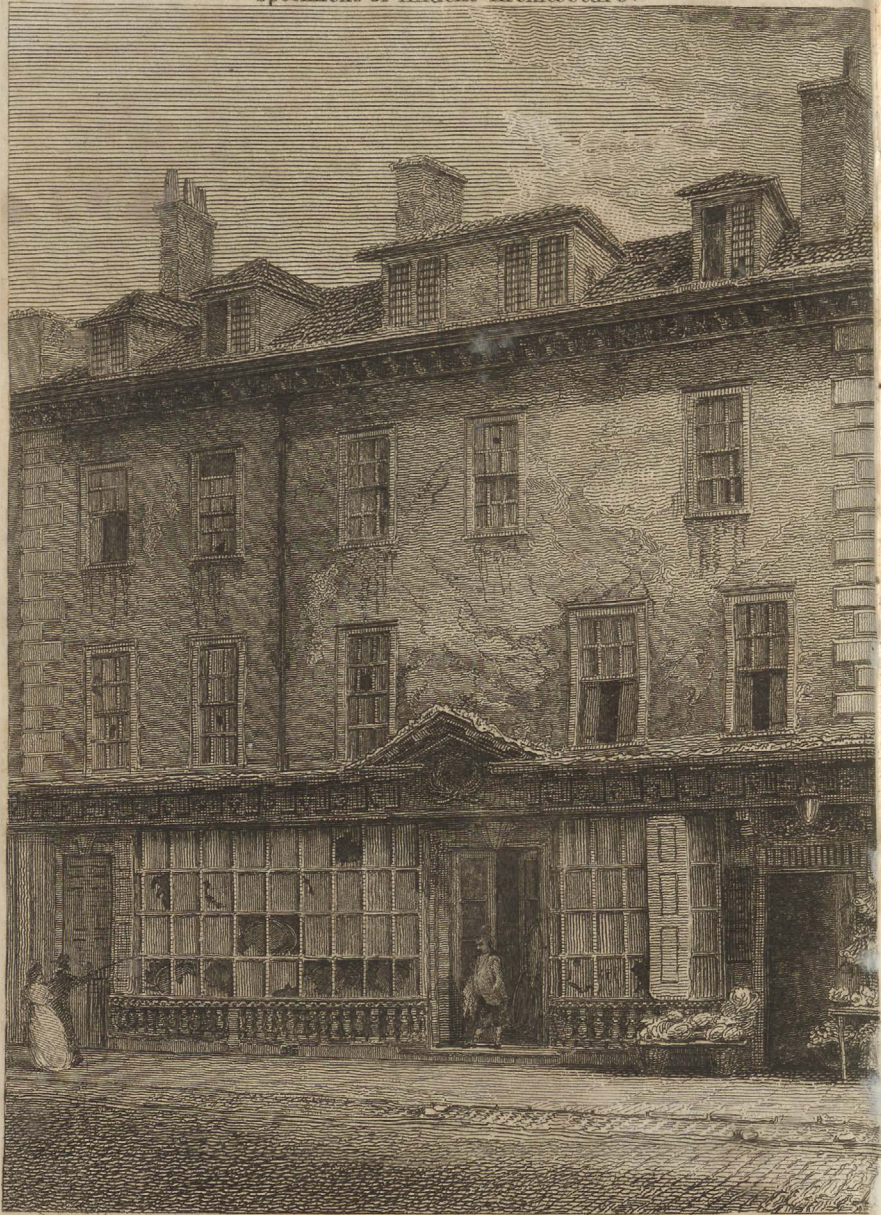




EUROPEAN MAGAZINE  
Specimens of Antient Architecture.



*Drawn & engraved by S. Rawle.*

A Remarkable OLD HOUSE in Leadenhall Street.

*Published by J. Sewell, N<sup>o</sup>. 32, Cornhill, Jan<sup>y</sup>. 1<sup>st</sup>. 1801.*



THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

London Review,

Containing the

Literature, HISTORY Politics,

Arts, Manners & Amusements of the Age.

Simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vitae

BY THE

Philological Society of London.

VOL: 39

From Jan<sup>y</sup> to June

1801.

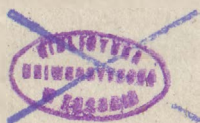


L O N D O N

Printed for J. Sewell, Cornhill 1801.



8352





THE  
**European Magazine,**

FOR JANUARY 1801.

[Embellished with, 1. An elegant FRONTISPIECE, representing a well-known DIRTY SHOP in LEADENHALL-STREET. And, 2. A PORTRAIT of DR. JAMES BEATTIE.]

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London:

*Printed by E. Curry & G. G. 11, Strand, Fleet-street,*

For J. SEWELL, CORNHILL; and

J. DEBRETT, PICCADILLY.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

Owing to a mistake which was discovered too late to be rectified, we have been obliged to postpone *Ruffius's* BASIA until next month, when they will be inserted in the manner he desires.

Temporary and personal squibs we never admit.

*W. Holloway, Tho. Adney, W. F. &c.* next month.

**AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from January 10, to January 17.**

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans		COUNTIES upon the COAST.	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	Effex	138	0	75	0	69	4	41	8	69	6	Kent	133	8	00	0	70	8	46	6	67	4	Suffex	137	4	00	0	64	10	41	6	56	0	Suffolk	136	6	105	6	65	5	42	5	68	3	Cambrid.	131	0	00	0	68	1	34	9	67	1	Norfolk	125	1	95	0	67	5	45	9	69	10	Lincoln	123	7	100	0	74	7	40	9	00	0	York	121	4	95	7	72	1	42	11	87	2	Durham	121	6	90	11	75	2	39	5	00	0	Northum	123	7	86	0	66	10	44	4	90	0	Cumberl.	129	3	89	7	78	0	49	9	00	0	Westmor	136	5	110	0	78	6	42	4	00	0	Lancash.	144	7	00	0	88	11	59	10	89	0	Cheshire	135	0	00	0	00	0	53	4	00	0	Gloucest.	169	5	00	0	95	4	46	5	96	4	Somerfet	150	9	09	0	86	5	42	10	00	0	Monmou.	151	5	00	0	93	1	41	5	00	0	Devon	137	11	00	0	76	7	40	9	00	0	Cornwall	113	9	00	0	68	11	33	6	00	0	Dorset	149	1	00	0	81	4	42	0	00	0	Hants	150	1	00	0	77	5	43	4	74	6	<b>WALES.</b>												N. Wales	113	0	70	0	70	6	39	0	00	0	S. Wales	124	3	00	0	69	4	30	0	00	0

**INLAND COUNTIES.**

Middlesex	138	5	93	8	70	7	46	11	69	3
Surry	138	8	00	0	74	8	44	10	67	0
Hertford	131	6	00	0	72	8	44	10	67	4
Bedford	137	10	00	0	82	0	43	5	64	10
Hunting.	144	6	00	0	87	0	35	8	57	8
Northam.	131	2	88	0	80	2	37	0	78	0
Rutland	125	0	00	0	83	0	43	0	74	0
Leicester	131	3	00	0	85	4	43	8	84	8
Nottingh.	130	6	00	0	81	4	44	8	82	6
Derby	132	0	00	0	79	2	46	0	90	2
Stafford	154	0	00	0	99	1	58	9	87	11
Salop	147	3	114	6	106	1	50	7	00	0
Hereford	145	0	96	0	92	9	44	3	87	4
Worcest.	169	4	96	0	106	9	48	7	99	8
Warwick	160	9	00	0	109	4	56	0	93	10
Wilts	146	8	00	0	80	4	45	4	83	4
Perks	140	11	00	0	71	3	40	6	80	0
Oxford	139	2	00	0	78	8	44	3	79	4
Bucks	136	4	00	0	75	0	40	6	71	1

**STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.**

DECEMBER.				11	29.91	35	W.
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.	12	30.01	36	S.
28	29.62	39	N.W.	13	30.04	34	S.W.
29	29.56	34	N.	14	29.92	36	S.
30	29.52	30	N.E.	15	29.75	35	S.W.
31	29.49	29	N.	16	29.60	36	S.S.W.
JANUARY.				17	29.58	35	S.
1	29.50	30	N.E.	18	29.56	34	W.
2	29.52	32	E.	19	29.58	34	W.
3	29.60	41	S.W.	20	29.50	36	S.E.
4	29.58	39	W.	21	29.57	33	N.E.
5	29.70	35	N.W.	22	29.59	31	N.
6	29.69	36	W.	23	29.61	30	N.
7	29.71	37	S.W.	24	29.60	29	N.E.
8	29.68	41	S.	25	29.64	24	N.E.
9	29.72	37	S.	26	29.69	30	N.W.
10	29.82	33	W.	27	29.79	38	W.



THE  
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,  
AND  
LONDON REVIEW,  
FOR JANUARY 1801.

DR. JAMES BEATTIE.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

IT has sometimes been a subject of reproach to the literary character, and at the same time of regret, that great acquisitions of knowledge have not been united with corresponding virtues; that great talents have been often blemished by eccentricities and irregularities which more than degraded the possessor below the level of the most unimproved peasant. Much candour, it must be confessed, is sometimes necessary in viewing the conduct of literary men, and prejudice and passion should have no voice when their merits or defects are canvassed or investigated. It sometimes, however, happens, that the brightest genius receives a lustre from the exercise of the domestic virtues; from a conduct directed by morality, and illuminated by the precepts and practice of religion. When such is the case, how amiable does the possessor appear! and such, we believe, may be confidently asserted to be the person whose conciliating manners obtained the friendship of the rough Johnson and the fastidious Gray, and whose portrait we now present to our readers.

DR. JAMES BEATTIE was born, we are informed, in Kincardineshire, in Scotland, and received part of his education at the University of Aberdeen, where he cultivated the Belles Lettres with great assiduity, and as great success. His first employment was that of schoolmaster of Alloa; from whence he was transferred to his native county in the same situation. He then went to Aberdeen to assist in the grammar-school of that place, and during his

residence there married the daughter of his principal. He was afterwards promoted to the Professorship of Moral Philosophy and Logic in the Marischal College of that University, in which post he still continues, greatly to the advantage of those who are educating at that seminary.

His first publication was in the year 1760, in a volume of "Original Poems and Translations," 8vo.: a collection which afterwards he considered with so little favour as to declare, that the poems contained in it were in general so incorrect, that he would not rescue them from oblivion if a wish could do it. Accordingly a very few only remain in the last publication of his verses.

In 1765 he published "The Judgment of Paris," a Poem, in 4to. which has not been preserved from the general proscription of his juvenile poems. In 1767 he became known to Mr. Gray, from whose friendship he received some valuable hints relative to his admirable poem of "The Mintrel," chiefly written the succeeding year. In 1770 he published his excellent antidote against scepticism and infidelity, in "An Essay on the Nature and Immutability of Truth in Opposition to Sophistry and Scepticism," 8vo. a work which has received the applause of every candid reader. In the last letter he received from Mr. Gray, that Gentleman says, "I am happy to hear of your success, because I think you are serving the cause of human nature, and the true interests of mankind; your book is

read here too, and with just applause." Of the writer Dr. Beattie contends against, the same admirable author gives his opinion in the following words: "I have often thought David Hume a pernicious writer, and believe he has done as much mischief here as he has in his own country: a turbid and shallow stream often appears to our apprehensions very deep. A professed sceptic can be guided by nothing but his present passions (if he has any) and interests; and to be masters of his philosophy, we need not his books or advice, for every child is capable of the same thing without any study at all. Is not that *naïveté* and good humour which his admirers celebrate in him owing to this, that he has continued all his days an infant, but one that unhappily has been taught to read and write? That childish nation the French have given him vogue and fashion; we, as usual, have learned from them to admire him at second hand." On the publication of this work the admirers of Mr. Hume complained of the severe manner in which he was treated; but in this particular they will be joined by few who consider the nature and tendency of his writings. A few years after, in 1777, this work was republished in quarto, by subscription, at the desire of several persons of distinction, with the addition of "Essays on Poetry and Music as they affect the Mind; on Laughter, and Ludicrous Composition; and on the Utility of Classical Learning."

In 1771 he published the first book of "The Minstrel; or, The Progress of Genius," in 4to.; and in 1774 the second book; both which have been several times reprinted, and will be sufficient to establish the Author's reputation as a poet. About this time he was ho-

noured with a pension from the Crown; and had the degree of Doctor of Laws conferred on him. In 1783 he published "Dissertations Moral and Critical," in 4to.; and in 1786, by the recommendation of Bishop Porteous, he completed, and gave the world, "Evidences of the Christian Religion briefly and plainly stated," 2 vols. 12mo. a performance intended for the use of young persons. In 1788 he republished "The Theory of Language," one of his former Essays enlarged and corrected.

The remaining work of Dr. Beattie must create a sympathy in every good mind. On the 19th of November 1790, he lost his remaining son, at the age of twenty-two years, a youth whose talents and virtues gave promise of doing honour to his country and to human nature. On this occasion, the sorrowful father became the editor of his son's remains, and published a volume which exhibited a maturity of understanding beyond what could possibly be expected in so young a person, and a propriety of conduct which might be held out as an example to the rising generation. In this narrative, the sorrows of the man are alleviated by the resignation of the Christian; and the Author concludes his account in the following affecting terms:

"I have lost the pleasanter, and, for the last four or five years of his short life, one of the most instructive companions that ever man was delighted with. But—THE LORD GAVE; THE LORD HATH TAKEN AWAY: BLESSED BE THE NAME OF THE LORD. I adore the Author of all Good, who gave him grace to lead such a life, and die such a death, as makes it impossible for a Christian to doubt of his having entered upon the inheritance of a happy immortality."

