyrand, expressive of the interest which the whole French nation takes in that part of the army now in Egypt, and assigning the desire of contributing to the comfort and security of that army, as the principal inducement to the conclusion of the armistice on the part of the French Government. M. Otto added, that he would not conceal from me, that the reinforcement which France intended to send to Egypt amounted to 12000 men, and that the supply of military stores consisted chiefly of 10,000 muskets. The language of M. Otto, in this part of our conversation, and of M. Talleyrand's Letter, appeared to me so decisive and peremptory, that I was induced to enquire of him distinctly, whether I was to understand that this stipulation was a point from which the French Government would not recede? M. Otto replied, that in his opinion, the French Government would not recede from it.

No. XL. M. Otto, in a letter to Mr. Hammond, Sept. 26, refers to an inclosed Note.

No. XLI. In which M. Otto contends for the propriety of the several demands which he had been the organ of making on the part of his Government.

No. XLII. Contains Mr. Hammond's acknowledgment of the receipt of the above, and the regret of his Majesty's servants, that M. Otto was not furnished with more ample powers, &c.

No. XLIII. Contains M. Otto's acknowledgment of the receipt of the foregoing note; and

No. XLIV. dated Oct. 6, a request from him to see Mr. Hammond.

No. XLV. The latter gentleman requests, Oct. 8, a note of the conversation which they had had on the preceding day.

No. XLVI. Is a letter from M. Otto to

to Mr. Hammond, same date, in which he says, the First Consul is invariably disposed to receive any overtures relative to a separate negotiation between France and Great Britain, and that the mode of such overture entirely depends upon the option of his Majesty.

No. XLVII. A letter from Mr. Hammond to M. Otto, Oct. 9, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date; and I am directed in return to acquaint you, That his Majesty's Government entirely agrees in the opinion there expressed, that all further discussion of the terms of a naval armistice would be superfluous, as the only object which it was proposed to his Majesty to secure by such an arrangement, has in the mean time been made the ground of separate sacrifices required from his ally.

With respect to the proposal of opening negotiations for a separate Peace, his Majesty, retaining always the sincere desire which he has uniformly expressed for the restoration of general tranquillity in Europe, must at the same time renew his former declarations of an invariable determination to execute with punctuality and good faith his engagements with his allies; and must therefore, steadily decline to enter into any measures tending to separate his interests from those of the powers who shall continue to make common cause with him on the prosecution of the war.

The APPENDIX contains a letter (A) from Baron Thugut to M. Talleyrand, dated Vienna, Aug. 11, referring to a note from Lord Minto, and recommending that some central place, as Schelstal, Luneville, &c. be appointed for the seat of Congress.—(B.) Lord Minto's note, dated Aug. 9, stating that having communicated to his Court the overtures made by France to his Imperial Majesty, he had been directed to declare, that his Britannic Majesty is disposed to concur with Austria in the negotiations which may take place by a general pacification, and to send his Plenipotentiaries to treat for peace in concert with his Imperial Majesty, as soon as the intention of the French Government to enter into a negotiation with his Britannic Majesty shall be known to him.—(C.) A letter from Gen. Kleber, Commander of the French army in Egypt, to the Carmakam of the Sublime Porte, dated Cairo,

10th April, 1800, stating, that having concluded negotiations with the Supreme Vizier Youssuf Pacha, he was on the point of evacuating Cairo, when he received a letter from the English Commander, Lord Keith, rendering the convention of El-Arish illusory: that he had proposed to the Vizier to postpone the evacuation of Cairo until this unexpected difficulty should be removed; but his Excellency refusing to consent, chose to hazard a battle in which he was defeated. Yet, nevertheless, he (Kleber) was still disposed to retire from Egypt on the conditions before stipulated, with the exception of some modifications which existing circumstances had rendered necessary, and desired that the conferences should be resumed.—(D.) A note from Baudet, First Aid-de Camp to Gen. Kleber, to the First Interpreter of the Sublime Porte, dated Camp, at Jaffa, April 15, repeating the intention of his General to evacuate Egypt immediately after the arrival of the necessary passports from the English Government, and of the number of vessels stipulated for the transport of the troops.

The following Note was lately delivered by the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Minister of his Prussian Majesty at Stockholm, on the subject of the affair at Barcelona.

“ Having stated to the King the manner in which his Prussian Majesty has viewed the Memorial of the Court of Spain on the subject of an insult offered to the Swedish flag by the English; the Undersigned, Chancellor of the Court, has been commanded to express to M. de Tarach the grateful acknowledgments of his Majesty for the constant attention which the Court of Berlin has shewn to the interests of the neutral flags, and the full confidence which he reposes in the mode in which they are regarded by that Court. The King has viewed with surprise the public responsibility to which the Court of Spain has called Sweden upon this occasion, and the menaces which it has thereto added: notwithstanding all the vexations to which neutral flags have been exposed during the present war, this is the most oppressive proceeding which they have yet experienced. Being thus incessantly placed between the offence and the reparation, they must

soon be dragged into a concern in the war, or cease to appear on the seas where it is carried on. These truths involving consequences so important to the other neutral Powers, as well as to Sweden, his Swedish Majesty could not, in general, take upon himself any share of responsibility for the improper use which the Belligerent Powers may make of the Swedish vessels which they may seize upon. This principle appears to his Swedish Majesty so well founded, that he flatters himself the Court of Berlin will give it all the support which justice and the common interest appear equally to demand; and it has been hitherto respected amidst all the outrages which have been committed on both sides, without which the war must have become general. Had the Ottoman Porte, Russia, and England, attached such responsibility to all the flags in the port of Alexandria—had they claimed the restitution of Egypt from the respective Governments, because their merchant vessels had been compelled to carry French troops to take that country by surprise—and had they used the same forms of application, and insisted on the same peremptory terms and conditions—all commerce, all neutrality, must have been

at once annihilated. His Majesty therefore conceived, that the violence offered to the Swedish flag at Barcelona was not to be treated in any other manner than that of which he had previously to complain; and he reserves to himself the privilege of demanding reparation for the injuries done to his subjects or his flag, at such opportunity, and by such means, as his particular situation may afford. His Majesty, however, ought not to conceal that, in the present case, the injury which has thence resulted to a friendly Power gives him so much more uneasiness, as he regards the capture made by the English as very illegal, and he is anxiously desirous of being able, by his representations, to contribute to its restitution. His Majesty will certainly make every exertion to effect an arrangement upon which the continuance of amicable relations between Sweden and Spain is unexpectedly made to depend; but he cannot at present take those steps with respect to the two frigates, which he has not hitherto taken with respect to his own convoys, nor give the Court of Spain any better hopes than he has himself. The Underigned embraces this occasion, &c.

“D'EHRENHEIM.”

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 8.

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

SIR,

I ENCLOSE, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter I have received from Capt. Keats, of his Majesty's ship *Boadicea*, transmitting one from the Hon. Capt. Curzen, of his Majesty's ship *Indefatigable*, giving an account of his having captured *La Venus* French frigate, of 32 guns and 200 men, from Rochfort, bound to Senegal.

I am, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

Boadicea, off Ferrol, Oct. 25.

MY LORD,

The *Indefatigable*, which left the squadron in chase on the 23d inst. has just

rejoined with the *Fisgard*, and the French prize reported in Captain Curzon's enclosed letter.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. G. KEATS.

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

Indefatigable, at Sea, Oct. 23.

SIR,

The ship to windward I made the signal for, and afterwards chased, was *La Venus* French national frigate, carrying 32 guns and 200 men, from Rochfort, bound to Senegal, and accounted a very fast sailer, which I had the good fortune to come up with and capture so early as seven o'clock in the evening, owing to the *Fisgard* having come in sight in the afternoon directly in the wind of the chase, and turning her, so that both ships

ships crossed upon her course: we arrived up with her nearly at the same time.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. CURZON.

Capt. Keats, Boadicea.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Abergavenny, Port Royal Harbour, Jamaica, August 31.

SIR,

I have very sincere pleasure in forwarding to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter which I have received from Capt. Milne, of his Majesty's ship *Seine*, describing an action which does great honour to him, his Officers, and Ship's Company, and which ended in the capture of the French Republican frigate the *Vengeance*, a ship of a very superior force to that which he commanded. Captain Milne has done so much justice to his Officers and men by his report of their conduct on that occasion, that I have only to offer my congratulations to their Lordships upon the success which attended their exertions, and to express my hope that it will receive marks of their Lordships' favour proportioned to the satisfaction which they must derive from the event, which has brought forward the merit of those engaged in it.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

H. SEYMOUR.

His Majesty's Ship Seine, off St. Domingo, Aug. 22.

MY LORD,

I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship, that on the morning of the 20th inst. I observed a ship on the star-board tack standing to the northward through the Mona Passage; I soon perceived she was an enemy, and made all sail in chase, with very light breezes; the wind having come to the northward obliged her to tack, as she could not weather Cape Raphael on the St. Domingo shore; she then stood S. S. E. and made all sail; by this time it was near sun-set, and I could perceive she was a large frigate; it was near midnight before I could bring her to action, and then not so close as I could wish, as she always bore up and kept at long shot; she however did us considerable damage in our rigging and sails, but to appearance she suffered equally; we separated for some time, and I took that opportunity to get our rigging, &c. again in complete repair. On the morning of the 25th, I had the pleasure of bringing him to

close action: and after about an hour and a half hard fighting, an Officer came out on her bowsprit (the only place he could be seen from, owing to the mists of confusion, by the loss of her foremast, mizen-mast, and main-top-mast having fallen on board), and said they had struck to the British flag. She was immediately taken possession of, and proved to be the French frigate the *Vengeance*, Citizen Pitot, Capitaine de Vaisseau, Commander, mounting 28 eighteen-pounders on her main deck, 16 twelve pounders, and eight forty-two-pounders carronades on her quarter-deck and fore-castle, and brass swivels on the gunwhale, with shifting guns on the main and quarter-decks. The weight of metal I have mentioned in French pounds. The behaviour of the Officers and ship's company was such as has always characterised the British seamen. To my First Lieutenant, Mr. Cheetham, I am greatly indebted for his cool and steady behaviour, and for the amazing fire kept up from the main deck, which nothing could surpass. My Second Lieutenant, Mr. Geo. Milne, fell fighting nobly about the middle of the action. In him his Majesty has lost a valuable and as zealous an Officer as any in the service. To my Third Lieutenant, Mr. Edeveair (whom I mentioned on a former occasion when Gunner of the *Pique*), I am equally indebted for his services; as likewise Mr. Barclay, the Master, and Mr. McDonald, Lieutenant of Marines, who was taken down wounded, and came up again when dressed, but was obliged from a second wound to be taken below. But, I am happy to state, the life of this valuable Officer will be saved to render further services to his Majesty. The behaviour of the Petty Officers, Seamen, and Marines, were such as does them the highest credit. The *Vengeance* is a very large frigate, five years old, and exactly the dimensions of the *Fisgard* in his Majesty's service, and is the ship which had the action some time since with the American frigate the *Constitution*. Previous to her leaving Curacoa, she had a large supply of seamen from Guadaloupe, and was every way completely found, and bound to France. His Majesty's ship under my command has suffered much in her mast and hull; sails and rigging entirely cut to pieces. Your Lordship will perceive the *Vengeance* is superior in size, guns, and number of men to his Majesty's ship. I have the honour to command; but nothing could withstand the steady behav-

viour

viour of this ship's crew. I have the honour of enclosing a list of the killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy has been very great, but I have not yet got a return.