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## ESSAYS AFTER THE MANNER OF GOLDSMITH.

### ESSAY III.

The path to peace is virtue, what I show  
Thyself may freely on thyself bestow.

DRYD. JUV.

THERE is not a more disagreeable or a more melancholy research, than that which we are sometimes tempted to make into the volume of philosophy, to seek for the origin of moral and physical evil;—an inquiry generally set on

foot by human infirmity, encouraged by human ingratitude, and always defeated by the insufficiency of human wisdom.

Perhaps, when Rousseau tells us, "that moral evil is incontestibly our own



own work," he is not far from the truth; and, as physical is frequently the effect of moral evil, we may consider ourselves not so much heirs by descent, as purchasers of both those articles of misery.

However the fact may be, we are not very ready to allow that the mischiefs we suffer are of our own creation: on the contrary, there are seasons when the mind busies itself in the investigation of the nature of evil, merely to find excuses for its defects and deformities, and to catch at any philosophical argument that can place them in a fairer point of view; but this investigation is never satisfactory; it falls short of even probable demonstration, and leaves us only in greater doubt and anxiety.

I remember to have been engaged in these unprofitable disquisitions one gloomy afternoon in the month of November, in my elbow chair by the fire-side; after reviewing all the incidents of my own life, and the merits, blemishes, virtues, faults, advantages, drawbacks, prospects, and disappointments belonging individually to the character and condition of my neighbours, "Alas!" cried I, "What can equal human wretchedness? What a poor weak creature is man! How exposed to temptation! How open to the allurements of vice! Look where we will, if he is not addicted to great crimes, we shall find him hurrying along blindfolded, as it were, by passion and prejudice, from one absurdity to another. How many disappointments, perplexities, and misfortunes, have I myself met with, that could not be laid to the score of negligence, or the want of caution! How many follies have I entertained without making them welcome! and how many faults have I committed without an intention to do wrong! A man stands no chance with the infirmities of his nature: he is a mere machine, and is acted upon by external circumstances, as much as the mariner's compass. Let the attraction of virtue be ever so strong, it will not always keep true to the point; there will be yet some variations, and some vibrations, that we trust and hope will be allowed for in the last great reckoning."

These unhappy murmurings continued, till wearied out, and oppressed by the repetition of the same ideas, I fell fast asleep: when methought I was introduced, not into a drawing-room,

but up three pair of stairs, into the garret of a philosopher. Its shape was a scalene triangle; the furniture consisted of one solitary chair, and a deal table, upon which was a broken plate, a tin pepper box, a wooden candlestick, and, as I thought, a portable camera obscura, which seemed to occupy the entire attention of the philosopher, who appeared to be a tall thin man, with a pale face and extremely black beard. I fancied, that at my entrance the old Gentleman accosted me with great civility: "I am already acquainted," said he, "with the subject of your late contemplations, and with the favourite doctrine of necessity, to which you seem so much to incline; and perhaps I may be able to assist your enquiries. You see this camera obscura: I have brought it to such perfection, that it faithfully exhibits the road of human life, with all its turnings and windings; and its construction is such, that it not only represents the objects of nature, but delineates truly the passions, virtues, and vices of men; you will be able to discover by it their pursuits and inclinations, and the chief cause of their general ill success in their pursuit after happiness; you will soon perceive by it what it is that distresses, misleads, and annoys man through the journey of life."

I thought that I very readily accepted the invitation of the philosopher; and, looking through the aperture, I beheld a surrounding landscape, fertile and barren, cultivated and waste, mountainous and plain, intersected with innumerable roads and paths; some spots laid out in beautiful gardens, others spread over with weeds; some parts watered with fruitful springs, and others dry, and without verdure. I observed edifices of various kinds, towers, castles, palaces, and cottages, mingled together, and was expressing my admiration of the capacity of the instrument, when I thought the philosopher interrupted me: "You may perceive," said he, "that the world, take it in the whole, is no such bad place to live in; but let us endeavour to discover what it is that prevents our enjoyment of the blessings that it affords. Fix your eyes upon a particular object; select for your observation a youth just issuing forth from one of the great temples of education, and observe the course he takes." Methought I was not long at a loss for a subject: I observed a

fine handsome youth, with the bloom of health upon his cheek; but fancied I discovered a degree of audacity and haughtiness in his looks, that did not very well correspond with a proper education; particularly as I saw that the master of the seminary was a clergyman; but, upon examining more carefully, I discovered that the old Gentleman's black coat was patched all over with shreds of Greek and Latin passages from different authors; some sublime and delicate, others vulgar and obscene; a few of these he had stuffed into the ears of his pupil, but not a single rule of reason or precept of religion had he conveyed to him; the truth was, he had but few of them himself, and none to spare. I thought at this moment I asked my friend the philosopher, Whether the youth I had noticed set out alone on his important journey through life. "Certainly not," replied he; "it would be something unusual if he did. It is true, he will not have the companions who ought to accompany youth; you will not see Virtue with her robes unfilled as the falling snow, nor celestial Piety in her milk-white vest; as for Modesty, she is seldom found in these temples of public education, having been ill-treated by the Ancients, and being almost disowned by the Moderns; but if you will look with attention, you will discern two extraordinary personages, extremely proper to accompany a young Gentleman of his family and fortune. Do you not observe a creature of uncommon figure, a mishapen mass, a lump of wretched deformity; its head small and shallow; its eyes inflamed and glaring; its little nose turned up at the point, and its cheeks inflated? See: it is mounted upon stilts; and, though it is in constant dread of a fall, will not forsake its uneasy exaltation. That admirable person," added the philosopher, "is *Pride*; and next to him you will notice a spruce little Gentleman in superfine black, with well powdered hair: he is the *Tutor*, who holds his respectable office upon the express condition that he should not offend the great personage on stilts, who is intended by the parents of the young Gentleman to be his constant companion through life."—"But, pray, who is this," cried I, "that appears advancing towards them, a more remarkable figure than either of the other two; I mean that little animal with a pair of

boots on its legs, that resemble two enormous pillars, a coat with puckered sleeves, a black wig, and embroidered pantaloons? It seems to change its appearance every instant, and is followed by a number of people, who appear to be tailors, barbers, and shoemakers, with a numerous train of little deformed imps."—"That, Sir," said the philosopher, "is *Fashion*; the urchins behind are its children, and are called *Absurdities*. See how eagerly the youth follows the monster; it will introduce him presently to some more good or genteel company." I imagined that this remark of the metaphysician's was immediately verified; for a Lady now joined the party: she had a mask, which she held carefully before her face; was dressed in a robe of rich silk, and seemed desirous to please the young traveller; presenting him every instant with opera and masquerade tickets, cards, dice, &c. till she wearied herself with her polite attention. "I presume you guess who that Lady is," said the philosopher: "her name is *Dissipation*; she always wears that mask in company, but is without it at home, where her true countenance is that of chagrin, vexation, languor, and pain: in short, the pale unwholesome complexion of a disturbed rest and an unquiet mind."

I thought that at this moment I beheld another of the acquaintances of Fashion: it was a little crooked man, whose physiognomy presented a mixture of pleasantry and spleen; he carried a bag in his hand, which, I observed, as fast as he filled it with gold at the top, ran through a hole at the bottom. He had a constant convulsive motion in his elbow, and carried his pockets filled with cards and dice, with which Dissipation had supplied him. I imagined the philosopher told me, that this extraordinary character was *Play*. "He is," said he, "intimately acquainted with *Ruin*: they are almost always together; you can never be long in company with the former without knowing the latter." I thought that at this instant I cried out on seeing the Goddess *Fortune*, who, I imagined, had just arrived to the aid of the youth, emptying, as fast as possible, her cornucopia among these deformities, who were joined by two more; a poor, feeble, wretched being, with flaccid cheeks, sunk eyes, and pale unwholesome face, supported upon crutches; and another, with bloated cheeks, eyes inflamed



flamed and glaring, reeling drunk, and singing obscene and filthy songs. I thought the philosopher informed me that the first was *Sensuality* and the next *Debauchery*. I observed that all these gratefully returned an ample share of their miseries and calamities, for the gifts that fortune bestowed on them. I thought I now felt extremely interested for the youth who appeared in this situation; and that I addressed the philosopher. "How is it," said I, that these deformities are not seen by our young traveller." I thought he answered, "Oh, *Fashion* takes care of that:—She, assisted by *bad example*, whom you may observe in the shape of an old school fellow of the youth's, spreads a veil before his eyes, through which *Pride*, *Dissipation*, *Play*, *Sensuality*, and *Debauchery*, appear almost amiable, but always proper and necessary companions for a person of his rank and figure."

I thought I took the liberty to enquire of my friend the philosopher, who would be the next person that the youth would meet with on his journey; and that he answered, "Why, I am afraid it will be *Ruin*. I see him striding with hasty steps to this place: he is the child of *Pride* and *Dissipation*, and a beggar by birth; I see him at a little distance, spreading out his net, which is curiously woven by gamblers, money lenders and lawyers:—see! he is already entangled." My fancy no sooner painted his situation, than I thought I exclaimed, "Poor wretch! and will he never get out of the meshes of this detested net?" The philosopher answered, "There are hopes that he may. Providence always knows when to furnish a friend, and amendment is the antidote of ruin; but he will always feel in some degree the effects of his misconduct."

Methought I now turned away from the instrument and its faithful representation; when the philosopher addressed me nearly in the following words: well, what think you of the doctrine of necessity now? Is it of necessity that we become acquainted with these *respectable* characters, which my camera obscura has presented to your view, and which are unknown to many of the inhabitants of the world? Can it presumptuously be laid to the charge of the Almighty, that we first create and then worship such misshapen images as these? Has he not given us *Truth* and *Religion*; do we not constantly observe the effects of *Virtue* and the consequences of *Vice*; can we be at a loss to determine right from wrong? The miseries of mankind proceed from the want of a steady adherence to certain and fixed principles of truth, which it is the great business of education to promulgate; and as these should become better known and more diligently pursued, moral and physical evil would decrease in proportion. Unfortunately, we nurse and cherish these deformities, instead of rendering the numerous offspring almost extinct by smothering the urchins in their infancy. Every man who has a child has the probable means of preventing one half of the miseries usually attendant on life, by a proper education; not by the common course of education, but by uniting with classical learning, the principles of truth, and the excellence of Religion; both designed by the Creator for the benefit and happiness of man. Let it be remembered, that the great enemy of his peace and prosperity is *Pride*."

At these words I awoke; and, though I was sensible that all that had passed was merely a dream, yet I believe much of it will every day turn out to be true.

---

#### MR. CHETWYND.

A CORRESPONDENT who appears to be a female under the signature of C. H. desires us to correct some errors which the says have been fallen into by the Author of MACKLINIANA, in our Magazine for December last.

In the first place she asserts that Mr. Chetwynd never was married; that he lived in Bury-street St. James's, where he resided when he committed the act of violence on himself. That the cause of it arose from the Gout, of which he regularly had two fits a year; and that that only, and nothing else, produced

the derangement which led to the melancholy catastrophe; she also denies that he lived by candle light, or that the rash act was committed in the manner stated. She assures us that she was the person who delivered the pistols to him, by his express command, while he was in bed; when holding the looking-glass in his left hand, and putting the muzzle to his temple, he discharged the pistol, the bullet of which lodged in the back part of his head, from whence it was never extracted, but without disfiguring his face in the least.

She says also, she lived with him many years before the unhappy event, and was nearly present at the fatal catastrophe.

To this statement we shall only add, that the Author of MACKLINIANA received his information from a very inti-

mate and respected friend of Mr. Chetwynd's, still living, who gave the story as it was current at the time amongst his friends, and who, if mistaken, could have no motive for imposing on him by false intelligence.

### MACBETH. SHAKSPEARE.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

Far be it from your occasional hasty Correspondent to aspire to the title of Critic: yet still he ventures to indulge a hope, that he will be pardoned by your intelligent readers for presuming to submit the following ideas to their calm consideration. He does not claim any higher merit than that of "Black George," in Fielding's novel, who knocked down hares, or caught them in gins, when other truer sportsmen would have made it their bounden duty to have instituted a *formal chase*. In plainer language, he takes the liberty of commenting, briefly and irregularly, upon a crabbed passage in Shakspeare's MACBETH, which he is not a little surpris'd to observe has, as yet, been neglected by the *élite* of annotators, Stevens, Farmer, Johnson, Malone; *to wit*. Observe:

*Macbeth, Act 3. Scene 4.*

*Lady Macbeth.* "My royal Lord,  
You do not give the cheer: the feast is  
fold,  
That is not often vouch'd, while 'tis a  
making,  
'Tis giv'n with welcome: To feed,  
were best at home;  
From thence the sauce to meat is cere-  
mony,  
Meeting were bare without it."

—[*the feast is sold, &c.*] Pope reads: —*the feast is sold*,—and not without plausibility. Such another expression occurs in "The Elder Brother" of Beaumont and Fletcher;

"You must be welcome too: *the feast is stat' d*."

Stevens remarks a similar expression in the "Romant of the Rose":—

"Good dede done through praiere,  
*Is sold*, and bought to dere."

Johnson says the meaning is,—“That which is not *given cheerfully*, cannot be called a *gift*; it is something that must be *paid for*.”

And this, Mr. Editor, is all the elucidation of the passage they give us!

Farmer and Malone are silent!—But, to be brief.—

I would alter the punctuation, Sir, and place the stops thus:

“My royal Lord,  
You do not give the cheer. The feast  
is sold,  
That is not often vouch'd: while 'tis a  
making,  
'Tis given with welcome. To feed,  
were best at home;  
From thence, the sauce to meat is cere-  
mony;  
Meeting were bare without it.”

The literal interpretation I would give as follows:

“*My royal Lord, you do not give the cheer*:—Your Majesty does not cheerfully welcome the guests to partake of the entertainment before them.—*The feast is sold, that is not often vouch'd: while 'tis a making, 'tis given with welcome*:—Unless the master of the feast frequently offers to help his friends to the several dishes, and expresses the pleasure he derives from their company, it is like dining in common at an ordinary, where each person pays his share of the reckoning: when people treat their friends, they receive them joyously.—*To feed were best at home; From thence the sauce to meat is ceremony; Meeting were bare without it.*—Were the intention of the company merely to eat a meal, they could feed with more personal ease at their own houses; abroad, the very sauce or seasoning of the entertainment, is the manner in which it is given; the meeting together of a numerous party would be dull and comfortable, but for the elegance and dignified courtesy of their reception.”

Should this rude attempt to illustrate a very remarkable speech meet with the approbation of your readers, I shall not regret the little trouble of my investigation.

I remain, Sir, respectfully,  
Your obedient humble servant,  
*Chelsea.*

W. B.  
LORD



## LORD ORFORD.

The following Notes taken by Lord Orford at Woburn Abbey are not inserted in his works. A very few copies were printed and given away; but they seem entitled to a wider circulation. I therefore send them for the use of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, and remain,

Yours, &amp;c.

C. D.

## NOTES TO THE PICTURES AT WOBURN ABBEY.

BY H. W. 1791.

1. ROBERT DEVEREUX, Earl of Essex, the celebrated favourite of Queen Elizabeth.

2. KATHERINE BRUGES, daughter and coheirs of Giles Baron Chandos, wife of Francis Russel, fourth Earl of Bedford.

3. EDWARD RUSSEL, third Earl of Bedford, died without issue.

6. SIR WILLIAM RUSSEL, Knight of the Bath, when young; a very curious picture by Prisztzer, a painter by whom no other picture is known in England. Sir William was eldest son of Francis, fourth Earl of Bedford, whom he succeeded in the title, was father of the excellent William Lord Russel, and after the Revolution in 1688 was created, by King William, Duke of Bedford—but a more affecting triumph had been offered to his feeling by his son's chief enemy. James II. on the landing of the Prince of Orange, was so weak as to have recourse for advice to the Earl of Bedford: the Earl answered with this melancholy but piercing reproach, "I had a son, Sir, who could have advised your Majesty."

7. LADY ANN CARR, wife of the preceding Peer, and only child of Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, by the remarkable Frances Howard, Countess of Essex. It is said, that Lady Bedford was entirely ignorant of the history of her parents, till by accident she met with their trial in print.

*Extract of a Letter from Mr. Gerrard to Lord Strafford.*

"We have here also another considerable heir, my Lord Russel, this winter come from beyond the seas, where he hath spent two years, an handsome gentle man, and there is much looking

at him. There are three young Ladies ripe of marriage; it is thought he will settle upon one of them; my Lady Eliz. Cecil, the Lady Ann Carr, and the Lady Dorothy Sidney; yet the voice goes that he bends somewhat towards the Lady Ann Carr; though it is said his father hath given him the admonition to chuse any where but there."—STRAFFORD'S *Letters*, Vol. I. 359.

8. FRANCIS RUSSEL, fourth Earl of Bedford, son of William Lord Russel, of Thornhaugh, succeeded to the title on the death of his cousin Earl Edward. He was the principal promoter of the great plan for draining the fens, since called the Bedford Level. Afterwards, though zealous for the liberty of his country, he was so wise and temperate a man, that Lord Clarendon thought the death of Lord Bedford, in 1641, was a great blow to the King's affairs, as his Lordship had both inclination and influence enough to have prevented much of the violence that ensued.

12. GEORGE DIGBY, Earl of Bristol, and WILLIAM RUSSEL, fifth Earl of Bedford (and afterwards Duke), mentioned above. The former was the memorable Lord Digby; and though these Lords were probably friends\* at the time when they sat for their portraits in one piece, their characters were exceedingly dissimilar. Lord Bedford was honest, sincere, and moderate; and so far from being a bigot to party, that he often fluctuated, yet still with a view to preserving the balance of the Constitution, and without even being suspected of acting from self-interest or ambition. Lord Bristol, with brighter

\* They were brothers-in-law. Vide No. 45.

parts, was rash, enterprising, full of art, and by no means steady to the principles of honour, nor firm to those of religion. Both distinguished themselves by personal bravery; but Bristol's restless ambition and subtlety only sullied his reputation. Bedford's integrity and temper carried him to the grave with honour at the great age of eighty-seven.

13. RACHEL DE ROUVIGNY, a French Lady, wife of the virtuous Lord Treasurer Southampton, and mother of that exalted heroine Rachel Lady Russel, who will be mentioned in the following pages.

15. LADY GERTRUDE LEVISON, daughter of John first Earl of Gower, and widow of John fourth Duke of Bedford, presenting their only daughter, Lady Caroline Russel (afterwards Duchess of Marlborough), to Minerva for her education.

19. FRANCIS MARQUIS OF TAVISTOCK, only son of John and Gertrude, Duke and Duchess of Bedford. He died in consequence of a fall from his horse as he was hunting, but not before such genuine honour, generosity, and every amiable virtue had shone through the veil of natural modesty, that no young man of quality, since the Earl of Ossory, son of the Duke of Ormond, had inspired sonder hopes, attracted higher esteem, or died so universally lamented.

20. LADY ELIZABETH KEPPEL, youngest daughter of William Anne, second Earl of Albemarle, and wife of the preceding. Her beauty and merit had deserved such a Lord; and the short time she survived him proved the felicity and misery that had fallen to her lot.

21. LADY COOK, wife of Sir Anthony Cook, of Guidea Hall, in Essex, tutor to King Edward the Sixth, and mother of the four learned daughters, Lady Burleigh, Lady Bacon, Lady Russel, and Mrs. Killebrew. Lady Russel was married to Sir Thomas Hobby, and afterwards to John, second son of Francis Russel, second Earl of Bedford. This Lady erected the classic tomb in Westminster Abbey to her sister-in-law Elizabeth Russel, but with the christian addition of a death's head; her pointing to which gave rise to the vulgar notion of her having bled to death by pricking her finger.

22. FRANCIS, fourth EARL OF BEDFORD. (I suppose when young.) The same person as No. 8.

23. ELIZABETH, daughter of Henry Long, of Shengay, wife of Sir William Russel, Baron Russel of Thornhaugh, and mother of Francis, fourth Earl of Bedford.

24. LADY ANNE RUSSEL, eldest daughter of Francis, second Earl of Bedford, and wife of Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick. She was much in the favour of Queen Elizabeth.

25. EDWARD CLINTON, Earl of Lincoln, a brave, and probably a very prudent man; for besides being Lord High Admiral for thirty years, in four most difficult reigns, he was intrusted with various martial and ceremonious commissions, for most of which he was amply rewarded, without having performed any action of conspicuous eclat. He seems to have laid himself open neither to enemies nor reproach, and to have been content with securing fortune by his services, without risking it by over-rating his abilities. Such discreet courtiers are useful to their Prince and to their own families, preserve dignity in their own time, but leave little to be recorded but by their genealogists. The peremptory and determined tempers of the Tudors necessarily formed many such proficient, of whom the first Marquis of Winchester was the most dexterous: the quintessence of his wisdom, which preserved him Lord Treasurer to the age of ninety-seven, was couched in his maxim of being an oler rather than an oak.

26. FRANCES HOWARD, daughter of the Lord Treasurer Suffolk, married first to Robert, Earl of Essex, and then to Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, favourite of James the First, by a sentence of nullity, that fell bitterly on the under agents, disgraced the Prelates who pronounced it, and caused the ruin and discontent of the parties concerned, who, tradition says, grew to live under the same roof with the utmost hatred and estrangement. The Earl of Essex seems to have brooded over his resentment to the Monarch (who first protected Somerset, then deserted him with treacherous alacrity, and then pardoned him), till he was revenged on his Majesty's son, by accepting the command of the parliamentary army against him. He did not succeed so well in confuting the injustice of the sentence of nullity by taking a second wife; and his having owned an indisposition *quoad* the first, was more believed than it had been originally,



originally, when he left no issue by the second.

28. HENRY DANVERS, EARL OF DANBY. He deserved, by his bravery and services in the wars in Flanders and France, the notice of Prince Maurice and of Henry IV. and was therefore worthy of the honours and knighthood of the garter bestowed by James I.; and he closed his fair career by founding the physic garden at Oxford. In the collection at Houghton, and now at Petersburg, was another noble whole length portrait by Vandyck of this good Lord in the robes of the garter, his amiable countenance being dignified, not contrasted by a scar from a wound on his temple.

29. As there is no date in the catalogue to this article, I cannot tell which of the Henry, Earls of Northumberland, it represents.

30. FRANCIS, second son of Francis, fourth Earl of Bedford. He died in France unmarried a month before his father.

31. JOHN, third son of the same Earl. He served in the civil war on the King's side, and after the Restoration was made Colonel of the First Regiment of Foot Guards. See more of him in "Les Mémoires de Grammont."

32. LADY CATHERINE RUSSEL, eldest daughter of ditto, and wife of Robert, Lord Brook.

33. EDWARD MONTAGU, Earl of Manchester, better known by his earlier title of Lord Kimbolton, one of the five Members demanded by King Charles the First. After the Restoration, he was appointed Lord Chamberlain by King Charles the Second. He married Lady Margaret Russel, daughter of Francis, Earl of Bedford.

34. HENRY WRIOTHESLEY, EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON. I cannot tell whether this is the second or third Earl, but I suppose the latter, who was the dear friend of Robert, Earl of Essex, with whom he was condemned, but spared by Elizabeth, and restored by James I. He was father of the Lord Treasurer Southampton, and consequently grandfather of Rachel, Lady Russel.

35. JOHN RUSSEL, fourth DUKE OF BEDFORD.

36. I cannot tell which of the EARLS OF HADDINGTON this is.

37. LADY DIANA RUSSELL, fourth and youngest daughter of Francis,

fourth Earl of Bedford, and wife of Francis, Lord Newport.

38. DOROTHY, daughter of T. Savage, Earl Rivers, and wife of Charles Howard, Earl of Berkshire.

39. MARY, LADY HERBERT, wife of the famous Lord Herbert, of Cherbury. See his Life.

40. CHRISTIAN, COUNTESS OF DEVONSHIRE; a Lady of much note in her time. She was daughter of the Lord Bruce, of Kinlos, one of the favourites of James the First, who, to facilitate her match into so great a family, gave her, besides his recommendation, ten thousand pounds. Sir Edward Bruce, killed in the remarkable duel with the Earl of Dorset, was one of her brothers. In her youth, she was the Platonic mistress of William, Earl of Pembroke, who, according to the romantic gallantry of that age, wrote a volume of poems in her praise, which were published and dedicated to her by Dr. Donne. In every period she seems to have held one of those female tribunals of literature first instituted by the Marquis de Rambouillet, at Paris, and of late years very numerous there. The Lord Lisle, in a letter to Sir William Temple, tells him, that the old Countess of Devonshire's house was Mr. Waller's chief theatre. (See Fenton's Notes on Waller.) One of her dependants has recorded her life in a small tract written in the more spiritual tone of those times. Upon the whole, her Ladyship seems to have been a fair model of our ancient Nobility, a compound of piety, regularity, dignity, and human wisdom, so discreetly classed, as to suffer none of them to trespass on the interests of its associates. Thus, while her devotion was universally admired, her prudence entrusted the education of her eldest son to Mr. Hobbes; and though she lived up to the splendor of her rank, having a jointure of 5000l. a-year, so judicious was her economy, that she nearly doubled it; and having procured the wardship of her son, she managed his affairs so skilfully, as to extricate his estate from a vast debt and thirty law-suits, having, by her *affability and sweet address* (says her biographer), so ingratiated herself with the sages of the law, that King Charles told her, "Madam, you have all my Judges at your disposal." Nor were politics neglected by a Lady so exquisitely tinctured with a knowledge of the world.

On the contrary, Lady Devonshire was not only busy, but reckoned instrumental in the conduct of the restoration, being trusted by that pearl of secrecy, General Moncke. In a word, if this Countess in the flower of her age was, like the Queen of Bohemia, the theme of the wits and poets of the Court, in her riper years she seems to have imbibed the profitable wisdom of her Lord's grandmother, the famous Countess of Shrewsbury, and to have made it her study to preserve and augment that wealth and importance to the house of Cavendish, of which the grandam had laid such ample foundations.

41. ANNE CARR, daughter of Robert, Earl of Somerset, wife of William, Earl, and afterwards Duke of Bedford, and mother of Lord Russell; a Lady whose misfortunes began with the disgrace of her parents, and were wound up by the tragic death of her excellent son, whom she survived but a year.

42. THOMAS WRIOTHESLEY, Earl of Southampton, Lord Treasurer. It is

remarkable, that puritannic virulence never aspersed Lord Southampton, either when he opposed their power or rose on their ruin; that his virtues escaped both contagion and ridicule in a most profligate and satiric Court; and that sincere patriots believe, that the gates were shut against the inroad of prerogative at the restoration of the man who was placed by the King at the head of the Treasury.