I have the honour to be, &c.

DAVID MILNE.

Right Hon. Lord Hugh Seymour, &c.

A Return of Killed and Wounded on board his Majesty's Ship Seine, in the Action with the French Republican Frigate the Vengeance, 21st August.

Killed.—One Officer and 12 seamen.

Wounded.—Three Officers, 22 seamen, three marines, and one boy.

Name of Officer killed.—George Milne, Second Lieutenant.

Names of Officers wounded.—Archibald Macdonald, Lieutenant of Marines; Andrew Barclay, Master; — Horne, Captain's Clerk.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Wight, of his Majesty's sloop Woolverine, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at St. Helen's, the 4th instant.

SIR,

I have to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that on Sunday morning, Cape Barfleur Light-house W. N. W. about four miles, I discovered a French cutter bearing under the land; from my situation to windward, I was happy to have it in my power to prevent her getting round the Cape; I got to close up with her, that she ran on there inside of a reef of rocks under the village of Gouberville, and under a battery, while my shot was going over her. She appeared to strike very hard on the shore, as there was a great sea running, and a fresh gale of wind coming on in the evening, she must inevitably be rendered ucleis.

I am, &c.

JOHN WIGHT.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 15.

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

Foudroyant, at Gibraltar,

SIR,

Oct. 29.

I have just received a Letter, of which the enclosed is a copy, from Captain Morris, acquainting me with the capture of a Spanish vessel of war by the boats of the Phaeton, under circumstance very highly creditable to Lieut. Beaufort, and the Officers and People who

were employed on the occasion. I regret with him the loss and injury which has been sustained in the attack, but I anticipate with equal satisfaction the approbation with which I am sure their Lordships will regard the gallantry that has been evinced in the execution of the enterprise.

I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH.

Phaeton, off Malaga,
28th Oct. 1800.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that on the 25th inst. his Majesty's ship under my command chased a ship Polacre, which shewed Spanish colours, ensign and pendant, to an anchor under the fortress of Fangerollo, where a French privateer brig also took refuge. As the wind was on shore, and they were close into the surf, and directly under a battery of five heavy guns, there was no prospect of bringing them off then; the following night the brig elcaped to the weltward, and the ship made two attempts for Malaga, but was driven back; last night the land breeze appearing favourable, I sent the boats under the command of Lieutenant Francis Beaufort, who, at five o'clock this morning, in opposition to a very obstinate resistance on first boarding at the hatchways with musketry, and from rising the quarter deck, with sabres, got possession, and brought her out; she proves his Most Catholic Majesty's armed ship the San Josef, alias L'Agliers, mounting two twenty-four pounders iron ordnance in the bow, two brass eighteens for stern chace, four brass twelves, and six four-pounders, and most completely found in small arms of all kinds, commanded by an auxiliary Officer of the Navy, and manned by 49 seamen (of which 15 were absent in her boat) and 22 soldiers as marines, employed as a packet, and carrying provisions between Malaga and Melila. From the force of the ship, her state of preparation, and situation with respect to the fort, also the unfortunate circumstance of the launch (from whose cannonade much was expected in the plan for the attack), having not been able to keep up with the other boats, and being distant when they were discovered and fired on by a French privateer schooner that had come in unteem by us in the night, and was placed to flank the ship, and gave the alarm, on which the barge and two cutters immediately pulled to the ship and boarded; I am convinced

more

more determined bravery could not have been displayed than has been shewn by Lieutenants Beaufort and Huish, Lieut. Duncan Campbell of the Marines, Messrs. Hamilton and Stanton, Midshipmen, and Mr. Deagon the Gunner, and the boat's crew employed upon the service; and it is with extreme concern I add, that one seaman was killed on coming alongside, and that their very gallant leader (in whom I have ever found a most capable and zealous assistant) was first wounded in the head, and afterwards received several slugs through his left arm and body; Lieutenant Campbell received several slight sabre wounds; Mr. Augustus Barrington Hamilton was shot, while in the boat, through the thigh, notwithstanding which he boarded, and his conduct is highly spoken of; and John Wells, a seaman, also shot through the thigh. The loss of the enemy appears to have been 13 wounded, six badly, and some are supposed to have been wounded and driven overboard.

I give your Lordship the detail of this service, feeling it incumbent on me to do so, to do justice to the parties employed upon it, humbly hoping that Mr. Beaufort's conduct and wounds will entitle him to the protection given in the present War to Officers of distinguished merit; and I regret exceedingly that Mr. Hamilton wants some considerable part of his servitude, as he is of an age and in all other respects well qualified for a Lieutenant.

Towards day-light, the signal being made to me that our people were in full possession of the prize, I chased a vessel that had passed us an hour before, and brought her to, under a battery, in Cape Molenó. She proves a light Polacre, from Ceuta bound for Malaga. Afterwards, running down to pick up our boats and people, we were carried so far to leeward, that the French schooner (which we had not seen from the ship) passed by windward along shore to Malaga, quite out of our reach.

I have the honour, &c.

JAMES N. MORRIS.

Vice-Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. &c.

Copy of an Enclosure from the Earl of St. Vincent, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Childers, at Sea,
MY LORD, October 24, 1800.

Yesterday at noon his Majesty's sloop under my command captured a Spanish lugger privateer named Diligenté, mounting two four-pounders, four swivels, and

having on board 30 men; had been out two days from Vigo, and had made no prize.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. C. CRAWFORD.

Earl of St. Vincent, &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 25.

Letter from Mr. Thomas Alti, Commander of the Harroke private Ship of War, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Viana, in Portugal, the 22d of October, 1800.

SIR,

You will be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I yesterday afternoon fell in with and captured the Spanish Latine privateer called the Atalante, of Ponte Vedra, Capt. Don Barnardo Lopes, of ten guns and 56 men, having come out of the port of Arosa the day before, and was just on the point of capturing a British vessel when I fell in with her. In running from me she threw six of her guns overboard; the four I found on board were long sixes and nines. I brought her in here, and delivered the 56 men to his Britannic Majesty's Consul.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOMAS ALTI.

DOWNING-STREET, NOV. 29.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Penrose, his Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Florence, to Lord Grenville.

Monte Varchi, near Florence,
Oct. 16.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that I acquaint your Lordship, that the property of his Majesty's subjects at Leghorn has been, as well as circumstances would permit, prevented from falling into the hands of the enemy, under the protection of his Majesty's ships of war stationed at that port, off which a frigate will still remain, to prevent any vessels from going in.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 29.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Frederick Watkins, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Neveide, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

Curaçoa, 15th Oct.

SIR,

Be pleased to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I have thought it indispensably necessary to send these dispatches to England by my first Officer, Lieut. Paul, to acquaint their Lordships of the surrender of the valuable island of Curaçoa to his Majesty's frigate

frigate under my command. I beg leave to transmit duplicates of all my letters to the Right Hon. Lord Hugh Seymour, and the Articles of Capitulation agreed between his Excellency Johan Rudolph Lauffer and myself; as also Inventories of warlike-stores, shipping, &c. I hope their Lordships will sanction my conduct in taking possession of this central and valuable island in his Majesty's name.

Lieutenant Paul I cannot recommend in too strong a language to their Lordships, for his zealous exertions during the whole of the siege: and for any further information he is perfectly able to describe every thing their Lordships may be desirous of knowing respecting Curaçoa.

I have the honour to be, &c.

FRED. WATKINS.

Nereide, off Amsterdam, Island of Curaçoa, 11th September.

MY LORD,

I wish not to lose a moment in sending a fast sailing vessel to inform your Lordship, that the Island of Curaçoa has claimed the protection of his Britannic Majesty. I have in consequence felt it my duty to take possession of it in his name.

I am now running for the harbour, as it is absolutely necessary to lose no time to save the island from the enemy, who threaten to storm the principal fort to-night; but I trust the *Nereide's* assistance will be the means of frustrating the enemy's views, and saving a most valuable colony for his Majesty.

I compute the force of the French to be about 1500 now in possession of the West part of the island; but no strong post of any consequence to prevent my holding the forts commanding Amsterdam, until I am honoured with an answer from your Lordship.

There is great property afloat belonging to the Spaniards.

Lieut. Paul will have the honour of delivering this dispatch to your Lordship, of whose exertions and zeal for the service I cannot speak in too strong terms.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) F. WATKINS.

The Right Hon. Lord Hugh Seymour, &c.

Nereide, off Amsterdam, Sept. 14.

MY LORD,

Since sending my last dispatch of the 11th instant, Governor Johan Rudolph Lauffer has finally surrendered the island of Curaçoa and its dependencies to his Majesty's arms. Enclosed I have the

honour of transmitting to your Lordship a copy of the terms of Capitulation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

FRED. WATKINS.

Right Hon. Lord Hugh Seymour, &c.