43. LUCY, daughter of John, Lord Harrington, and wife of Edward, Earl of Bedford. This Lady was the lavish patroness of the less opulent wits of that age; and as her munificence was directed to more visionary views than that of the Countess of Devonshire, the estate of her Lord, who was a weak man, was considerably impaired by her ostentation. One of her Ladyship's portraits here is drawn in a fantastic habit dancing. Sir William Temple has recorded the taste of her garden at Moor Park—but newer principles of taste have prevailed since he wrote.

*(To be concluded in our next.)*

## 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 Vol. XXXVIII. Page 423.)*

ESTABLISHED as the Managers of Crow Street thought Macklin was in their Theatre, with such a weekly receipt, and so great a favourite of the town—his old and never-ceasing itch of change and variety led him to turn his thoughts to Smock Alley Theatre, then under the management of the late Henry Mossop—an Actor now little known but by his misfortunes and his follies, but who, in particular lines, divided the laurels with those of the ablest and most celebrated in his profession.

Henry Mossop was born in Dublin, and educated at Trinity College, where he had a considerable reputation for talents and learning. The dramatic mania which raged from Garrick's first trip to Ireland, and which was much increased by the additional abilities of

Barry and Sheridan, had caught young Mossop; who, though originally designed for the church (where he had some prospects from family connexions), made his election for the stage; and notwithstanding all the entreaties of his friends to the contrary, made his first appearance in *Zanga* at Smock Alley Theatre, in the winter of 1749.

Though Mossop, in his figure, did not owe many obligations to nature, his person was well enough adapted to the general line of parts which he chose. He possessed, beside, a strong, full, harmonious voice, which, tutored by a sound judgment, and seconded by great assiduities in his profession, soon raised him to the first class. From a long and previous study of the character of *Zanga*, which seemed most happily suited



sued to his powers, he almost reached perfection on the very first night of his appearance, as, through the whole course of the play, he met with the most unbounded and merited applause. The public saw in him a genius for the stage, which, matured by science, promised every thing which the profession could bestow. He did not disappoint their hopes. His subsequent characters, though not so highly relished, or congenial to his natural abilities as *Zanga*, yet all partook of excellence—the town followed him with a kind of rage the whole of the season; and as he was regularly supported by the young Gentlemen of the College, this was one of the most profitable seasons to the Manager he ever experienced, being two thousand pounds more than any of the preceding years.

Though Mossop had established his reputation as a first-rate actor, had his choice of parts, with a salary proportioned to his merit, yet, on some trifling dispute with the Manager, he left him on the close of the season, and coming over to England, got an engagement at Drury Lane Theatre on very advantageous terms.

He chose Richard III. for his *debut*; and though it often happens that the fame of an Actor on the other side the water does not bear an equal value here, yet Mossop's excellence was of that sterling merit, as to pass current in any country. He had, however, to struggle in the comparison with Garrick's Richard, reckoned one of the chef-d'œuvres of that incomparable actor; but notwithstanding these difficulties, he was received with universal applause—his strong and harmonious voice, which he could found from the lowest note to the highest key, gave great energy and dignity to the dialogue; and though he did not shew all that versatility which Garrick exhibited in this character, yet his level speaking and declamatory speeches possessed a considerable share of merit.

His next representation was *Zanga*; and in this he was allowed through life, and by the best critics, to be *unequaled*. There was a pride—a turbulence and jealousy in the natural character of the man, that seemed to correspond with the feelings of the actor; and from the moment he opened the play to its last scene, he never lost sight of the part; “it was (says Davies, in his *Life of Garrick*) a master-piece, and his wild

burst of perfidy, acknowledged and justified in the fifth act, struck every auditor with a degree of astonishment.”

To *Zanga* followed Pierre, in Venice Preserved, where, by his full-toned voice and strong expression of sentiment, he gave uncommon spirit to the warmth and passion of the character; and in the interview with the conspirators in the third act, threw a gallantry into his action, as striking as it was unexpected. By-the-bye, this scene, which not only develops great part of the main business of the play, but is otherwise a fine picture of the different characters of the conspirators, was formerly much disgraced by Pierre's addressing one of the conspirators in the following words:

“Or thou! with that lean, withered face!”

On this challenge, an Actor (who was selected for the purpose) of a most unfortunate figure, with a pale countenance, stood up with a half-drawn sword, and presenting himself to the audience, turned this fine scene into a burst of ridicule. The famous Tony Aston, the well-known itinerant Comedian, was the last performer of this absurd part.

Mossop's reputation being fully established in these parts, Garrick, with his usual judgment, selected others for him, which would equally add to the Actor's fame and the Manager's treasury—such as Caled in the *Siege of Damascus*, the Duke in *Measure for Measure*, Memnon in the *Ambitious Step-mother*, &c. &c. But notwithstanding his allowed excellence in all these parts, he was not satisfied in the niche he filled at this Theatre. Whether it was that he envied Barry his success in the *Lover* and the *Hero*, or that his ambition led him to aspire to general excellence; he would make the experiment, and that experiment failed—his tones were totally unfit for tenderness or joy, gaiety or vivacity—nor did his solemn tread and formal figure correspond with such characters.

But although the Town and the Manager knew his unsuitness for these parts, he either did not, or affected not to know it himself—he was ever too much the dupe of his own flattery, but in this instance he had the assistance of an injudicious acquaintance.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, a Gentleman of independent fortune, and a critic of some note in his time, having had some trifling

fling dispute with Garrick at a club they belonged to, was mean enough to carry his resentments to the Actor, and, like all men possessed of the spirit of malice, fought his revenge at the expence of his judgment—hence he exposed himself, by almost daily criticisms on the action and elocution of Garrick—the town laughed at these impotent attempts, but, fed by his own vanity and resentment, he went on, and Mossop imagining himself injured by Garrick, Fitzpatrick took him up as an engine to fight his quarrels, and a new vehicle for his invective.

With this malicious view, he not only magnified Mossop's talents for the more imperial parts of tragedy, but in the softer scenes of love and tenderness; and that it was to reserve the character of an *universal actor* exclusively to himself, which induced Garrick to flout him out from a superior claim.

What could induce Fitzpatrick to carry his resentments against Garrick even at the expence of duping the man whom he called his friend and protégé, will be best explained by the following anecdote.

Fitzpatrick was a considerable member of what was then humourously called "the fourth Estate of the Constitution," viz. "The Shakspeare Club," which consisted of a number of critics, who occasionally resorted to the Bedford Arms, and who being amateurs of our immortal Bard, under this title, added to their convivialities the pleasures of the drama, and dramatic criticism. Garrick was likewise a leading member; when one evening it being proposed to contrive some peculiar marks of honour from their Society to the memory of Shakspeare, a Gentleman moved, "That as Mr. Garrick, who was allowed to be a great admirer, and the best speaking commentator of the poet, was absent, a business of that kind should be postponed till another opportunity."

This fired Fitzpatrick, who feeling too warmly the comparative merit between a liberal and, what he might think, a *mercenary Critic*, replied, "that he wondered any Gentleman should propose deferring the business of the Club, on account of a member's absence, who was certainly the most *in-significant* person that belonged to their Society." Garrick was told this, and called for an explanation, and several conferences were held, but to no pur-

pose Fitzpatrick attacked him in newspapers and pamphlets, and finally obtained a victory over Garrick, by raising a party for preventing full price being taken on the night of a revived play, and Garrick had his revenge, first by the publication of a poem of his, called, "The Friberliad," in which, with considerable humour and vivacity, he plays with the character of *Fitzgigg*, the hero; and next, by the poetical interference of his friend Churchill, who, in his rough, broad, satiric manner, depicted Fitzgerald as one of the very worms of the creation.

Under such a seducer, Mossop's plain, unsuspecting, yet proud temper, could not long be at rest—he constantly demanded such characters as were totally unfit for him, whilst Garrick as constantly remonstrated on the impropriety of them, and brought the receipts of the treasury on those nights he played such characters as the best vouchers for what he asserted. This, however, brought no conviction to Mossop's mind—'twas "all for *Love*, or the world well lost"—he quitted Drury Lane with disgust, and went to Ireland, where for one or two seasons he played with considerable success.

On his return to London about the year 1759, Garrick, forgetting all rival jealousies, again sought him, and again reinstated him in his former parts; but the demon of dissatisfaction still pursued him, and in 1761, he quitted Drury Lane and the English Theatre for ever in search of Irish adventures.

Barry and Woodward at this time were joint Managers of Crow Street Theatre, Dublin, and knowing Mossop's abilities, and that they would clash less with Barry's powers than with Garrick's, were glad to engage him at a considerable salary—the arrangement of their plan was well laid, and Mossop's abilities being directed to a right point, their list of Tragedies were strengthened in such a manner, as to afford the highest entertainment to the amateurs of the drama: as an exemplification take the following cast of parts—Ventidius to Barry's Marc Antony, Pierre to his Justier, Chamont to his Castalio, Bajazet to his Tamerlane, Horatio to his Lothario, Caled to his Phocyas, &c. &c.—in short, Imperial Tragedy, for such parts, perhaps was never better sustained.

The stage thus ably supported, Mossop's fortune and reputation were at full tide, till his unhappy genius again crossed



crossed him in the idea of becoming a rival Manager. Barry and Woodward were the first who saw this, and saw in it consequences that would be fatal to both Theatres. To prevent this, they offered Mossop the tempting offer of a *thousand pounds per annum*, with the restriction of only playing twice a week, to relinquish his scheme—but in vain—" *aut Cæsar, aut nullus*"—There should be but one Theatre in Ireland, and he should be at the head of it.—This was not only the language of his own vanity, but of a number of fashionable females, who protected him, and who, without either judgment or discretion, would take him from almost a sinecure situation, to place him at the head of Smock Alley Theatre, under all the responsibilities of such an undertaking, and with a rival and established Theatre in opposition.

The scandalous chronicle of the day gave likewise other reasons for Mossop being prevailed on to become Manager. Several of these females were deep gamblers; and as they had a certain degree of influence from their fashion, and interest amongst their tradesmen, to favour the receipts of his house, he would be the better enabled to become their dupe in another way. A well-known Countess (long since called to a reckoning, for this and other *loose* accounts) was at the head of this party, and is said to have played the part of a *rook* with great rapacity. Thus, though Mossop's first season (from novelty, variety, and the influence of his friends) nominally filled his treasury, he might have parodied the words of Macheath, by saying, "the stage has done me justice—but the gaming-table has been my ruin."

A paper war likewise ensued about this time between Barry and Mossop, relative to the abrupt manner of the latter's quitting his engagements at Crow Street Theatre, in which the lowest and most scurrilous abuse took place of all reason and argument. The rival newspapers became so disgusting on this account, that the public at large took it up, and either laughed at, or reprobated the conduct of these *sei-disant* polemicists. The last couplet of an epigram written on this occasion we remember, and which had a considerable share in silencing the dispute, was as follows:

"Then as to the public, it is but a  
toss-up,  
"Whether Mossop kick Barry—or  
Barry kick Mossop."

In short, ruin, at last, was the end of this theatrical experiment; for after struggling in vain for seven or eight years, and endeavouring to allure the town by all manner of exotic entertainment, Mossop found himself reduced to an absolute state of bankruptcy, and in this situation arrived in London, from which place he had so wantonly turned his back, broken down in spirits and constitution, and at the mercy of an affronted Manager for a livelihood.

In this state of his fortune, his friends advised him to apply to Mr. Garrick for an engagement, urging that his talents must recommend him to any Manager, and that, with economy, and the experience of past misfortunes, he had yet time enough to extend his reputation, and secure a competency for old age; but his spirit was too high for this application; he replied to his friends, with some conscious dignity, "that Garrick knew very well that he was in London;" insinuating by this, that the proposal of an engagement should first come from him. The Manager, however, if he knew Mossop was in London (which he certainly did), would not know it, without an *official* notice; and the season passed off without his making any engagement.

In the summer of the same year, Mossop accepted an invitation from a friend (Mr. Smith, a Gentleman of considerable fortune, and much attached to him) to take a tour through several parts of Europe. He returned in about a year afterwards, greatly altered in spirits and appearance. Instead of the smart eagle-eyed character of his youth, he appeared emaciated, thoughtful, and dejected, shunning the company of his former friends and associates, and nursing by himself the gloomy melancholy of his mind.

His friends now made another effort to get an engagement for him at Drury Lane—but he would make no application himself, though ready to receive one. None, however, being made, his friends thought to *force* him on the Manager, by the publication of a pamphlet, wherein the author not only took infinite pains to set Mossop's powers in the most striking point of view, but took equal pains to degrade the excellencies of a man (Garrick) who was most capable of serving him, by an invidious delineation of the decaying faculties of his mind. "The lustre of his eye," 'twas stated, "was greatly diminished,

and

and the strong expression of his countenance was every day wearing out; his voice was hoarse, broken, and inarticulate; and, in short, he was so reduced in all his powers, that he could not now tread the stage with any thing like that vigour, with which it was owned he had formerly been the greatest ornament."

The malevolence of such a pamphlet, our readers will readily see, could only be equalled by its folly. Admitting the facts stated to be true, is it to be supposed that Garrick (who of all men

was most alive to fame) would bring his own defects more glaringly before the public, by shewing them the comparison? Or sensible of the full vigour of his powers, and in no fear of a rival, would he let his enemies see he was trapped or dragooned by so shallow an artifice? The attempt was ridiculous in the extreme, and is another proof, out of many, how absurd it is for *one man*, or a *particular party*, to lead or force the general voice of the public.

(To be continued occasionally.)