[Here follow the Articles of Capitulation, by which it is agreed that Curaçoa and its dependencies shall be placed under the protection of, and submit to the Government of his Britannic Majesty. That the inhabitants shall be secured in their persons, property, and religion, "except such as shall appear to belong to the subjects of the Powers now actually at war with Great Britain; such property only excepted as was on board the vessels in the harbour on the 10th inst." All vessels of war, artillery, &c. to be delivered for the use of the King. All debts due by the Government of the Island to be paid out of the revenue. No regulations to be made in the laws, except by mutual consent, so long as the Island, &c. shall remain under the protection of his Majesty: its inhabitants shall enjoy the same rights and privileges as his subjects in the West Indies. The laws heretofore observed respecting property shall remain in full force.—Private. As it is impossible for the inhabitants of the said Island and its dependencies to subsist without a free intercourse with the Spanish main, the ports of Curaçoa and its dependencies shall be open to all Spanish vessels.—Answer. Agreed to be allowed the same free trade as the Island of Jamaica.]

His Majesty's Ship Nereide, Curaçoa Harbour, Sept. 23.

MY LORD,

I have now the satisfaction to inform your Lordship that the English colours are flying in this island, and that I have entered this harbour in consequence of the total evacuation of the French forces last night. I am now arranging affairs in such a manner as to tranquillize the minds of the inhabitants, and restore perfect peace, in the name of his Majesty, in this valuable island. I have been received with great faith; and will do my utmost in establishing the security of the principal fortrels till I receive your Lordship's answer for my further conduct. Enclosed I have the honour of transmitting to you an inventory of warlike stores, ammunition, &c. in the garrison, except those lately in possession of the enemy, which I have not yet received the regular returns of, but have given the necessary orders. It was my intention to have

have sent any further dispatch to your Lordship by the remaining Lieutenant, Mr. James Hodgson; but, as I do not exactly conceive myself in a perfect state of safety, without having perfect possession of the principal fortress which commands the town, I have appointed him, with a party of my own men, to that command: his zeal, bravery, and universal steady conduct in any service he is ordered on, makes my mind perfectly easy in doing so; he has been of the utmost service in a new erected battery in annoying the enemy, and indeed may be considered the principal cause of their retreat. Lieut. Fitton, commanding the Active Tender, I have much pleasure in recommending to your Lordship's notice, from his activity and spirited conduct since he has joined me. From him, my Lord, you will receive material information as to all situations of the island and its valuable harbour.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) F. WALKINS.

Right Hon. Lord Hugh Seymour, &c.

The vessels of various sizes found in the harbour of Curaçoa consisted of 8 belonging to Holland, 8 to Denmark, 7 to America, 11 to France, 7 to Spain, and 3 English prizes which had been sold at that port.

The stores comprise two 24lb. and two 18lb. brass guns, with four defective. Iron guns, five 24lb. ninety-eight 18lb. forty six 12lb. forty-four 8lb. twenty-four 6lb. two 4lb. twenty-one 3lb. and two 2lb. besides 38 of different calibre defective. On the batteries, not including Forts Piscadera, St. Michael, or Falso Bay, five 24lb. sixy-three 18lb. (many of them ships' guns), twenty-eight 12lb. twenty six 8lb. and 27 of lesser bore. There are also a great quantity of ammunition and ordnance stores.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 2.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated in Torbay, the 27th ult.

I INCLOSE, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter which I have received from Captain Sir Richard Strachan, giving an account of the boats of his Majesty's ships and vessels employed under his orders having destroyed a French corvette and two merchant vessels.

Captain, at Sea, Nov. 18.

MY LORD,

Your Lordship will perceive, in the narrative of my proceedings, that a convoy of the enemy had got through the Teignouse passage yesterday, and that I was endeavouring to intercept them from the Morbihan, or passage along the coast: I had the mortification in the morning to perceive that the greater part had got into the Morbihan; and that the others at the entrance were only waiting the tide, protected by the batteries on each side, and a ship corvette of twenty guns, the Commodore of the convoy. By the skilful management of the Nile cutter, the first vessel up, under the command of Lieut. Argies, the corvette was kept from the North shore; and soon after, upon the Magicienne getting near her, she ran into Port Navale, where she took the ground, and her people began to quit her, and her colours were struck; the boats of the Magicienne, under Lieutenants Skottowe and Rodney, attempted to board, but the corvette fired upon them, having re-hoisted her colours, and making sail, ran farther into the port: the Magicienne recalled her boats; but Lieut. Rodney gallantly took a merchant vessel from under one of the batteries as he was returning.

As soon as I could get the boats out, I sent them all to be under the orders of Capt. Ogilvy, with directions for them to be sent under the orders of the senior Officer of this ship, Lieutenant Hennah, to destroy the corvette, having under his orders Lieut. Clyde of this ship, and Lieut. Clark, of the Marlborough, and the boats were manned by the Captain and Marlborough's men. The enterprise was conducted with great ability by Lieut. Hennah, who, notwithstanding a heavy fire from the shore on all sides, bravely boarded the corvette, and having set fire to her, she soon after blew up. He speaks in high terms of commendation of those under his orders; and I admire the spirit that pervaded all the Officers and men employed upon this occasion. No prisoners were taken; and the conduct of Captain Ogilvy in the guidance and management of the Magicienne, by drawing the fire of the batteries from the boats, contributed to the service being effected with very little loss.

I am, &c.

R. J. STRACHAN.

The Earl of St. Vincent, K. B.

&c. &c.

A List

A List of Men killed and wounded in taking the Vessels named below.

One killed belonging to the Suwarrow.
7 wounded belonging to the Captain.

List of Vessels.

A ship corvette; destroyed by the boats of the Squadron.

A merchant ship; taken by the Magicienne's boat under Lieut. Rodney, and afterwards burnt.

A merchant vessel; taken by the Nile cutter, and afterwards burnt.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Bond, commanding his Majesty's Schooner the Netley, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Lisbon, Nov. 11, 1800.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward, for the inspection of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, copies of two Letters which I have written to Captain Hallett, of his Majesty's ship Phoenix; and have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

F. G. BOND.

SIR, *Netley, in the Tagus, Nov. 9.*

After receiving your orders to put myself under your command, I sailed hence on the 5th of September with a convoy for Oporto, at which place they arrived safe on the 11th following.

I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that in his Majesty's schooner we captured, on the 28th of the same month, the Spanish privateer *Nuestra Senora del Carmen La Confianza*, of two guns and 26 men; and that on the 16th ult. we retook the brig *Mary* from Dublin, and the *Lial Invicta Vianna*, a Portuguese Government lugger of seven guns, both which had been captured the preceding day by a French privateer of 14 guns, the latter after an action of half an hour.

As the *Mary* had on the 14th been cut from her anchorage under the fort of St. John's by a Spanish row-boat, the Governor of Vianna thought it necessary to intercept her, and accordingly sent the lugger on that service, when both fell into the hands of the French: the crew of the *Netley* have in consequence given up, free of salvage, the *Lial Invicta Vianna*, to the order of his Excellency M. Pedro de Millo.

I have the honour to be, &c.

F. G. BOND.

Netley, River Tagus, Nov. 13.

SIR,

In addition to my letter of yesterday's date, which I had the pleasure of writing,

I beg leave to acquaint you, that on my arrival off the Rock of Lisbon, on the 7th instant, information was given of a Spanish privateer schooner lurking in the neighbourhood, and that the Newfoundland convoy being dispersed, were daily approaching the Tagus; at night a pilot boat acquainted me of the capture of a brig loaded with fish, which induced me to close with the shore, in the hope of intercepting her; she had been taken 18 hours before, during light winds, in sight of a remnant of the convoy then in the Offing. The privateer and her prize (the *Hunter*, of Greenock) were discovered by us in the dark at anchor. While the boat was dispatched to the brig, we ran the other on board, dropped our anchor, and, without mischief or firing, took possession of her, though they were at quarters: she is called the *St. Miguel*, alias *Alerta*, of nine guns, eighteens and sixes, and 65 men, had been off the stocks about two months, and sailed from the river Pontevedra: we all three anchored within *St. Julien's* the same day.

I have the honour to be, &c.

F. G. BOND.

ANCONA, OCT. 27, 1800.

His Majesty's stores and English ships and merchandize at Leghorn, in value more than half a million sterling, have been saved from the plunder of the enemy.

AMBERG, NOV. 30—*Five o'Clock P. M.*

In advancing towards Portsaal, a few small detachments only of the enemy, of the division of Collaud, were met with between Ratibon and Kelhaim, who were probably already on their march to Landshut. Colonel Walmoden surrounded the village of Lengentfeld, near Portsaal, and carried off the garrison which was left there, consisting of seven Officers, 200 cavalry and infantry, and 60 horses: Colonel Walmoden found the garrison of Kelhaim, which consisted of a few hundred men, retiring. The loss of the Austrians in this march has been very inconsiderable. Captain Scheibler, of the *Houlands de Meerveldt*, posted with a detachment of 60 horse near Freystadt, attacked, in the morning of the 29th, at Pleinfeld, the 7th regiment of French Cuirassiers of 300 men during its march, put it into disorder, and made two Officers and seven men prisoners; the Colonel of the regiment was wounded, and two Officers were killed. The loss of the enemy has been 20 killed and wounded. Captain Schiebler, who was slightly

Slightly wounded in the arm, had two men killed and two made prisoners. Pleinfeld is evacuated by the enemy, and none have passed through it since the last column, which passed through on the 29th.

Extract of a Letter from his Royal Highness the Archduke John, to the Council of War at Vienna, dated Hain, Dec. 1, 1800.

According to the intention which I yesterday communicated to the Council of War, I advanced this morning, before day-break, with three columns, in order to attack the enemy. We found them advantageously posted on a rising ground; and they defended themselves with the greatest obstinacy. Our attacks were repeatedly repulsed; at length, however, our brave troops remained victorious, after ten hours resistance on the part of the enemy, who disputed the ground inch by inch, but who were compelled to abandon us (in as far as I am at present informed), six pieces of cannon and 800 prisoners.

Our out-posts are near Haag. From what I have been able to collect from the prisoners, the number of troops that opposed us amounted to three divisions.

Those who have particularly distinguished themselves on this occasion, are the regiment of Lacy, which had three Staff Officers wounded. Those of Weizey and Benioffsky hussars, the 60th regiment of infantry, the 3d battalions of Peterwardeiner and the Gradiskaner, the Frontier hussars, and the artillery.