#### DESCRIPTION OF COW-KEEPING, IN THE CANTON OF APPENZELL, IN SWITZERLAND.

**P**ASTURAGE being the principal employment in the interior part of the Canton of Appenzell, in Switzerland, whatever respects the breeding of the cattle, the management of dairies, and the making of cheese, is carried to a high degree of perfection among these mountaineers; who present us with a portrait of a truly pastoral nation. Here, both the rich and the poor are cow-keepers; though many of the latter do not grow so much hay themselves as they require for their cattle during the winter season, or have no grasslands at all. To supply this deficiency, they employ agents throughout the Canton, who are to inform them where good hay is to be obtained, whether farmers made it in favourable weather, and then the Senn, or the great cow-keeper, who is in want of fodder, makes his agreements for the winter with wealthier farmers, to whom he successively drives his cattle as soon as they return from grass. Thus the itinerant Senn, with his cows, often visits five different places during the winter season. He who sells the hay furnishes the Senn not only with stabling for his beasts, but boards and lodges him and his whole family. In return, the Senn, besides paying the stipulated price for the hay, allows to his host as much milk, whey, and ZIEGER (a kind of lean cheese), as may be used in the house, and leaves him also the manure of his cows. In the middle of April, when Nature revives, the Senn again issues forth with his herd to the meadows and fertile Alps, which he rents for the summer. Thus the life of these men is a constant migration, affording

the most pleasing variety, and blessing them with health, content, and cheerfulness.

The mountaineer lives with his cows in a constant exchange of reciprocal acts of gratitude; the latter affording him almost whatever he wants; and the Senn, in return, providing for and cherishing them, sometimes more than his own children. He never ill-treats his cattle, nor makes use of a stick or a whip; a perfect cordiality seems to prevail between both; and the voice of the keeper is sufficient to guide and govern the whole herd. The cow in the Canton of Appenzell, enjoys more of that regard which is due to every useful creature, and is altogether more comfortable, than millions of human beings in Europe, who, placed under the influence of the cudgel and the knout, have too much reason to curse their existence.

Fine cattle are the pride of the cow-keeper who inhabits the Alps: but, not satisfied with their natural beauty, he will likewise please his vanity. He adorns his best cows with large bells suspended from broad thongs; and the expence in such bells is carried even to a luxurious excess. Every Senn has an harmonious set of at least two or three bells, chiming in with the famous *vans des vaches*. The inhabitants of the Tyrol bring a number of such bells, of all sizes, to every fair kept in the Canton of Appenzell. They are fixed to a broad strap, neatly pinked, cut out, and embroidered; which is fastened round the cow's neck by means of a large buckle. A bell of the largest size measures upwards of a foot diameter, is



of an uniform width at top, swells out in the middle, and tapers towards the end. It costs from forty to fifty guilders; and the whole peal of bells, including the thongs, will sometimes be worth between 140 and 150 guilders, while the whole apparel of the Senn himself, when best attired, does not amount to the price of 20 guilders. The finest black cow is adorned with the largest bell, and those next in appearance have two smaller.

These ornaments, however, are not worn every day, but only on solemn occasions, viz. when, in the spring, they are driven up the Alps, or removed from one pasturage to another; or when they descend in the autumn, or travel in the winter to the different farms where their owner has contracted for hay. On such days the Senn, even in the depth of winter, appears dressed in a fine white shirt, the sleeves of which are rolled up above the elbow; neatly embroidered red braces keep up his yellow linen trowsers, which reach down to his shoes; a small leathern cap or hat covers his head; and a new milk bowl, of wood, skilfully carved, hangs across his shoulder. Thus arrayed, the Senn precedes, singing the *ranz des vaches*, and followed by three or four fine goats; next comes the handsomest cow with the great bell; then the two other cows with smaller bells; and these are succeeded by the rest of the cattle, walking one after another, and having in their rear the

bull, with a one-legged milking-stool hanging on his horns; the procession is closed by a traineau, or sledge, on which are placed the implements for the dairy. It is surprising to see how proud and pleased the cows stalk forth when ornamented with their bells. Who would imagine that even these animals are sensible of their rank, nay touched with vanity and jealousy? If the leading cow, who hitherto bore the largest bell, be deprived of her honours, she manifests her grief at the disgrace by lowing incessantly, abstaining from food, and growing lean. The happy rival, on whom the distinguishing badge of superiority has devolved, experiences her marked vengeance, and is butted, wounded, and persecuted by her in the most furious manner, until the former either recovers her bell, or is entirely removed from the herd. However singular this phenomenon may appear, it is placed beyond all doubt, by the concurring testimony of centuries.

The cows, when dispersed on the Alps, are brought together by the voice of the Senn, who is then said to allure them (*lecken*). How well the cattle distinguish the note of their keeper, appears from the circumstance of their hastening to him, though at a great distance, whenever he begins to hum the *ranz des vaches*. He furnishes that cow which is wont to stray farthest with a small bell, and knows by her arrival that the rest are assembled.

## DESCRIPTION OF A NORTH CAROLINA ORDINARY (OR INN).

[From a FOREIGN JOURNAL.]

THE first thing that strikes your attention, after emerging from the woods, is a small building, either of logs, or a frame, weather-boarded, and without walls. The whole house commonly consists of but one room, and the whole furniture, in that room, of some benches, a miserable bed, and a large pine chest, which has a lock and key, and contains the clothing and victuals of the family. You may always know an ordinary, at ever such a distance, by the pipe of the chimney not being carried above the roof. Just before the front door (and indeed the only door in the house) stands an oven composed of clay, under and about which are commonly seen a parcel of black hogs indulging them-

selves in the sun. Oats in these parts is the rarest thing in nature; if you can procure some Indian corn and blades for the animal that carries you, you may set yourself down in your journal as one of fortune's favourites. If you be under a necessity of putting up for the night, you may think yourself happy to procure a blanket; and as to a pillow, the saddle must be a substitute, for a pillow in these places would be deemed a dangerous luxury. If it be winter, you lay yourself down by the fire; if summer, the best way is to lie out of doors with the blanket stretched over you, on four small stakes, to cover you from the dews, and avoid the persecution of the fleas. Whether you call

for



for breakfast, dinner, or supper, it is all one; the constant fare is bacon and eggs. No sooner are you seated at the table with your meal before you, than the house dog, for the most part of the large wolf breed, comes and sits down by you, and looks directly up in your face. The young children of the house, at the smell and sight of the victuals, instantly set up a yell, until they are appeased by the hostess, who quiets them by saying, "They shall have some when the Gentleman is done;" which is, by-the-bye, a hint to you not to eat too much. By this time a number of young cats are clawing at your elbow, and, as it were, putting you in mind that they ought to come in with you for snacks; and if you be not very cir-

cumspect, some of the more enterprising among them will leap up in an instant, and unfeeling your fork with as much dexterity as if they had served seven years apprenticeship to the business. As to conversation with the innholder, it is generally of a very contracted nature—complaints of the high price of New England rum, and the very dull market for pitch, turpentine, tar, or tobacco. Little information or amusement then being to be got in this way, the best thing you can do, after you have dined, is to order your horse to be fed, and stand by yourself the whole time with a cudgel; otherwise the poultry, like so many harpies, will not leave the horse one grain in five hundred.—  
*Probatum est.*

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### TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

The following accounts of Dearth and Famine is extracted from a scarce and curious pamphlet, entitled, "Artachthos; or, A new Booke declaring the Affise or Weight of Bread by Troy and Averdupois Weights, and conteining divers Orders and Articles made and set forth by the Lords and others of his Majesties most honble Privie Councell. 4to. Printed by R. Bishop and Edward Griffine, and are to be sold at the Stationers Shops, or at the Chamber of John Penkethman, the Compofer, in Simons Inn, in Chancerie Lane," and at the present moment may afford some entertainment and information to your readers.

I am, &c.

G. H.

THE course of penning introductive Preambles (frequent with Writers) for brevities sake now avoided, albeit I might (and not impertinently) in this case treat of Gods three severall Rods or Arrowes, whereof his divine Majestie by ministracion of the Prophet *Gad*, afforded free election to King *David*, and wherewith at sundry times he hath fore afflicted this our land of *Canaan*, where the diuturnall miserie of Pestilence being with us not fully overpast, and Famine, as also the Sword or worse instruments of warre, incessantly working the most lamentable damage and destruction of our friends and neighbours, move me to remember that prudent Admonition of *Horace* to *Lollius*,  
*lib. 1. Epist.*

*Ecquid*

*Ad te post paulo ventura pericula sentis?  
Nam tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet.*

That is,

Art thou insensible, or dost not see  
That dangers will ere long encounter  
thee?

For when thy neighbours house in  
flames doth shine,  
Then it behoves thee to have care of  
thine.

My purpose is only to set before your eyes (Christian Readers) the Famines and Dearth, which I find upon Record, England hath sustained, together with the particular occasions thereof, to the end that I hope whom it most concernes may be put in minde of the best wayes under God, to prevent the like future calamities. Beginning in the reigne of *William* the Conquerour, viz.

*An. Dom. 1069.*

In the third and fourth yeare of the said King, by meanes of the *Normans* wasting of *England* in *Northumberland*, and other places in the yeare precedent, such a dearth encreased through all *England*, especially *Northumberland*, and the Countries next adjoining, that men were glad to eat Horses, Catts, Dogges, and mans flesh, for all the land lying betweene *Durham* and *Yorke*, lay waste without Inhabitants and people



till the ground, for the space of nine yeares, except only the Territory of Saint *John of Beverlake*.

*Of this you may read at large in the said Chronicle.*

*An. Dom. 1086.*

In the 21 yeare of *W. C.* was a great dearth of cattell, and fore distemperature of the aire, so that many men died of Feavers, and afterwards many others died of Famine.

*An. Dom. 1093.*

In the Sixt yeare of *William Rufus*, was a great Famine, and afterwards fo great a mortality, that the living were scarce able to bury the dead.

*An. Dom. 1112.*

In the 13 yeare of King *Henry* the first was a sharp winter, great Dearth and Mortality of Men, with Murraine of beasts of the field, and also of the house, and a great destruction of Fowle.

*An. Dom. 1124.*

In the 23 yeare of the same King, by meanes of changing the Coine, all things became very deere, whereof an extreame Famine did arise, and afflict the multitude of the people even to death.

*An. Dom. 1177.*

In the three and twentieth yeare of *Henry* the second, The black Book, containing the Orders and Rules of the Exchequer, was compiled; wherein among other things is mentioned, That for provision of the Kings household from the time of King *Henry* the first, the Officers of the Kings household reducing their victualls into an Estimate of money, did value for a Measure of Wheat to make Bread for 100 men, xijd. for the carcase of a fat Ox, xijd. for a fat Sheepe 4d. and for the Provinder of twenty horses 4d.

*An. Dom. 1205.*

In the seventh yeare of King *John*, began a great Frost, which continued till the 22 of March, so that the ground could not be tilled, whereof it came to passe, that in the Summer following, a Quarter of Wheat was sold in many places of *England* for a Mark (which for the more part in the dayes of King *Henry* the second was sold for twelve pence) and a Quarter of Beanes or Peas for a Noble, and a quarter of Oates for 3s. 4d. which were wont to be sold for 4d.

*An. Dom. 1222.*

In the seventh yeare of *Henry* the third, on Holy Rood Day was a great Thunder and Lightning throughout all

*England*, and such great Floods of water followed, with great Winds and Tempests, which continued till Candlemas, that the yeare following, Wheat was sold for 12s. the quarter, which is as much as 36s. at this day.

*An. Dom. 1234.*

18. *Henry* the 3. was a great Frost at Christmasse, which destroyed the Corne in the ground, and the Roots of hearbs in the Gardens, continuing till Candlemasse without any snow, so that no man could plough the ground, and all the yeare after was unseasonable weather, so that barrenesse of all things ensued, and many poore folks dyed for want of victualls, the rich being so bewitched with Avarice, that they could yeeld them no reliefe. Amongst whom *Walter Gray* then Archbishop of York, was not least covetous, of whom it is recorded that his Corne being then 5 yeares old, hee doubting the same to be spoild with vermine, did command that it should be delivered to the Husbandmen that inhabited his Mannours, upon condition, that they should pay him the like quantity of new Corn after Harvest, but would give none to the poore for Gods sake, whereupon it came to passe, that when men came to a great Stack of his Corne, which stood neere the Towne of *Rippon*, there appeared in the Sheaves all over the same, the heads of Wormes, Serpents, and Toads, besides, a voice was heard out of the Corne-mow, saying, *Lay no bands on the Corne for the Archbishop, and all that hee hath is the Devils.* To conclude, the Bullifes were forced to build a high Wall round about the Corne, and then to set it on fire, lest the venemous wormes should have gotten out and poysoned the Corne in other places.

How this Bishop died I have not read, and whether he went to God or the Devil, it is not for me to determine.

*An. Dom. 1248.*

32 *Henry*. 3. by reason of embasing the Coine a great penyury followed.

*An. Dom. 1258.*

43 *Henry* 3. A great dearth followed the wet yeare past, for a quarter of Wheat was sold for 15s. and 20s. but the worst was in the end, there could be none found for money, where-through many poor people were constrained to eat Barks of Trees, and horse flesh, but many starved for want of food, twenty thousand (as it was said) in *London*.

*An. Dom. 1288.*

In the sixteenth yeare of *Edward* the first, the Summer was so exceeding hot, that many died through the extremity thereof, and yet Wheat was sold at *England* for three shillings foure pence the quarter.

*An. Dom. 1289.*

1 *Edward* 1. Great Haile fell in *England*, and after ensued great Raine, that the yeare following wheat was raised from 3d. the Bushell to 16d. and so increased yearly, till it was sold for 2s. 6d. the Bushell.