Major-General Loppert, who commanded the vanguard, and Capt. Junger of Weizey hussars, at the head of his squadron, attacked and carried one of the enemy's batteries. Field-Marshal Lieutenant Klenau mentions his having passed the Danube, pushed on as far as Arbach, made several prisoners, and invested Straubing and Ratibon. Major-General Musery took at Landshut a company of French grenadiers and three Officers. Our loss in wounded is not considerable. I shall send a detailed account of it, as well as of the whole affair, as soon as circumstances enable me to do so.

DOWNING STREET, DEC. 20.

Dispatches, of which the following are Extracts and Copies, have been received from William Wickham, Esq. by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department:—

Extract of a Letter from William Wickham, Esq. to the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, dated Head-quarters, Amberg, 30th Nov. 1800.

On the 28th, after I had written my dispatch from Eggenfenden, the head-quarters were removed to Massing on the Rodt. The head-quarters were last night at Neumark, and arrived here this day about twelve o'clock; the roads being still in a most deplorable state, a great part of the army is still behind. On the Archduke's arrival here, he found the enemy in force on the heights immediately in front of the town. The Tête de Pont of Wafferbourg was attacked yesterday, and the enemy repulsed with some loss, after having entered the abbatis in front of the work.

Head-quarters, Haag, Dec. 2.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to send your Lordship the enclosed copy of a report I have this day received from his Serene Highness the Prince of Condé, containing an account of the attack which the enemy made yesterday on a part of his Serene Highness's corps, commanded by the Duke of Enghien, in front of Rosenheim.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WILLIAM WICKHAM.

The Right Hon. Lord Grenville, &c.

Account of the Action at Rosenheim, on the 1st Inst.

Our advanced posts, on the left side of the Inn, were attacked this day at noon: their right had been absolutely uncovered for three days past, and the enemy was already on the banks on that side of the river: the advanced posts, commanded by the Duke D'Enghien, were engaged upwards of four hours, disputing the ground inch by inch; the whole corps was not assembled on the right side of the Inn before five o'clock. A pretty strong column of the enemy having marched out of the town, it was allowed to advance till within the proper distance, when the Prince of Condé ordered all the batteries to fire upon it at once; his fire, well directed and well sustained, compelled the column to retreat into the town immediately. Lieut. Col. de Sartige, of the Engineers, protected by the fire of the artillery, broke down the bridge, but in such a manner as that it could promptly be re-established, if, as it is hoped, it should be necessary. Our loss is very small; that of the enemy must have been more considerable. An artillery-

man was wounded by the side of the Duke d'Angoulême. No Officers are known as yet to have been wounded, except Mr. De Vafé, Adjutant to the Duke d'Angoulême, and the Engineer De Caître.

Head-quarters, Haag, Dec. 2.

MY LORD,

The march of Gen. Kienmayer towards the Iser, and the direction which the whole army had first taken towards Landshut, having drawn a considerable part of Gen. Moreau's force towards Aerding, the heights between Ampfing and Haag had been occupied by one single division under Gen. Ney. In the course of last night, however, General Moreau had reinforced his position with two more divisions, and had taken the command of the whole himself. Yesterday at day-break the heights were attacked. After an obstinate resistance on the part of the enemy, they were carried in succession as far as the hill on the side of Ramsau, where the troops were obliged to halt, from excessive fatigue, about six in the evening. In the night Gen. Moreau abandoned this place, and retired to his old position at Höhenlinden and Aerding. The whole ground from Ampfing to Ramsau was particularly favourable to the enemy, and consisted in heights covered with thick woods, and intersected by deep marshy vallies, where the Austrian cavalry could not possibly act. The Austrians took 800 prisoners and two pieces of cannon—the cannon were taken, with four others, by the hussars of Vecsey, who distinguished themselves very much during the whole of the affair, throwing themselves into the woods, in places where it was thought impossible for cavalry to have penetrated. The other four pieces of cannon were retaken by a charge of the enemy's grenadiers, there not having been time to send a sufficient force to support the hussars. The loss of the Austrians is computed to be near 1500 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Gen. Moreau is said by the prisoners to have received a musket ball through his cloak. The Archduke was on horseback twelve hours, and slept in a hotel on the heights.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. WICKHAM.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.]

HAMBURG, Nov. 18.—A Messenger is arrived here from Riga, announc-

ing that on the 7th instant the Emperor Paul had imposed an embargo on 70 English vessels in that port; 120 are said to be detained in like manner at St. Petersburg, 103 at Cronstadt, and 30 or 40 others at Memel, &c.

RIGA, Nov. 9.—A letter from General Pahlin states, that the Emperor Paul, with whom he dined, said, he would give as a toast the greatest man in Europe, and immediately drank Bonaparte, exclaiming, "Hurra! vivat Bonaparte!"

"The Hamburgh Correspondent," of Nov. 29, details the particulars of the seizure of the Triton of Embden, by the English off the Texel, and her having been carried into Cuxhaven, to rest; of the demand of the Prussian Minister to the Senate of Hamburgh, that she should be given up, and their successful exertions to that effect; together with the march of a body of Prussian troops on the 23d of Nov. into the town of Ritzbuttel. It adds, that his Prussian Majesty had given assurances that he would not suffer the trade of the territories of Hamburgh to be in any instance interrupted, nor the Officers of the Senate to be molested.—The Prussian Col. Wedel, who commands the troops thus marched into Ritzbuttel, &c. intimates that his orders were to pay for every thing used by his people, and to afford protection to those whose peaceable demeanor entitled them to it.

The Russian embargo on English ships took place at Cronstadt on the 5th Nov. at Narva on the 6th, and at Riga on the 8th. Several vessels effected their escape. One hundred and three vessels were seized at Cronstadt, whose crews were marched into the interior, in bodies of 10 or 12 men each.—The Petersburg Court Gazette of Nov. 7, in reference to this extraordinary conduct, published the following order:—"Whereas we have learned that the island of Malta, lately in the possession of the French, has been surrendered to the English troops; but as it is as yet uncertain whether the agreement entered into on the 30th of Dec. 1798, will be fulfilled, according to which, this island, after its capture, is to be restored to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of which his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias is Grand Master, his Imperial Majesty being determined to defend his rights, has been pleased to command that an embargo shall be laid on all English ships in the ports of his empire, till the above-mentioned convention shall be fulfilled."

The

The Petersburg Gazette states, that the Emperor Paul, in compliance with the wish of his son Alexander, to whom he had promised to grant any request he should make, had issued an ukase, that punishment should not be inflicted upon any person for 24 hours after his orders should have been passed.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—The Emperor of Russia has sent an official note to all the foreign ministers at Petersburg, of which the following is the substance:—"That on mounting his throne he found his States involved in a war, provoked by a great nation, which had fallen into dissolution; that conceiving the coalition a mere measure of preservation, this motive induced him to join it; that he did not at that time think it necessary to adopt the system of an armed neutrality on sea, for the protection of commerce, not doubting but that the sincerity of his allies, and their reciprocal interests, would be sufficient to secure the flag of the Northern Powers from insult. But that being disappointed in his expectation by the perfidious enterprizes of a great power, which had sought to enchain the liberty of the seas by capturing Danish convoys, the independence of the maritime powers of the North appeared to him to be openly menaced. He consequently considers it a measure of necessity to have recourse to an armed neutrality, the success of which was acknowledged in the time of the American war."

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 25.—The convention of the four Northern Powers, for the maintenance of an armed neutrality, is already signed.

WARSAW, Nov. 20.—Russia has collected two armies of 60,000 men each: a third near Riga, and a fourth near Cronstadt; and the most active preparations for war, supposed to be against England, continue in all the ports.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—On the 22d, a review of the present state of the Republic was published, by order of the Chief Consul. After reverting to the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, and the formation of the present constitution, it notes the two letters severally written by Bonaparte to the Emperor of Germany, and to the King of England, on the subject of peace; that Austria mingled some hopes with its refusal, but England repelled them with invectives and reproaches. From the indignation thus inspired

in France, "sprang the principle of that energy which produced our last victories." The review next notices the rebellion in the West, and its suppression; the steps taken with respect to Emigrants; the formation of a civil code; the state of public instruction, hospitals, manufactures, fine arts, roads, and navigations. "Our successes in the war have exceeded our hopes. Four armies, all victorious, extend in an uninterrupted chain from the line formed by the Prussian neutrality to the very centre of Italy; masters of the two banks of the Danube and of the Po, they occupy, by their detachments, the borders of the Adriatic and Tuscany. Peace alone can give a completion and solidity to the successes they have already obtained." It adverts to Malta and Egypt, observing that "the genius of France has saved the army of the East from the execution of a convention which would have thrown it into the chains of England." The new Government had collected the shattered remnants of its navy, "and is preparing for the re-establishment of its glory; and although it was not able to keep up the necessary communications with the Colonies, yet Government has carefully preserved the property which bound them to France, and is silently preparing the means by which they may be restored to tranquillity, to industry, and to prosperity." It refers to the convention with America, and the institution of equitable prize laws; and, alluding to the negotiations at Luneville, adds, "in the present uncertainty, prudence prescribes to France not to permit herself to be amused by an empty show of negotiation; she will support her propositions with all the force of her arms." If we do not enjoy peace, we have to accuse only that Power which, unaffected by the disasters of the Continent, is anxious only to cement with the blood of nations its empire over the seas, and its monopoly in every part of the world. (Signed)

BONAPARTE, Chief Consul.
MARAT, Secretary.

The Chief Consul has ordered that the 7000 Russian prisoners here shall be dressed in the uniform of their respective regiments, and restored to the Emperor.

Government have it in contemplation to diminish the length of a great part of our ordnance, for the double purpose of using many cannon at the same time for throwing shells and grenades, and of rendering

dering the ordnance lighter, in order to increase the rapidity of their movements.

A very severe *arrete* of Fouche, Minister of Police, has been issued against the returned Emigrants, ordering them not to remove from the places where they are, under the pain of being prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law, to forward their claims from the places where they arrive, and there to wait the decision of Government. No Emigrants will be allowed to reside in France who have not a proper authority. Numbers have returned without any, and have been arrested in Paris,

The *Moniteur* of the 9th of Dec. contains the following important intelligence:—

ARMY OF THE RHINE.

(*Liberty.*) (*Equality.*)

Moreau, General in Chief, to the Minister of War, dated Head Quarters at Anzing, 12 Frimaire.

I have the pleasure of giving you an account, my dear General, of the most glorious action for the army which I command, and of the greatest advantage for the Republic. By my dispatch of yesterday, in giving you an account of the battle of the 10th, I announced the concentrating of the army, and of my plans to commence offensive operations. Yesterday the corps under General Grenier, collected between Hohenlinden and Hartopsen, while General Grouchy extended his left to the village of Hohenlinden, and the divisions of Richepanse and Decan to Eberberg. Expecting to be attacked by the enemy at Hohenlinden, I gave orders to Generals Richepanse and Decan to advance by St. Christopher upon Matenpoet, and to fall upon the rear of the enemy. This movement was executed with the greatest intrepidity and talent. The enemy commenced this attack upon Hohenlinden at half past seven in the morning. It was at this moment I judged it expedient that the attack should be commenced by Gen. Richepanse. I ordered General Grenier to commence at the same time. General Ney rushed vigorously into the defiles, and half way to Matenpoet, formed a junction with General Richepanse. All those who were in the forests, comprising about a league and a half, were killed, taken, or dispersed.

The attack of Gen. Ney was well

supported by the division of Gen. Grouchy, which fell upon the reserve of the enemy's Grenadiers, who had attempted to flank us on the right. Those attacks were directed by Generals Granjean and Boyer. The movements of Generals Richepanse and Decan met with the greatest obstacles. Obligated to march by roads surrounded with the enemy, Gen. Richepanse, with five or six battalions of infantry and one regiment of Chasseurs, found himself separated from the other divisions, and without regarding those he had left behind him, marched up in the centre of the enemy, not at all discomposed, with only a few troops with him, and united himself with the head of the division, which was conducted with equal intrepidity by the Adjutant Commandant Ruffin.—Gen. Valler was dangerously wounded. Gen. Decan was prevented from supporting Gen. Richepanse.

During these complete successes in the centre, a column advancing from Vasserburg upon Eberberg, obliged Gen. Decan to change his position from the van to the right to arrest their progress. He charged and routed them with the greatest disorder.—The battle appeared completely decided by three o'clock; but another corps coming from the Lower Inn attempted to penetrate by Burtrain Le Hohenlinden, with the intention of making a diversion upon the left. The enemy having a number of troops stationed in the valley of the Isfen, Lieut. Gen. Grenier left his position. The divisions of Le Grand Bastout and the reserve of cavalry, which were about to act on the offensive, were now attacked; a number of troops from Ney's and other divisions on the right were sent to support them.—Generals Legrand and Bastout, after having repulsed these attacks, charged with the greatest vigour. The enemy, after a number of efforts, were routed with the loss of a great part of their artillery. Gen. Bastout being wounded, was replaced by General Bonnet.

This was a general battle, as there was not a corps in the French army which was not engaged, and the same with the Austrians.—There was much snow during the battle. We have taken 80 pieces of cannon, 200 caissons, 10,000 prisoners, a great number of officers, among whom are three Generals.

nerals. The pursuit continued till night.—Our loss consists in 1000 men killed, wounded, and missing; the loss of the enemy is incalculable. All did their duty; I cannot pay any particular eulogies to one more than to another. Artillery, infantry and cavalry all deserve praise. The Officers of the Etat-Major particularly distinguished themselves.—The corps of General Lecourbe, which on the 10th had taken possession of Rosenheim, was ordered to cover the Inn, and to defend all the passes of the Tyrol.—The Chief of the Etat-Major will send you a detailed account of the battle of Hohenlinden, which place is well known for the Convention which ceded to us the three fortresses.—The Republic ought to know such of the army who have distinguished themselves. The Chief of the Staff will also inform you of the different detachments of the enemy, to which at present we can pay no attention. Our army is elated with its success, and hopes that it will contribute to accelerate a Peace.

(Signed) MOREAU.

LISBON, Nov 21.—La Sophie sloop of war arrived here a few weeks ago, having lost her convoy from Newfoundland; and the Melbrook schooner, of 18 guns and 50 men, commanded by Lieut. Smith, was immediately sent out to clear the mouth of the Tagus of the Spanish privateers which infest it, in order that the fish ships might run no risk of capture. In a few days she was relieved, and went upon like service to Oporto, off which she fell in with two of the convoy. On the 13th inst. in the morning, close off the Bar of Oporto, and surrounded by vessels of the convoy, she was attacked by the Bellona privateer of Bourdeaux, of 36 guns and 350 men. An action ensued, and continued for two hours within pistol shot, when the enemy, to avoid being captured, put out her sweeps, and by their assistance escaped. The Melbrook had 12 men, including officers, wounded, but happily none of her gallant crew were killed. Her rigging was cut to pieces, and she lay on the water wholly unmanageable. The action was distinctly heard by the people on shore, but a fog prevented their witnessing it; on its clearing up, the Republican was seen a league to the Northward, exerting every means

for escape. The Factory of Oporto has made a handsome subscription for the whole of the ship's company, and forwarded a strong letter to the Admiralty in favour of her Commander.

ASIA.

Letters from Constantinople of the 10th Oct. state, that the Russian Fleet continued at anchor off *Boyouk Dereh*, in hourly expectation of orders, in consequence of the surrender of Malta to the English, countermanding those which would otherwise require them to proceed to the Black Sea. The state of the capital of Turkey, and of the neighbouring Provinces, is the reverse of that of the grand army, which an Officer of high rank represented to “*enjoy the most perfect tranquillity.*” The public mind was far from tranquil; and though the multitude did not trouble themselves with considerations into the probable consequences of events, there were many whose apprehensions, from the continuance of the French in Egypt, were increased by the unaccountable stay in the Bosphorus, of the Russian Fleet, and the still stranger policy of its Sovereign.

The hostility of Paswan Oglu, too, had assumed an aspect of peculiar danger, and not less even than the affairs of Egypt, occupied the attention of the Porte. His policy had become still more injurious than his arms, which the Government, distracted as it was by the French, found itself ill able successfully to contend with.

Every account from Egypt agreed in the determination and active exertions of Menou to retain that country. He had been joined by several Beys and their partisans, particularly in the south; and had, by various means, embodied and disciplined all the Greeks able to bear arms, “*not even excepting the crews of the Turkish transports and other vessels which had fallen into his hands.*” Gen. Kleber had begun lines about Alexandria, previous to the convention of El Aritch. These Menou was perfecting, and adding to them several redoubts and batteries, for the purpose of connecting the chain of posts from the battery of Marabow, to the westward of the Bogaz of the Madia, comprehending Aboukir to the eastward. The most active and unceasing exertions were made

made for their completion, when the French conceived they could bid defiance to any force that can be brought against them.

Whilst Abdallah Menou was thus employed strengthening his positions, and creating, from amongst his late enemies, an army to seek further conquest, the Grand Vizier continued encamped at "*Yeni Keosliki*," ("the new Summer-house,") which he had built near Jaffa, to be more at his ease, and to enjoy uninterrupted a fountain which played by the side of his *sopha*. Gen. Koehler and other British Officers continued with the Turkish army, whom they exerted themselves to improve.

The accounts from the Captain Pacha come down to the 2d Sept. at which time he and Sir S. Smith were in Fenica Bay, on the coast of Casamonina, laying in water, &c. On the 27th July his Highness gave, on board the Sultaun Selim, off Alexandria, a grand entertainment to the British Commander, who was attended by the late Envoy to Menou and to Ghezzer Pacha, Mr. Wright, together with Messrs. Keith, Bushby, Hanmer, Barker, and Colonel Bromley; when the Captain Pacha, with strong expressions of admiration and attachment, gave to Sir Sidney Smith a valuable scymeter, and what was the greatest compliment that could be conferred on him, one of his own silk-distinguishing flags; ordering all Turkish Admirals and other Commanders to pay to this Officer the same respect as to himself, personally waiting upon him preceding their departure from and on joining the fleet.

The French kept up a considerable intercourse along the coast by means of small vessels called "*Germes*," some of which had recently been taken and others destroyed by the boats of Le Tigre. Upon one of these occasions, Mr. Boxer followed two *Germes* under a masked battery, which being observed by Sir Sidney Smith, he so promptly and effectually supported his boats, as to compel the enemy to abandon their guns.

The accounts from the Fleet add, that Sir Sidney Smith, determined to attempt the destruction of the numerous transports and other vessels at Alexandria, had obtained from Mr. Spuring, the English naval architect at Rhodes, (who has been promoted

to the rank of Major in the Turkish service) several bomb vessels, and was collecting others.—The celebrated Hassan Bey, and Mustafa Capitan, had been required by his Highness to make particular exertions to this effect, and had been much reproved for their conceived want of energy.

Advices from Rhodes state the continuance there of the Hon. Capt. Boyle, with one Lieutenant, the Surgeon, Purser, several petty-officers, and the crew of his Majesty's late ship *Cormorant*; the four former of whom, and several of the others, were in the house of Major Spuring, of whose active hospitality they write in the strongest terms. They describe the conduct of the renegade Menou, and the persons immediately about him, as disgraceful in the highest degree to those persons, and to their country. Although the calamity which put our unarmed people in their power, demanded commiseration and relief, they were plundered of all the little they saved from the wreck, and for some time immured in one common prison; where the inhuman treatment they experienced has endangered the health of several.—Capt. Boyle and the other Officers, from being sooner relieved from the gaol, are tolerably well, and waited only some repairs to the King George transport, to proceed to England. Sir Sidney Smith was expected to arrive at Rhodes in about a fortnight, to visit the Tigre, which, from her uninterrupted service, is said to much require it.

The *Bombay Courier*, of the 17th of last May, contains the following interesting account.