*An. Dom. 1295.*

In the 27. yeare of *Edward* the first, the King caused all the Monasteries in *England* to be searched, and the money found in them to be brought up to *London*, Hee also seized into his hands all their lay Fees, because they refused to pay him such a Tax as hee demanded. Moreover, hee caused the Wooll and Leather to be stayed in *England*, and there followed great dearth of Corne and Wine.

*An. Dom. 1298.*

25 *Edward* 1. Was a great Famine in *England*, chierly want of Wine, so that the same could scarcely be had to minister the Communion in the Church.

*An. Dom. 1299.*

27 *Edward* 1. An Act of Common Counsell was made for prices of victualls to be sold at *London* by consent of the King, and Nobility, viz. a fat Cock for 1d. ob. Two Pullets 1d. ob. a fat Capon 2d. ob. a Goose 4d. a Mallard 1d. ob. a Partridge 1d. ob. a Pheasant 4d. a Heron 6d. a Plover 1d. a Swan 3s. A Crane 12d. two Woodcocks 1d. ob. a fat Lamb from Christmase to Shrovetide 6d. and all the yeare after for 4d.

*An. Dom. 1314.*

In the eight yeare of King *Edward* the second, the price of victualls being so excessive, that the common people were not able to live, By Parliament at *London* 3. Febr. it was ordained, and the Kings Writs were published for prices of victualls not to exceed as followeth, viz. an Ox stalled or Corne fed 24s. a grasse fed Ox 16s. a fat stalled Cow 12s. another 10s. a fat Mutton Corne fed, or whose wooll is well growne 20d. another fat Mutton thorn 14d. a fat Hog of two yeares old 3s. 4d. a fat Goose 2d. ob. in the Citie 3d. a fat Capon 2d. in the Citie 2d. ob. a fat Hen 1d. in the Citie 1d. ob. Two Chickens 1d. in the Citie 1d. ob. foure Pidgions 1d. in the Citie three 1d. 24 eggs 1d. in the

Citie 20 &c. Neverthelesse, all things were sold deerer than before; no flesh could be had, Capons and Geese were not to be found, Eggs were hard to come by, Sheepe died of the rott, Swine were out of the way; a quarter of wheat, Beanes, and Peas, was sold for 20s. of Malt for a Mark, of Salt for 35s. &c.

*An. Dom. 1315.*

8 *Edward* 2. The King in Parliament at *London*, revoked the provisions before made for selling of victualls, and permitted all men to make the best of their owne. Neverthelesse, the dearth increased through the abundance of Raine that fell in Harvest, so that a quarter of Wheat was sold before Midsummer for 30s. and after for 40s.

There followed hereupon a grievous mortalitie of people, so that the living might hardly bury the dead, The Beasts and Cattell also through corruptnesse of the grasse whereon they fed, died. Horse flesh was accounted great Delicates: The poore stole fat Dogs to eat; *Those Doggs became fat by feeding on the Beasts and Cattell that died*: Some others in hidden places did mitigate their hunger with the flesh of their owne Children. The Thieves that were in prison, did pluck in peeces those that were newly brought in amongst them, and greedily devour'd them halfe alive.

The Londoners, the same yeare considering that Wheat was much consumed by the converting thereof into Mault, ordained, that from thenceforth it should bee made of other graine, and also that a gallon of the better Ale should be sold for 3 halfe pence, and of small Ale for one penny, not above.

The King according to the Statute of *London*, sent his Writs through the Realme, commanding that in Cities, Borowghes, Townes, and Villages, as well within the Liberties as without, a gallon of Ale should bee sold for one penny. And that from thenceforth, no Wheat should be made into Mault, which if he had not the sooner caused to be proclaimed, the greatest part of the people should have perished through famine.

*An. Dom. 1317.*

10. E. 2. The Harvest was early, so that all the Corne was Inned before Saint *Giles* day, being the first of September, a Bushell of Wheat which before was sold for 10s. was then sold for 10 pence: and a Bushell of Oates which before was sold for 8 shil. was then sold for 8 pence.

*An.*



*An. Dom. 1329.*

In the third yeare of *Edw.* the third, a Statute was made prohibiting the Importation of Wheat, Rye, or Barly into this Realme, unless the price of wheat exceeded 6 shil. 8 pence the quarter, of Rye 4 shil. of Barly 3 shil. at that Port or place where the same should bee brought in, upon paine of forfeiture thereof.

*An. Dom. 1330.*

4. *E. 3.* The Summer was so wet with abundance of Rain, that the Corne could not ripen; so that in many places they began not Harvelt until Michaelmasse, the house of *Craxton* got not in their wheat till Alhallontide, and their Peas not before Saint *Andrewes* tide. The Monks on Alhallonday and Martinmasday were served with Peas greene in the Cods, in stead of Peares and Apples.

*An. Dom. 1355.*

27 *E. 3.* The Dearth of Corne by them of *Ireland*, and the *Irish men* that brought in corne to sell unto divers Havens of this Realme, was affwaged to the great reliefe of the people.

*An. Dom. 1358.*

*E. 3.* A great Dearth with Pestilence happened in *England*, which was called the second Pestilence.

*An. Dom. 1369.*

43 *E. 3.* Was a great Dearth of corne, so that a Bushell of wheat at *London* was sold for 2 shil. 6 pence, of Barly for 20 pence, of Oates for 12 pence.

The occasion of this Dearth might bee supposed the excessiveness of a Feast in the yeare before, where the meats that were brought from the Table, would sufficiently have served ten thousand men.

*An. Dom. 1379.*

In the third yeare of *Richard* the second, a Bushell of wheat was sold for 6 pence, a gallon of white wine for 6 pence, of red for 4 pence.

*An. Dom. 1387.*

10 *Rich. 2.* In the beginning of the yeare, at *Leicester*, 100 quarters of Barly were sold for 100 shillings.

*An. Dom. 1391.*

15 *R. 2.* Dearth of Corne now almost continued for two yeares, whereby it came to passe, that when the time of fruits, as Nuts, Apples, Plummes, Peares, &c. was come, many poore people through over-feeding thereof died of the Flux. And if the commendable care of *Adam Baume*, then Major of *London* had not relieved the Commons,

who continually provided, that from the parts beyond the Seas, Corne was brought to *London* to the Reliefe of the whole Realme, where otherwise without doubt neither had the Country sufficed the Citie, nor the Citie succoured the Country.

To the furtherance of which good work in relieving the poore; The Maior and Citizens of *London* took out of the Orphans Chest in their Guildhall, 2000 Marks to buy Corn, and other Victualls from beyond the Seas, and the Aldermen, each of them layd out 20 pound, to the like purpose of buying corn, which was bestowed in divers places, where the poore might buy at an appointed price, and such as lacked money to pay downe, did put in Surety to pay in the yeare following, in which yeare, When Harvelt came, the Fields yeilded plentifull encrease, and so the price of Corne began to decrease.

*An. Dom. 1438.*

In the 17 yeere of *Henry* the Sixt, by meanes of great Tempests, unmeasurable VVindes and Raines, there arose such a scarcitie, that VVheat was sold in some places for 2 shillings 6 pence the Bushell.

*An. Dom. 1439.*

18. *H. 6.* VVheat was sold at *London* for 3 shillings the Bushell, Mault at 13 shillings the Quarter, and Oates at 8 pence the Bushell; which caused men to eate Beanes, Peas, and Barley, more then in an hundred yeeres before: wherefore *Stephen Browne*, then Maior, sent into *Pruse*, and caused to be brought to *London* many Ships laden with Rye, which did much good; for Bread-Corne was so scarce in *England*, that poore people made them Bread of Ferne rootes.

*An. Dom. 1454.*

22. *H. 6.* VVheat and other Graine were in such plentie, that a Quarter of VVheat was commonly sold for 12 pence or 14 pence; of Mault, for 16 or 17 pence at the most. A certaine Farmer dwelling in *Cruse Royse*, or *Rosie Towne* in *Hertfordshire*, sold 20 Quarters of the best VVheat for 20 shillings.

*An. Dom. 1486.*

In the second yeere of *Henry* the seventh, VVheat was sold at 3 shillings the Bushell; and Bay-Salt at the like price.

*An. Dom. 1491.*

7. *H. 7.* Wheat was sold at *London* for

for 20 pence the Bushell, which was accounted a great Dearth.

*An. Dom. 1494.*

10. *H. 7.* Wheat was sold at the like price.

*An. Dom. 1521.*

In the thirteenth yeere of *Henry* the Eighth, was a Dearth of Corn (with Pestilence), for Wheat was sold at *London* for 20 shillings the Quarter.

*An. Dom. 1526.*

18. *H. 8.* In *November*, *December*, and *Januarie*, fell such abundance of Raine, that thereof ensued great Floods, which destroyed Corne-fields, Pastures, and Beasts. Then was it drie till the twelfth of *April*; and from that time, it rained every day and night, till the third of *June*: whereby Corne failed fore in the yeere following.

*An. Dom. 1527.*

19. *H. 8.* Such scarcitie of Bread was at *London*, and throughout *England*, that many dyed for want thereof. The King sent to the Citie, of his owne provision, six hundred Quarters; The Bread-Carts then coming from *Stratford* towards *London*, were met at the *Miles end* by a great number of Citizens, so that the Maior and Sheriffes were forced to goe and rescue the same, and see them brought to the Markets appointed; Wheat being then at 15 shillings the Quarter. But shortly after, the Merchants of the *Stiward* brought from *Danike* such store of Wheat and Rye, that it was better cheape at *London*, then in any other part of the Realme.

*An. Dom. 1553.*

In the first yeere of *Queene Mary*, at her Majesties comming to the Crowne, Victuals were so plentifull, that a Barrell of Beere was sold for six pence, with the Caske, and foure great Loaves of Bread for one penny.

*An. Dom. 1557.*

5. *Mary*, Wheat was sold before Harvest, for foure Marks the Quarter; but after Harvest, for five shillings: so that a penny Loafe, which weighed in *London* the last yeere but 11 ounces *Troy*, weighed now 26 ounces *Troy*.

*An. Dom. 1558.*

6. *Mary*. Corne rose to 14 shillings the Quarter.

*An. Dom. 1573.*

About *Lammas*, Wheat was sold at *London* for 3 shillings the Bushell; but shortly after, it was rayfed to 4 shillings, 5 shillings, 6 shillings, and before *Christmas*, to a Noble, and 7 shillings;

which so continued long after: yet there was no want to him that wanted not Money.

*An. Dom. 1586.*

In the 29 yeere of *Queene Elizabeth*, about *Januarie*, her Majestie observing the generall Dearth of Corne, and other Victuals, growne partly through the unseasonableness of the yeere then past, and partly through the uncharitable greedinesse of Corne-Masters, but especially through the unlawfull and over-much transporting of Graine in forreine parts; by the advice of her most Honourable Privie Councell, published a Proclamation, and a Booke of Orders to be taken by the Justices, for reliefe of the Poore: notwithstanding all which, the excessive prices of Graine still encreased; so that Wheat in Meale was sold at *London* for 8 shillings the Bushell, and in some other parts of this Realme above that price.

*An. Dom. 1594.*

36. *Eliz.* In *May* fell many great showers of Raine, but in *June* and *July* much more, for it commonly rained day and night till *Saint James* Eve; and on *S. James* day in the afternoone it began againe, and continued for two dayes together. Notwithstanding, there followed a faire Harvest. But in *September*, great Raines rayfed high waters, such as stayed the Carriages, and bare downe Bridges, as at *Cambridge*, *Ware*, and elsewhere. Also Graine grew to be of a great Price, a Bushell of Wheat at 6, 7, or 8 shillings, &c. which Dearth happened more through the Merchants over-much transporting, then the unseasonableness of the weather past.

*An. Dom. 1595.*

3. *Eliz.* By the late Transportations of Graine into forreine parts, the same was here growne to an excessive price, as in some parts of this Realme, from 14 shillings to 4 Marks the Quarter, and more, as the Poore did feele; and all other things whatsoever were made to sustain man, were likewise rayfed, without all conscience and reason. For remedie whereof, our Merchants brought back from *Danike* much Rye and Wheat, but passing deere; though not of the best, yet serving the turne in such extremitie. Some Prentices and other young people about the Citie of *London*, being pinched of their Victuals more then they had bene accustomed, tooke Butter from the Market folkes in *Southwarke*, paying but three pence, where the owners would not afford



afford it under five pence by the pound. For which disorder, the said young men were punished on the 27 of June, by whipping, setting on the Pillorie, and long imprisonment.

An. Dom. 1596.

37. Eliz. In August, September, October, November, fell great store of Raine, and Wheat in Meale was sold at London for 10 shillings the Bushell; yet through the diligent carefulness of Thomas Skinner, then Lord Maior, provision was made for Corne to be brought from

Danfke, and other the East Countreyes, by our Merchants; unto whom was granted Custome and Stowage free, as also to make their owne price, or transport to any part of this Realme. Whereupon it followed, were the price never so high, this Citie never wanted Corne for their Meay.

An. Dom. 1597.

And 39. Eliz. the price of Wheat in London Markets fell from 13 shillings to 10 shillings the Bushell.

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### TURNEP BREAD.

A RECEIPT to make Turnep Bread, much used in Essex towards the latter end of the sixteenth century, was given by S. Dale, M. L. (a friend of the celebrated Ray) to the Royal Society, in a Letter dated 6th of December 1693, and is now reprinted for public use.

Take peeled Turneps, boil them till they are soft in water: then strongly press out the juice, and mix them, being beaten very fine and small, with their weight in Wheat Meal; add salt, as much as is sufficient, dissolved in warm water, knead it up as other dough or paste, and bake it.

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### FURTHER ACCOUNT OF DR. HUGH BLAIR \*.

HUGH BLAIR, Doctor in Divinity, Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in that University, Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Honorary Member of the Highland Society of London, &c. and author of some of the most popular works on subjects of piety, taste, and morals, which have ever appeared in Europe, was born at Edinburgh, in April 1718. His father was a younger brother of the ancient family of BLAIR, and a clergyman of the Church of Scotland. After a course of liberal education at the schools, and in the University of his native city, the son took the degree of Master of Arts, and entered into holy orders, in the year 1742. He was presented, that same year, to the rural benefice of Collesie, in the county of Fife. From Collesie, he was soon translated to the Canongate Church, at Edinburgh. In the year 1758, he became first Minister of that which is called the High Church of Edinburgh. The University of St. Andrew's about that time conferred on him the honour of Doctor in Divinity. In 1761, the Professorship of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres was instituted

in the University of Edinburgh, for the purpose of being filled by Dr. Blair. He was one of those who promoted the collection, the translation, and the English publication of the *Poems of Ossian*. His own first publication was, *A Critical Dissertation on those Poems*, which accompanied the translation, by Macpherson. In the year 1777, he published the first volume of those Sermons which have been so generally read and admired. The late Dr. Samuel Johnson was one of the first to praise them. The success of his first volume encouraged him to add a second, a third, and a fourth, after different intervals, followed. They were all received with the same ardent approbation. They have been re-printed, we believe, almost to a twentieth edition, by the London proprietors of the copy right. In Ireland and America, they have passed through various editions. In the year 1783, Dr. Blair was permitted to retire from the official exercise of his duties, as Professor of Rhetoric; still continuing, however, to enjoy the salary of that appointment, and to retain the character of *Professor Emeruus*. His Lectures

\* See Vol. IV. p. 201 and Vol. XXXIII. p. 219.

were soon after made public, from the press. Temperance, exercise, and the advantages of a constitution of body naturally sound and healthful, preserved him—to within a few years of his death, in full ability to discharge the clerical duties of his office. He had survived his wife, who died a few years since; and his only child, a lovely daughter, who was suddenly snatched away by a fever, in the flower of her age. To the last, he remained equal to the duties and the sober enjoyments of domestic life.

His emoluments, at first moderate, were gradually increased. As a Minister of Edinburgh, he had a stipend of 200*l.* a-year: as Professor of Rhetoric, he had an annual salary of 70*l.* From about the time of the publication of the second volume of his Sermons, he had a pension from her Majesty of 200*l.* annually, which, when he ceased to lecture on Rhetoric, was augmented to 300*l.* The copy-money of his works, received at different times, might amount in all to nearly 4000*l.* His style of living was comfortable and respectable; he entertained his friends with elegant hospitality; divided his year between the town and its rural environs; and kept his carriage. His expences were carefully regulated; and he has, it is said, left a fortune of between 15,000*l.* and 20,000*l.*

If the merits of an Author may be estimated by the popularity and general usefulness of his writings, it will be impossible to deny Dr. Blair, as a man of taste and judgment, almost the very first rank among his cotemporaries. His *Critical Dissertation* on the Poems of *Ossian*, combines the philosophy of Aristotle with the eloquence of Longinus; mingles the metaphysical criticism of the Scots with that criticism of mere taste and erudition which is preferred by the English; displays, above all, a soundness of judgment, and a delicate sense of propriety, which are scarcely rivalled by any other critical production either in ancient or modern times. At the period when his *Sermons* were first offered to the world, this species of writing had lost almost all its former power over the minds of the public.— Mere elegance and propriety of style could have had but small effect to make *sermons* so suddenly popular and so eminently fashionable. It was the skill with which they were adapted to the very tone of the public taste, humour,

and judgment—it was the union which they exhibited of mild religion, and of pure and liberal philosophy, with discriminating observation on the modes of human conduct, and the fortunes of human life.—It was in conjunction with such qualities, that epic unity of composition, that luminous beauty and justness of arrangement, that spirit of propriety and discretion pervading them in every part,—to which his Sermons owed that sudden but still rising popularity which they have, ever since their first publication, enjoyed.

They present a system of Epicuretic and Christian Philosophy, happily applied to regulate the conduct of men in every important condition of life. His eloquence is vigorous, lively, splendid, always correct, but rarely rising to the highest pitch of vehemence or sublimity. The style is pure, and abounds in those felicities of expression which are named by the Roman Critics, "*ardentia verba*"—by Gray, the "*Words that burn*." His eloquence is always ornamented to the very limits of classical propriety—never beyond these. A singular clearness of both thought and expression every where remarkably appears throughout his Discourses. He is often solemnly sublime, more frequently tender and softly pleasing, sometimes meltingly pathetic. Such perfect correctness was never before united with a fire so pure and vivid. His *Lectures*, after having, in their deliverance from the Academical Chair, operated in an extraordinary degree to correct and refine the taste of his countrymen, have been confessed, since their publication, to afford the best system of the principles of taste and the laws of literary composition, which has been offered to the world since the age of Quintilian.

*Superficial readers* have fancied and affirmed, that, while so popular, his writings wanted depth and originality of sentiment. Never was there a more egregious mistake—He ever seizes his subject with a masterly grasp, views it on all sides, penetrates with keen discernment through its most secret obscurities, discovers relations hitherto unknown, exercises the happy art to illuminate the obscure, to dignify the familiar, to bestow upon the new every easy and natural charm.

His *Sermons* have been translated into the French Dutch, German, Slavonic, and Italian languages. His *Lectures* have



have been lately translated, among other languages, into the Spanish. He has left some posthumous works; and we hope soon to announce them for the public.

His conduct as a Christian, and a man, was worthy of every praise. Dr. Blair discharged with earnest fidelity the duties of every office he held, and every relation in which he was placed. He was modest, just, charitable, for-

bearing; never apt to violate the laws of propriety and discretion; ready to make every reasonable allowance for the failings of others; a zealous patron of literary genius whenever it appeared in persons needing his protection. He was the last survivor of that great School of Philosophers and Men of Letters who have done so much honour to Scotland, in the progress of the eighteenth century.

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THE  
LONDON REVIEW,  
AND  
LITERARY JOURNAL,  
FOR JANUARY 1801.

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QUID SIT FULCRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

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Secret Memoirs of the Court of Petersburg, particularly towards the End of the Reign of Catharine II. and the Commencement of that of Paul I. forming a Description of the Manners of Petersburg at the Close of the Eighteenth Century; and containing various Anecdotes collected during a Residence of Ten Years in that Capital: together with Remarks on the Education of the Grand Dukes, the Manners of the Ladies, and the Religion of the People. Translated from the French. 2 Vols. 8vo. Longman and Rees.

**T**HIS extraordinary publication is replete with political information, and enlivened with anecdotes to gratify curiosity, and to entertain the generality of readers. In many respects it may be considered as a supplement to Tooke's Life of Catharine, which was amply reviewed in our Magazines, Vol. XXXIV and XXXV, at the close of 1798, and commencement of 1799.

By an advertisement prefixed to the present translation, we are very properly informed, that the publishers were induced by a sense of decency and propriety, to suppress or soften a few anecdotes contained in the original, the grossness of which would undoubtedly outrage the public and private feelings of Englishmen. Having read this original with due attention, we think it a duty incumbent on us, as candid critics, to applaud the judgment,

good taste, and prudence of our countrymen, in withholding from the public eye, those impure descriptive scenes of a voluptuous Court, which would have tendency to inflame the passions and corrupt the morals of our youth of both sexes. Let the conduct of these worthy booksellers serve as a beacon to the very few in the business who, regardless of every other consideration but self-interest, publish, under the specious titles of Memoirs and Anecdotes, such private transactions as violate all the rules of public decorum, and deserve the severest reprehension from every man of letters who is concerned for the honour and morality of the British press. In the hands of the libertine and the sensualist, let the few copies of the original brought into England remain in privacy; and let us hope, that the Officers of the Customs will

will have timely orders from their superiors to prevent any future importations of these mental poisons. We dwell more particularly upon this subject, because a report is current, that the French originals "will be allowed to be imported," and because we recollect the fatal effects of the indiscreet translation, some years since, of a most pernicious novel, entitled, *Les Liaisons Dangereuses*, from which were imbibed principles highly injurious to matrimonial fidelity, destructive of domestic harmony, and calculated to seduce the higher classes of females to imitate the loose manners of the Parisian women of the same rank, at the time when the corrupt manners of the profligate Duke de Chartres, afterwards too well known as Orleans, prevailed generally at Paris, and too much at the Court of Versailles.

In the first Chapter, some interesting particulars are related respecting the projected marriage of the young King of Sweden and the Princess Alexandra, the present Grand Duchess, and the eldest daughter of the Emperor Paul, which, we believe, never before appeared in print. "This amiable Princess was educated and trained up in the idea of being one day Queen of Sweden; every person about her confirmed her in this idea, and entertained her with the charms and early ripening accomplishments of the young Gustavus. Catharine one day opened a portfolio, containing portraits of several unmarried Princes, and pressed her to point out which of them she should like best for a husband. The child, blushing, chose the portrait of him, of whom she had heard so many fine things, and who was already the lover of her rising imagination. The good old lady, not considering that her grand-daughter could read, and knew the Prince of Sweden by his name at the bottom of the picture, persuaded herself, that sympathy had decided in his favour, and pursued her scheme with redoubled ardour."

By the violent and sudden death of his father, the young Prince unexpectedly became King of Sweden, and care had been taken previous to this event, by the emissaries of Catharine, to engage those persons who had the most frequent access to him, to inspire him with sentiments of reciprocal partiality in favour of Alexandra; but the grand obstacle to this connexion was, the ani-

mosty which the Duke of Sudermania, the young King's uncle, and Regent of the Kingdom during his minority, fostered secretly in his breast; not only against Catharine, but against the system of Russian politics. Yet, by the powerful influence and deep intrigues of the Empress, this difficulty appeared to be surmounted, and the Duke was prevailed upon to accompany his royal ward in a visit to the Court of Petersburg, and to break off a negotiation which he had entered into for marrying the young King to a Princess of Mecklenburg. The reconciliation of two such illustrious personages as the Duke and the Empress, after having exhibited to all Europe proofs of an implacable hatred, was the wonder of the day; a Genevese of the name of Christian, formerly the right hand and Secretary to Calonne, the famous French financier, being at Stockholm, wrought this political miracle.

On the 25th of August 1796, the King of Sweden, then only seventeen years of age, arrived at Petersburg, with his uncle and a numerous suite. At his first interview with the Empress, she appeared enchanted, and, to use her own expression, *almost in love with him herself*. The interview with the young Princess was still more interesting; and the eyes of the whole Court being turned towards them, their confusion increased. Then it was, that each seemed to find the other worthy of the sentiments with which they had been inspired from infancy. All the pomp of the Russian empire was sedulously displayed to his view; but it did not dazzle him. His attention was wholly taken up with noticing every thing the most worthy of his observation. Though in a state of continual enchantment, in the midst of a most brilliant and numerous Court, and the most splendid entertainments, he wisely employed his mornings in traversing the city with the Regent, and seeing every thing that could be interesting or instructive. Every where, he put such questions, or gave such answers, as shewed the understanding he possessed, and the education he had received.

At length, all the preliminaries being, as it was supposed, duly adjusted, the day was fixed for the ceremony of betrothing the young couple. It was the 21st of September. The whole Court received orders to assemble in full dress, in the apartment of the Throne.



Throne. The young Princess habited as a bride, and attended by her sisters, the Grand Dukes and their wives, and all the Ladies and Gentlemen; also the Grand Duke Paul and his consort, the father and mother of the Princess, were assembled by seven o'clock in the evening. The Empress herself arrived soon after, in all imaginable pomp. No one was wanting but the young bridegroom, whose tardiness at first excited astonishment. The repeated going out and coming in of Zubof the favourite, and the impatience which the Empress exhibited, soon excited the curiosity and whisperings of the Ladies. The King, however, did not appear. The reason was, that the Russian Ministers of State, Zubof and Mackof, had carried him the marriage contract to sign at six in the evening, which having read over, he found a stipulation for the Princess to have a chapel, and Russian priests in the Palace, that she might profess the Greek religion publicly, which was incompatible with the Swedish constitution. The King had only agreed not to lay any restraint on the conscience of the Princess in the private exercise of the Greek religion, but in public he had insisted that she should conform to the religion of his country, and he conceived that Catharine had consented to this arrangement. With surprise, therefore, he asked Mackof, if the Empress herself had sent him that contract to sign; and being answered in the affirmative, he positively refused to sign; and after repeated solicitations, to avoid further importunities, he retired to his apartment, and fastened the door.

These debates, however, kept the whole Court in waiting till past ten o'clock, when it became necessary to inform the Empress, that the Treaty was broken off. She rose, attempted to speak, but her tongue faltered; she nearly fainted, and had a slight fit, the precursor of that which carried her off a few weeks after. The very affecting circumstances which followed this unexpected disappointment, both with respect to the Empress, the young Princess, and the King himself, are related in a manner that carries with it every evidence of genuine truth and candour. The firmness and patriotism of the young King, who sacrificed his growing affection for the Princess to the conservation of the laws and customs of his country, the suffering of the Prin-

cess, and the agonizing vexation of the Empress, who shut herself up in her Palace of Tauris, excited pity for their fate, and general execration against her Ministers.