"We mentioned in the last Courier, an action having taken place in Agimere on the 16th ultimo, between the troops of Marageo Row Dowlut Row Scindiah, and the army of the Jeypoor Rajah, which terminated in the total defeat of the latter; and have since been favoured with the following particulars communicated to our Poonah correspondent, by an Officer of the 2d brigade of the former, who was present, dated camp at Indoly (according to the orthography adopted in the letter before us), 20th April, 1800. The Rajah commanded his army in person, consisting of 18 battalions, 1000 Rohillas, 2000 Nanges, upwards of 15,000 cavalry, and 56 guns; and when drawn

up in order of battle, extended upwards of a cofs, greatly out-flanking the Mahratta army, commanded by Luckwadada, which consisted of the 2d brigade, commanded by Major Polhman, the brigade of the Chevalier Duderneig, two battalions of Luckwadada, and one battalion of the Cotah Rajah. These corps are represented not to have exceeded half the enemy's numbers, which are said to have amounted to 65,000 men. Luckwadada advanced towards the enemy on the 15th, but night coming on, he waited the return of the morning. Early on the morning of the 16th, on the enemy perceiving Luckwadada in motion, commenced a heavy cannonade. Major Polhman on this, ordered the 2d brigade to advance with the great guns, but to reserve their fire till they were close up to the enemy.—These orders being punctually obeyed, the artillery did great execution. This brigade, however, it seems, was in great danger, being ill supported, and pressed by eight times their numbers. A judicious movement of Major Polhman, by forming into a square his six battalions, of which the brigade consisted, prevented the enemy's cavalry from surrounding them, which was attempted without success; and the brigade by an incessant and well directed fire of the artillery, finally succeeded in coming to close action with the enemy, of whom great numbers immediately gave way; the main body, however, kept their ground for an hour and a half longer, during which the action is said to have been very severe on both sides. The enemy at last fled in all directions, leaving their camp standing, and all their guns and baggage, as a reward for the bravery and constancy of Major Polhman's brigade, to whom chiefly the glory of the day appears to be due. The guns taken were 24, 12, 8, and 6-pounder. The enemy had taken two guns from the brigade of Duderneig, which Major Polhman also recovered, and restored to the Chevalier. The Rajah fled in the greatest consternation, and did not halt till he reached Jeypoor, a distance of 30 cofs, 24 hours after the action; his loss in men was so great, that no correct estimation of it had been made when

our letters were written; that of Luckwadada was comparatively trifling, and Major Polhman's brigade were agreeably surprised at finding they had come off with the loss of not above 75 killed and wounded, while that of Duderneig amounted to 70 killed, and 250 wounded.

Extract from the Hon. Company's Commands, in their Military Department, dated the 31st October, 1799.—“*Para 4th.* We have resolved, that in computing the period of actual service of the Military Officers in India, under the regulations relative to retiring on full pay, the time which the Officers may have been absent on leave to the Cape, or to any other settlement be not included.

ROBERT GORDON, Adj. Gen.

BOMBAY, *May 18, 1800.*—A dow arrived from the Red Sea, brings letters from Hodeida, March 31. The ships Prince and Jahangeer had proceeded towards Suez from whence an English Officer, named Janvrin *, had arrived with dispatches which he stated contained news alike important and good for England and India. He had experienced much difficulty and danger on the way; in a principal degree owing to a person who had been put on board his vessel as a pilot at Suez; and who, coasting amongst shoals in the day, and anchoring at night, in consequence of his extreme ignorance, at length, to gratify some private views, carried him on the 4th March, contrary to orders, into the harbour of Yamboo; where, shortly after they had anchored, a large boat full of men came alongside, and after a few questions, fired four volleys of musketry into them, happily, without injuring any one. They then boarded, when, finding that the vessel was English, they contented themselves with taking every thing that they conceived would contribute to their convenience. The same night, at 12 o'clock, Mr. J. was sent for by the Governor, who, after taking a liking to his sword, wished him a good voyage. On the 10th, he arrived at Judda, where, it is stated, he did not experience from the Company's Agent that assistance which the good of the service demanded. His vessel was detained here under some pretext, whilst 1200 dollars were required for his con-

* This is the meritorious Officer whom Sir Sidney Smith dispatched to India with the account of the celebrated Convention of El Arish.

veyance to Maczua, though 250 was the highest price known. At Judda, he, however, obtained money from the Governor to pursue his course; his first object being to see Admiral Blauket, who he heard was on the coast of Malabar, and from him to proceed to Bombay.

Several eminent Brahmins at the Court of Poonah have been disgraced, and their property confiscated by the Government; two of them are stated to have died in prison. Such was the devotion of the people to their clergy, that an act of this kind would a few years since have involved the country in tumult, and the perpetrators of it in destruction; their present indifference to the measure manifests their improvement in rational policy and civilization, and will unquestionably tend to repress the power of this mischievous class throughout India, who, existing by the ignorance and superstition of their countrymen, have invariably opposed, and often with success, those arrangements which the more enlightened policy of our Government fought to introduce for their happiness.

The productiveness of the resources arising from the lands in India have continued at an amount which admits the hope of permanency. The new revenue system in Bengal appears to be perfectly understood, and so acceptable to the renters and landholders of that extensive country, that few obstacles have been offered to the authority of Government; neither does any interruption occur to the public collection equal to what might be expected on such an extensive rental. Under the existing regulations, provision is made for the realization of balances; and security is found in the improved value of the lands. Some fragments of those invaluable works or treatises, known by the name of *Upavedas*, have lately been discovered in the neighbourhood of Benares.

By recent regulations of the India Company, a knowledge of the different Oriental languages is made an indispensable qualification in some of their servants; these are divided into classes, namely, all persons employed in the departments of the Collectors of Revenues, or of Customs, the Commercial Resident, and Salt Agent, in the provinces of Bengal and Orissa, must

be versed in the Bengal language. The Commercial Resident, Collector, Agents for Provisions, Opium, &c. in Belar, or Benares, must be conversant in the Hindustanee tongue; and all Judges or Registers in the several Courts of Justice of Bengal, Benares, Behar, or Orissa, must be learned in the Hindustanee and Persian languages.

By accounts from China, it appears, that the late inundation in the province of Yunan was in a material degree occasioned by a severe shock of an earthquake, by which the Kiam, or Blue River, was in a few minutes raised considerably above its accustomed level, and the water turned in the instant as white as milk. The heaviest rains ever remembered in that country followed, and so rapidly did the floods extend over the district, that the wretched inhabitants were unable to save any part of their effects. The Government, notwithstanding the political changes it has been subject to, has happily succeeded in averting the famine which it was apprehended would have resulted from the floods. In the north and north-east provinces the cold had been uncommonly severe, unfortunately checking an epidemical disorder, which, like the sweating sickness formerly in England, affected natives only, amongst whom it has occasioned an excessive mortality.

AFRICA.

In consequence of the extreme badness of the water on the coast of Africa, and especially at Cape Coast, a soft soap is used to wash with salt water, and answers well: it is a compound of palm-oil, lime juice, and tallow; it has an offensive smell, but is very cheap; a small barrel of 2 or 3 lbs. weight generally selling for 6d. The river-water, at Cape Coast, dyes black any linen laid in it for a few hours.→ The establishment wholly subsist on rain water, collected in tanks.

Prince's Island, off the African coast, lately so cruelly ravaged by a French squadron, is one of the most fertile spots on the globe. A gentleman who left it some weeks since, reports, that it is rapidly recovering the effects of the Republican visit. Coffee grows there in abundance, and of excellent quality, and pine-apples grow spontaneously. The water of this Island is incomparably good; it is singularly cold in its quality, and does not fer-

ment by keeping. The crew of the Snake sloop, on their return to Portsmouth, preferred the water brought from this Island, which had been some months in casks, to any procured in

England. It is extraordinary, however, that this water will not boil vegetables, and on pease being put into it, it turns black, and renders them as hard as shot.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

NOVEMBER 25.

A Miss C——, of Marybone, had for some time received the addresses of Sir —— M. a young Scotch Baronet of small fortune, but with good expectations, and countenanced his hopes of success; but a few weeks past a provincial Knight, turned of fifty, with a good fortune, and warm from the civic chair, became enamoured of the lady, proposed himself, was accepted, and this day was appointed for the solemnization of their nuptials. The Knight, with becoming ardour, repaired to the church; the lady, nothing tardy, hastened to meet him; but, as she stepped into the carriage, her previous lover, the young Baronet, abruptly followed her, and, presenting two pistols, with violent imprecations swore, that unless she instantly vowed never to give her hand to his rival, he would first shoot her, and then himself; under the impression of fear, she consented, when he left her, and she returned into the house. In the confusion which this scene occasioned, the impatient and awaiting Knight was forgotten; the flame which burned in his bosom could not keep his fingers warm; and at length, exhausted by cold and mortification, he left the church to learn the occasion of his disappointment.

25. A poor woman, who had fallen into the water, on the side of the road between Mear and Glastonbury, was rescued from drowning by Mr. J. Keen, who, though wholly blind, plunged in to her assistance, and, directed by her cries, waded towards the spot until up to his chin; when stretching out his stick, of which she laid hold, he dragged her out; but the poor woman was nearly exhausted, and her blind deliverer carried her on his back to Glastonbury.

All the lower part of Bath was this day completely inundated, in consequence of the uncommon swelling of

the river, occasioned by the heavy rains. The water made its way to the pit door of the play-house during the performance, and materially disconcerted and impeded the retreat of that part of the audience. The remaining side of Pulteney bridge retained its position contrary to the general expectation.

An ewe, of the Norfolk breed, the property of Mr. Hills, of Coggeshall, which, carrying a large carcase, appeared and handled extremely thin, as if with lamb; but after waiting the accustomed time, and no alteration taking place in its size, it was killed.—When opened, its kidneys were scarcely covered, but a large ball of solid fat, of the astonishing weight of 46 lbs. was found in the carcase.

DEC. 1. The Representatives of Irish Boroughs drew, according to the mode agreed upon, when the following is stated to be their return to the Imperial Parliament:—*University, Arthur Knox; Limerick, H. D. O'Grady; Newry, J. Moore—Mr. Corry, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was the other Member; Kinfale, W. Rowley; Kilkenny, W. Talbot; Waterford, — Alcock; Armagh, Pat. Duigenan; Youghall, J. Keane; Carrickfergus, N. Dalway; Dungarvan, E. Lee; Ennis, J. O. Vandeleur; Downpatrick, C. Rowley; Carlow, Hon. H. S. Prittle; *Lisburne, — Hatton; Tralee, A. Moore; Bandon, Sir B. Chinnery; Athlone, Wm. Handcock; *Cathell, R. Bagwell; *Coleraine, W. Jones; *Galway, Sir George Daly. — The other Member, George Ponsonby, will put up for the County of Wicklow, vacated by the death of Nich. Westby; * Drogheda, E. Harman; **Clonmell, both resigned; Wexford, F. Leigh; *Belfast, Mr. May; *Londonderry, H. Alexander; *Mallow, J. Longfield; *Rois, Robert Leigh; *Portarlington, F. French; *Enniskillan, Hon. A. Hamilton; Sligo, Owen Wynne; **Dundalk,

dalk, both resigned; * Dungannon, Hon. J. Knox.—N. B. The mark * denotes that one of the Members resigned.

1. A boy, named Creasy, fell from the gallery of the Gainsborough theatre, upon the spikes of the orchestra, and was so severely wounded as to die two days after.

2. It appears by the statement of Mr. Robson, in the House of Commons, this day, that the British disposable force now at home, as extracted from the Journals, consists of cavalry 23,581; Guards 11,792; 23 battalions of foot 19,371; Invalids 6099; Cornish Miners 633; Fencible Infantry 8775; Militia 39,404; Scotch ditto, 6025; Dutch troops at the Isle of Wight 5000; amounting to 121,181, besides Artillery and flying ditto, Engineers, Marines, &c. together with volunteer Cavalry 16,000, India-house 2000, and other Volunteers paid by his Majesty, amounting to 130,000 more, exclusive of those not paid, making in all (not including the Volunteers who do not receive pay, Artillery, Marines, &c. &c.) 269,181.

2. R. Tighe, Esq. of the county of Westmeath, obtained a verdict, and 10,000*l.* damages, in the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, against — Jones, for *crim. con.*

3. His Majesty in Council, in compliance with the request of the two Houses of Parliament, and out of tender concern for the welfare of the people, issued his Royal Proclamation, exhorting all persons who have the means of procuring other food than corn, to use the strictest economy in the use of every kind of grain, abstaining from pastry, reducing the consumption of bread in their respective families, at least one-third, and upon no account to allow it "to exceed one quartern loaf for each person in each week;" and also all persons keeping horses, especially those for pleasure, to restrict their consumption of grain as far as circumstances will admit.

5. The Grand Jury of the county of Middlesex stated at the Clerkenwell Sessions, that, in consequence of general complaints respecting the condition of the House of Correction in Cold Bath-fields, they required to be permitted to visit that prison. The Chairman expressed his opinion, that they

had not any right to do so; but that if they would state any particular facts, or the persons from whom they derived their general information, the Court would refer the matter to a Committee of Magistrates.

9. The Recorder passed sentence of death at the Old Bailey on J. Coward, for stealing three heifers; Eliz. Deering and J. Mills, for stealing in a dwelling house; John and Mary Oakes, and Margaret Miller, for highway robberies; J. Reynolds, W. Barnes, and D. Lawley (a boy) for burglaries; J. Fisher, for stealing sugar off a wharf; and G. Thomas, for forgery.—D. Grant, for receiving stolen sugar, was sentenced to be transported for 14 years. Twenty-eight persons were ordered to be confined for 7 years; 27 to imprisonment, whipping, and fines; and Mary Ann Bellows, a girl 11 years old, was ordered to the Philanthropic Society. B. Pooley, a letter-carrier, found guilty at September Sessions, of having taken a bill for 200*l.* out of a letter, and whose case, in consequence of his Counsel having objected to the indictment, on the ground that the note not having been duly stamped, he had not stolen any thing of value, had been referred to the twelve Judges, was pardoned; but he was ordered to be detained, to answer other charges.

10. The Admiralty Session was held at the Old Bailey, when T. Potter, one of the crew of a smuggling vessel, was sentenced to be hanged, and to be afterwards anatomized, for the wilful murder of H. Glynn, late a boatwain belonging to his Majesty's Customs at Plymouth, and who was shot whilst rowing towards the smuggler, for the purpose of boarding her, in the execution of his duty. He was executed on the 18th.

10. Being the Anniversary of the Institution of the Royal Academy, B. West, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President; H. Tresham, T. Daniell, T. Banks, J. Russell, M. A. Shee, J. Flaxman, J. Nollekens, and F. Wheatley, Esqrs. Council.—T. Banks, W. Hamilton, F. Bartolozzi, J. Nollekens, R. Smirke, H. Fuseli, J. Flaxman, M. A. Shee, and J. Opie, Esqrs. Visitors. G. Dance, and W. Tyler, Esqrs. Auditors; and J. Richards, R. A. Secretary; Messrs. D. Riviere, and W. Lockner, received Premiums for the best drawing of Academy Figures, and in Architecture.

DEC. 13. Between 9 and 10 o'clock three footpads stopped a postchaise, in which were three gentlemen, on the road between Shooter's-hill and Blackheath, whom they robbed to nearly the amount of 100*l*. Mr. Taylor, of Crayford, happening to pass on horseback immediately after, at the request of the gentlemen, pursued, and having watched the robbers into a wood between Charlton and Woolwich, rode off to inform the commandant of that garrison of the circumstance, who immediately ordered detachments of the Royal Horse Artillery to surround

and patrol the skirts of the wood, while parties of the Foot Artillery entered it in search of the offenders, who were soon secured without resistance, having first deposited their booty and six brace of pistols in a ditch, where they were found by one of the gunners. When stripped of their disguise, they were of good appearance, the eldest not more than 23 years old. Eleven of the pistols were loaded, and several cartridges, balls, and flugs, were found upon these fellows, who are supposed to have shot the guard of a Dover coach, as mentioned last month.

MARRIAGES.

J. R. Smollett, esq. of Benhall, to Miss Boyle, daughter of the late Hon. Patrick Boyle.

At Shrewsbury, Francis Parry, esq. Captain in the East India Company's service, to Miss Lloyd, daughter of the late S. Lloyd, esq. of Fitz.

In Dublin, John Olmsby Vandeleur, esq. M. P. Commissioner of his Majes-

ty's revenue, to the Right Hon. Lady Frances Moore.

At Wingerworth, Derbyshire, B. D. Duppa, esq. to Miss Gladwin.

John Simon Harcourt, esq. to Miss Henniker.

Sir John Williams, to Miss Whaphare, of Salisbury.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

SEPTEMBER 27.

AT Fearn Manse, Roxshire, the Rev. John Urquhart, of Mount Eagle, Minister of Fearn.

Nov. 3. Mrs. Eliza Berkeley, relict of Dr. George Berkeley, Prebendary of Canterbury, &c. aged 66.

8. Mr. Thomas Carter, a composer of eminence.

14. At Langrigg-hall, in Cumberland, John Barwis, esq. in the 90th year of his age.

18. Alex. Hume, esq. formerly a captain in the East-India Company's service.

19. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mr. Baron Gordon, of Clany.

22. Mr. Tho. Price, Drug-broker, of Bearbinder-lane.

At Cockermouth, Mr. John Rudd, Attorney at Law.

23. At Greenwich, aged 44, Captain John Lee, Commander of his Majesty's ship Camel.

24. Mrs. Townsend, widow of Lieut. Gen. Townsend.

Mr. Charles Gill, of Birmingham.

25. J. P. Heath, esq. barrister of the Middle Temple, and a commissioner of bankrupts.

Joseph Cookson, esq. of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

26. Mr. Maynard Dixon, hosier, of Fenchurch-street.

The Hon. Cha. Henry Boyle, youngest brother of the Earl of Corke, and lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of ancient Irish, now in the Island of Minorca.

27. At Carshalton, Surrey, Edward Beynon, esq.

At Portsmouth, Lieut. Wm. Macpherson Rice, of the royal navy.

At Whitworth, near Rochdale, Dr. Matthew Young, bishop of Clonfert, in Ireland.

Lately, in his way from Ireland, Capt. Parish, of the artillery.

28. At Croome, near Worcester, the Right Hon. Barbara Countess of Coventry,

ventry, in her 64th year. She was 4th daughter of John Lord St. John, of Bletfoe.

Lately, in Devonshire, of an apoplectic fit, while sitting with his wife and daughters, Col. Harpur, of Gore-court, in Kent.

29. Ensign Bennet, of the Staffordshire militia.

At Teddington, aged 70, Mr. Richard Cuff.

At Peckham, in his 55th year, Mr. Thomas Harrison, merchant, in Bucklersbury.

Lately, at Mountmorris, near Hythe, Matthew Robinson Lord Rokeby, of Armagh, in Ireland, and an English baronet. He was author of an Address to the county of Kent, noticed in our Magazine for Oct. 1797, p. 260.

DEC. 1. Sir Edward Hulle, bart. in the 86th year of his age.

Robert Tudway, esq. at Wells, Somersetshire.

At Salisbury, on his way to Bath, Rear Admiral John Stanhope, of the royal navy.

At Attleburgh, Thomas Barlow, esq. aged 84 years.

Edward Pemberton, esq. one of the justices of the peace for the county of Salop.

2. Wm. Creasy, esq. of Downham, Norfolk.

Lately, Mr. J. Bateman, one of the oldest clerks of the bank. He dropped down dead just as he had reached his office from his house in Westminster.

3. Mr. Wm. Stone, formerly one of the common-council of the city of London.

In his 66th year, the Right Hon. Geo. de la Poer, Marquis Beresford, Waterford, and Earl of Tyrone.

Lately, Mr. John Thorold Darwin, of the Poultry, aged 60, formerly one of the common-council of the city of London.

4. J. Mehew, esq. cashier, &c. to the India Board of Controul.

Mrs. Tyrwhitt, wife of John Tyrwhitt, esq. only daughter of Dr. Booth, Dean of Windsor.

5. Lately, at the Hot Wells, Bristol, Lady Molyneux, reliét of Sir Capel Molyneux.

6. At Ledbury, Herefordshire, in his 77th year, Michael Biddulph, esq.

Mrs. Turner, wife of John Turner, esq. of Putney, Surrey.

At Hampstead, Thomas Rundell, esq. of Bath.

At Ochertyre, Sir William Murray, bart.

Giles Daubeny, esq. of Cirencester.

7. At Llandrinio-hall, Montgomeryshire, Clapton Phrys, esq. in his 62d year.

At Haslings, in his 68th year, Benj. Robertson, esq. of Stockwell, Surrey, one of the magistrates of police for the borough of Southwark.

Lately, at Newnham, Gloucestershire, Wm. Bedford Edwards, esq. of Arlsley, in Bedfordshire, many years an officer in the East-India Company's service.

9. At Radley, Berkshire, Sir George Bowyer, bart. admiral of the blue.

James Phyn, esq. in Surrey-street.

Mr. Beauchamp, printer, New-street-square.

Lately, in Dublin, Sir Robert Scott, knt. M. D.

12. Major General Lewis, colonel of the royal garrison battalion, and lieutenant-governor of Carisbrooke Castle.

Tho. Palmer, esq. of Bedford-street, Bedford-row, second son of Mr. Palmer, of Bath.

At Streatham, Mr. Rofs, aged 73 years.

Mr. Charles Carfan, surgeon, of Vauxhall Place, South Lambeth, in his 71st year.

14. At Croom's-hill, Greenwich, the Rev. George Bythesta, rector of Ightham, in Kent.

Mr. Beetham, York-street, St. James's-square.

15. Mr. John Hill, of Walbrook-houle, London, grocer.

16. At Bath, Soler Hall, esq. of Limerick.

Anthony Austin, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the Gloucestershire militia.

At Bath, Isaac Singer, esq.

18. At Leamington, Warwickshire, Lady Wheler.

19. Elizabeth, Countess of Bristol.

Lately, at Fairlee, in the Isle of Wight, John White, esq. barrister at law.

DEATHS ABROAD.

AUG. 23. At Kingston, in Jamaica, Dr. Cameron, an old inhabitant.

OCT. 17. At St. Petersburg, in his 80th year, Mr. Wm. Glen, many years senior British merchant there.

MAY 2. At Bombay William Clever, esq. recorder of that presidency.

At sea, W. Cockell, esq. late sheriff of Madras.

Mr. Thomas Whalley, (see p. 399,) was a gentleman of considerable property. His father, when advanced in years, married a lady much younger than himself, and left her a widow with seven children. Three years after the death of her husband, Mrs. Whalley married Mr. Richardson, a gentleman of respectable character in Gloucestershire, who is still living. Thomas was the eldest son of Mr. Whalley, and had a property of 10,000*l.* per ann, left him by his father. At the age of sixteen he was sent to Paris, to learn the French language, and to accomplish himself in the arts of dancing, fencing, &c. He was placed under the care of a gentleman who had formerly been in the army, and who, having spent a good part of his life on the continent, was supposed to be a fit person to undertake the direction of young Whalley's studies. It soon, however, appeared that the tutor had not the ability to check the volatile disposition of his pupil. Mr. Whalley purchased horses and hounds, took a house in Paris, and another in the country, each of which was open for the reception of his friends. His finances, ample as they were, were found inadequate to the support of his extraordinary expences; and with the hope of supplying his deficiencies he had recouré to the gaming table, which only increased his embarrassments. In one night he lost upwards of 14,000*l.* The bill which he drew upon his banker, La Touche, in Dublin, for this sum, was sent back protested, and it became necessary for him to quit Paris. He returned to England, and his creditors, or rather the people who had swindled him out of his money, were glad to compound for half the sum. After staying some time in London, he went back to Ireland, and took a house in Dublin, where he lived in the most expensive manner. Soon getting tired of the insipid sameness of the mode of life he was engaged in, he determined again to visit the continent. While he was still hesitating as to the exact place of destination, some friends, with whom he was dining, and who had heard that he was intending to go abroad, made enquiry of him whither he was going. He hastily answered, "to Jerusalem." Being convinced that he had no such intention, they offered to wager him any sum he did not go thither. Though when he gave the answer to their enquiry, he had not the most dif-

tant idea of such an expedition, yet, stimulated by the offers made him, he accepted them to the amount of 15,000*l.* and on the following day he made preparations for his journey. He set out in a few days after he had made his engagements, accomplished the journey, and returned to Dublin within the time to which he was limited, claiming and receiving from his antagonists the reward of his unexpected exploits. After staying some time in Dublin, he again went to Paris, and was witness to those very interesting scenes which occurred in the early part of the Revolution in France. He staid in Paris till after the return of the King from Varennes; and, when it became no longer safe for a subject of the King of Great Britain to remain in France, he returned to Ireland. Soon afterwards he became connected with a young woman of amiable disposition, who lived with him till the time of her death; and by whom he had four children, three of whom have survived him. Not having employment sufficient for his active mind, he came to England, and frequenting the fashionable gaming houses in London, at Newmarket, at Brighton, &c. he soon dissipated a large part of his remaining fortune. He then retired to the Isle of Man, where he employed himself in cultivating and improving an estate he possessed there, and in educating his children. He at the same time drew up Memoirs of his own life, with a view to their publication, written for the express purpose of preventing other young men from being led into similar errors with himself; and containing some excellent reflections on the folly of the life he had led, and on the small share of happiness he had, with the ample means he possessed, produced to himself or to others. On the death of the lady above-mentioned, he married the Hon. Miss Lawless, sister to the present Lord Cloncurry. He died lately at Knutsford, while upon a journey, in the 33d year of his age.

ERRATA

In the Obituary last month, p. 399.

For *Mr. Lambe*, read *Mr. Lombe*.

For *Mr. John Ramsden*, read *Mr. Jesse Ramsden*. He was F. R. S. and a celebrated optician in Piccadilly. (See an account of him in our Magazine for Feb. 1789, p. 41.)



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR DECEMBER 1800.

Days	Bank Stock	per Cent Reduc	3 per Cent. Consols	4 per Cent. Consols	Navy 5 per Cent	New 5 per Cent	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	Omn.	Irish Omn.	Imp. 3 per Cent	3 per Cent 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Ditto.	
27	165 $\frac{3}{4}$	63 $\frac{3}{4}$	63 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 64 $\frac{1}{2}$	82	100	98	18 $\frac{7}{8}$	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$		62 $\frac{1}{8}$							16l. 16s.	8 15	
28	165 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{3}{4}$	63 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 64	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	100	97 $\frac{5}{8}$	18 13-16		3		62 $\frac{1}{8}$							16l. 16s.	9 0	
29		63 $\frac{3}{4}$	63 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 64 $\frac{7}{8}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 11-16		2 $\frac{1}{2}$									16l. 16s.	9 0	
1	164 $\frac{3}{4}$	61 $\frac{3}{4}$	62 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 63 $\frac{3}{8}$	80	99	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 9-16	5 5-16	2		61 $\frac{1}{8}$							16l. 16s.	9 0	
2	163 $\frac{3}{4}$	62	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 63 $\frac{1}{4}$	80	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	95 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 7-16	5 5-16			60 $\frac{3}{4}$							16l. 16s.	9 0	
3		62 $\frac{1}{8}$		79 $\frac{7}{8}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	95 $\frac{1}{8}$	18 7-16	5 5-16	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		61	203 $\frac{1}{2}$						16l. 16s.	9 0	
4		62 $\frac{1}{4}$		80 $\frac{1}{8}$		95 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 7-16	5 5-16	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{7}{8}$							16l. 16s.	9 0	
5		62		79 $\frac{3}{4}$		95 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 5-16	5 5-16	1		60 $\frac{3}{4}$							16l. 16s.	9 10	
6		62 $\frac{1}{8}$		79 $\frac{3}{8}$		95 $\frac{1}{8}$	18 5-16		1		60 $\frac{3}{4}$							16l. 18s.	9 10	
7		62		79 $\frac{1}{2}$		95	18 5-16		1		60 $\frac{1}{4}$							16l. 18s.	9 10	
8		61 $\frac{5}{8}$		79		94 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 3 16		$\frac{1}{2}$		60 $\frac{1}{2}$							16l. 18s.	9 10	
9	161	61 $\frac{5}{8}$		77 $\frac{3}{8}$		93	17 15 16	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		60							16l. 18s.	9 10	
10	158	61 $\frac{1}{8}$		78		93 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 15-16		$\frac{1}{2}$ dif.		59 $\frac{3}{4}$							16l. 18s.	9 10	
11		61 $\frac{1}{8}$		78		93 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{7}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ dif.		59 $\frac{3}{4}$							16l. 18s.	9 10	
12	159	61 $\frac{1}{8}$		77 $\frac{2}{8}$		93 $\frac{1}{4}$	18	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ dif.		59 $\frac{1}{2}$							16l. 18s.	9 10	
13	159 $\frac{1}{4}$	61 $\frac{1}{8}$		77 $\frac{2}{8}$		93 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 15-16		par		59 $\frac{1}{2}$							16l. 18s.		
14		61 $\frac{1}{8}$		78 $\frac{1}{4}$		93 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 1-16		par									16l. 18s.		
15		61 $\frac{1}{8}$		78 $\frac{1}{4}$		94 $\frac{1}{8}$	18 $\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{2}$		60							16l. 18s.		
16		61 $\frac{1}{8}$		78 $\frac{1}{4}$		93 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 7-16	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		60							16l. 18s.		
17	160 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{8}$		78 $\frac{1}{2}$		93 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 1-16	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		60							16l. 18s.		
18		61 $\frac{1}{8}$		78 $\frac{1}{2}$		93 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 15-16		$\frac{1}{4}$ dif.		59 $\frac{3}{4}$							16l. 18s.		
19		61 $\frac{1}{8}$		78 $\frac{1}{2}$		93 $\frac{1}{4}$	18	5 5-16			60 $\frac{3}{8}$							16l. 18s.		
20		61 $\frac{1}{8}$		78 $\frac{1}{2}$		93 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 15-16				60 $\frac{1}{2}$							16l. 18s.		
21		61 $\frac{1}{8}$		78 $\frac{1}{2}$		93 $\frac{1}{4}$	18	5 5-16										16l. 18s.		
22	160	61 $\frac{1}{8}$		78 $\frac{1}{2}$		94	18	5 5-16										16l. 18s.		
23		61 $\frac{1}{8}$		78 $\frac{1}{2}$														16l. 18s.		
24		61 $\frac{1}{8}$		78 $\frac{1}{2}$														16l. 18s.		
25																				
26																				

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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