Some circumstances respecting the death of the Empress, are secrets not revealed till this publication appeared; for particulars we refer the curious to Chapter II. containing an account of her sickness and death; but the following reflections on the fate of herself and two of her favourites, are too instructive to be passed over.

“What a contrast, what a lesson does the death of the three greatest personages of Russia offer! Orlof, who reigned twelve years by the side of Catharine, died in a state of wretched insanity. Potemkin, the powerful, the magnificent Potemkin, the founder of so many cities and palaces, the conqueror of a kingdom, expired by the road-side, lying on his cloak; and Catharine, the renowned Empress of all the Russias, fell down in a fit in her water closet, and died on the floor with a lamentable shriek! Strange as it may appear, this mighty woman, who had exhibited such amazing pomp and splendor in her court not many weeks before, was so neglected by her numerous retinue, attendants, and servants of different denominations, that none of them thought of taking her up, and carrying her to some of the beds or sofas of the Palace; she was literally drawn from the passage of the water-closet into the anti-chamber, placed on a mattress under the window, where she lay *thirty-seven hours*, mostly in a state of insensibility, in the cold month of November, and in that severe climate, without any attempt to recover her by the warmth of down-beds.”

Great pains have been taken by our Author to delineate the real characters of Catharine, of her courtiers, and of her favourites, who, in fact, were her Ministers; and if long experience be considered as a qualification for this talk, he may justly claim it, as he informs us, that he was well acquainted with the Court, was resident in the capital during the last ten years of her reign, and near the person of the Empress, whom he usually saw twice a week. On the other hand, many of his readers may doubt the impartiality of a Frenchman—to such let the following apostrophe serve as a guide.

“O Catharine! dazzled by thy greatness, of which I have had a near view;  
E 2 charmed

charmed with thy beneficence, which rendered so many individuals happy ; seduced by the thousand amiable qualities that have been admired in thee ; I would fain have erected a monument to thy glory ; but torrents of blood flow in upon me, and inundate my design : the chains of *thirty* millions of slaves ring in my ears, and deafen me ; the crimes which have reigned in thy name call forth my indignation. I throw away my pen, and exclaim, " Let there be henceforth no glory without virtue ! Let injustice and depravity be transmitted with no other laurels to posterity than the snakes of Nemesis."

Here we take our leave of the late Empress, to note the character, mark the progress, and scrutinize the conduct of her successor, at a crisis when every thing relative to him becomes an interesting subject of information to our fellow-subjects. Paul I. some short time past, was esteemed the magnanimous, the potent, and disinterested ally of Britain ; at present there is too much reason to fear he will be her determined enemy, and exhibit to the world an example of perfidy and injustice, which cannot be better accounted for than by the perusal of these memoirs, which ascribe to him acts of despotism, cruelty, and ill-humour, that can only be palliated by considering him as labouring under mental derangement.

If his own subjects were deceived by first appearances on his accession to the throne, we cannot be surprised that the Ministers of foreign nations residing at Peterburgh could not discover his real character, concealed under the mask of political duplicity. His frivolity and caprice were kept in the back-ground, whilst he was Grand Duke, as he led a retired life at his palace at Gatchina, being allowed only a small stipend of between two and three thousand pounds sterling, and never suffered to come to court, but on the extraordinary occasion of the King of Sweden's intended marriage with his daughter ; and it is a fact ascertained beyond a doubt, that the late Empress was concerting measures privately to set him aside from the succession, and to place Alexander his eldest son upon the throne ; a Prince of a most amiable disposition, and universally beloved : her sudden death prevented the execution of this plan ; but as it was no secret to Paul, it sug-

gested to him the necessity of acting with the greatest delicacy and precaution at the commencement of his reign, more especially as suspicions had all along been entertained that he was not the son of the unfortunate Peter III. but of Catharine's first favourite Sergius Soltikoff, Peter's Chamberlain, when he was Grand Duke ; and it was thought by some of the oldest politicians at Court, that the taking up the body, and the funeral honours paid by Paul to the remains of the murdered Emperor, were purposely designed to obliterate that popular opinion. The detail of the awful ceremony, as given by our Author, is equally striking and unprecedented. See Chapter IV. p. 195, and sequel.

" The first steps that he took after he was proclaimed, seemed to contradict the reports of his stern and capricious disposition. He had long suffered by the abuses and disorders of the Court ; bred in the school of misfortune, the crucible in which great minds are refined, and little ones evaporate ; a distant spectator of affairs, scrutinizing the plans and conduct of his mother ; he had had thirty years leisure to regulate his own. Accordingly, it appeared that he had in his pocket a multitude of regulations ready drawn up, which he had nothing to do but to unfold, and put in execution : this he accomplished with astonishing rapidity. Far from imitating the example of his mother with respect to himself, he immediately called his sons about him, entrusted each with the command of one of the regiments of guards, and made the eldest Military Governor of Peterburgh, an important post, which chained the young Prince to his father's side. His first behaviour to the Empress his wife, likewise, surprised and delighted every one. Instead of his former rudeness and parsimony, he suddenly changed his conduct, assigned her a considerable revenue, increased those of his children, and loaded his whole family with caresses and kindnesses.

Zubof, Catharine's last favourite, who had every thing to fear, he continued, together with her other Ministers, in office, requiring from them, in condescending terms, that they would serve him with the same fidelity as they had done his mother ; and he even seemed to pity Zubof's deep affliction for the sudden death of his generous mistress.



The first ukase (edict) he issued announced pacific dispositions. In short, every hour, every moment, produced some wise changes, some just punishment, or some well-merited favour. The Court and the city were surprised. People began to imagine that his character had been mistaken, and that his long and melancholy pupillage had not entirely depraved it. All the world saw itself happily deceived in its expectations; and the conduct of the Grand Duke was forgotten in that of the Emperor; but it was too soon brought again into remembrance. Let us bestow a few minutes more on the hopes of happiness which he promised to his empire.

The first two political steps taken by Paul inspired confidence, gained the Nobility, and suspended two horrible scourges which Catharine seemed to have bequeathed to Russia—War, and a state of bankruptcy. She had resolved to act directly against France, by succouring the Emperor of Germany; and by attacking the King of Prussia, to compel him to return to the coalition. In consequence of this plan, she had issued orders for raising nearly one hundred thousand recruits. The coffers of the State being emptied, and assignats multiplied to such a point, that they were threatened with the same depreciation as in France, she thought proper to double her current coin, by giving to every piece of money twice its former value. Paul quashed these two disastrous measures, which were already begun to be put in execution. At the same time, he broke off the treaty of subsidy with England, then on the carpet; not that it was his intention, as had been published abroad, to acknowledge the French Republic, but because his Imperial pride was above entering into the pay of England, like a petty Prince.

Kosciusko, the famous Polish patriot, confined with his associates as prisoners of war, he set at liberty, and permitted the wounded and infirm last defender of his country to be carried to Court, and introduced to the Empress. It is well known that this virtuous chief refused a liberal establishment in Russia, but accepted a sum of money from the Emperor to enable him to live independent in America.

He also caused a search to be made for those Officers who were attached to his father at the time of his unhappy catastrophe, and who had since lived in disgrace and obscurity. They were found out in their retreats, brought to Court, and honourably employed. Finally, the vengeance he took on some of the assassins of Peter III. possessed a degree of sublimity which was universally approved.

“This,” says our Author, “was the conduct of Paul in the first days of his reign; and I have collected the whole of it together, lest those instances of reason, justice, and feeling should be lost and forgotten in the heap of unaccountable actions with which they were afterwards obscured.”

Of these, in their order, as they have affected his own subjects, and injured those of our own country, we propose to give a concise, but satisfactory account, from these curious Memoirs, in another review, when the strange occurrences to be related will probably serve to throw fresh light upon the intelligence we may expect to receive from Petersburg of the further progress or cure of the Imperial brain-fever. It will open with a discussion of the Author's question in Chapter V. “Has Paul reason to fear the fate of Peter III.?” M.

*(To be concluded in our next.)*

Remarks on the Deficiency of Grain, occasioned by the bad Harvest of 1799. On the Means of present Relief, and of future Plenty. With an Appendix, containing Accounts of all Corn Imported and Exported, with the Prices, from 1697, to the 10th October 1800. And also several other Tables. By John, Lord Sheffield. 8vo. Debrett.

THIS is not one of those ordinary publications which have been multiplying daily, since the melancholy scourge of an unprecedented high price of fine bread, to which the generality of our people of all ranks have been

accustomed in the southern parts of Britain, now upwards of a century. The distinguished rank, the extensive knowledge, the genuine patriotism, and disinterested conduct of the noble writer, exhibited upon various public occasions,

sions, give a weight and influence to his sentiments and advice upon this important and distressing subject, to which few authors can lay a similar claim; and we enjoy a peculiar satisfaction from the full confidence we place in his Lordship's well-known candour, that he will not take offence at any difference of opinion which may arise in the review of his well-written and useful performance.

Though the Author's remarks are mostly founded on authentic documents, there are some strong objections to the evidence he produces to substantiate the great scarcity of wheat after the harvest, which he is pleased to call *a bad one*, of 1799, that it is the Reviewer's duty to state with becoming deference; and that they may operate more forcibly on his Lordship's mind, he takes the liberty to assure him, that he likewise took great pains to investigate the question in the winter of 1795 and the spring of 1796, "Whether the then exorbitant price of wheat, and consequently of bread, was the result of a real scarcity, or of concealment of great quantities in all parts of the kingdom, by *great*, or *gentlemen-farmers*?" Similar circumstances, he has good reason to believe, have existed from the month of October 1800, to the present hour, and have hitherto escaped detection, because the proper means have not been taken to discover concealed grain.

These observations respect the first part of his Lordship's pamphlet, in which he states the misapprehensions that have taken place respecting corn. For as to the second part, pointing out the means of relief from the present *assumed* scarcity, it contains the most judicious and friendly advice to all ranks of the community. But before we proceed to the remedy, it will be proper to discuss his Lordship's information concerning the causes which have produced the evil.

Our present difficulties, according to this respectable writer, are so dependent on, and blended with those which arose from the bad harvest of 1799, that it is essential to include the whole of that period in the observations he has to make on the subject. And we are told, "that, owing to an inclement season, the worst ever experienced, the deficiency in the crops of 1799, was greater than the deficiency in 1796, the period of a former very high

price of bread, and of a presumed scarcity of wheat—that 472,291 quarters of wheat, and 60,413 cwt. of wheaten flour, were imported in the last quarter of the year 1799; and 950,867 quarters of wheat and flour before the 10th of October 1800: and yet with these two powerful circumstances operating, which ought to have created a superfluity, if there had been no scarcity, it is known, that it was necessary immediately to begin on the new crop, in consequence of the old one being absolutely exhausted; so much so, that in many instances they began to thresh for the supply of the neighbourhood the very day the corn was brought into the barns; and millers and others, from distant counties, so late as the latter end of last October, resorted to the London market for foreign wheat, our own growth not coming fast enough to the markets to supply the demand. The average yearly consumption is computed at *eight millions* of quarters; and the best opinions agree, that the crop of 1799 was not so much as two thirds of a crop necessary for the usual consumption of Great Britain and its dependencies. — Deficiency, 2,666,666 quarters, which it became necessary to supply from the stock in hand of the former crop (the premature consumption of which would produce scarcity the ensuing year), or by importation." In fine, his Lordship has taken great pains to shew, that there has existed a real great scarcity from 1799 to the present hour, and to exculpate all persons engaged in the corn business, from the farmers and millers down to the London corn-factors, from all unfair dealings whatever: and he laments, that "notwithstanding the deficient state of crops in England, the exhausted stock previous to the last harvest, and the insufficiency of the quantities imported, we have heard still more violent assertions of great abundance and of artificial scarcity, with a redoubled and outrageous hue and cry against engrossers, foretellers, and regraters. That men of weight and respectability, to whom the country looks up for information, re-echo and encourage the opinion, that no real deficiency exists, and that there are no just grounds for the present most exorbitant prices of corn, and of all the other first necessaries of life—that even corporations and meetings of all sorts have entered into resolutions declaratory that there is abund-



ance of corn in the country, and that the high prices are to be attributed to forestallers, engrossers, and regraters." Since, then, such a mass of the better classes of the people, not of the indigent, have joined in this hue and cry, will it, can it be doubted, that there is more or less ground for such opinions. Let us, then, proceed to refute some of his Lordship's strongest arguments, in defence of the hardened, avaricious wretches, whom he in vain endeavours to acquit.

Page 5. "He admits the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory information of the stock of corn in every part of the country."—This alone is sufficient to support the charges against monopolizing farmers and millers. The writer of this review is not acquainted with the statements of Messrs. Davies and Webb, which his Lordship asserts were perfectly unfounded; but as to the Gentlemen, who made the survey alluded to in the note to the same page, forming a judgment of a vast deficiency, because, "instead of a large number of stacks of old wheat, only three were found in the most fertile parts of the country towards the West," nothing can be more absurd; for here the unpenetrated source of the evil lies—the instant corn begins to rise above the average price in times of plenty, the stacks are removed, the corn threshed out, and carefully concealed, till it reaches the summit of price with which cupidity will be satisfied; and no measures have been taken to attain the discovery of these concealments. In the note it is likewise observed, that the account of the just-mentioned survey is in the hands of a person in a very distinguished situation. The Reviewer also asserts, that in the spring of 1796, he presented a memorial, probably to the same person, if a noble Earl who takes the lead in the corn discussions is meant, pointing out the concealments in the winter of 1795, and the means of detecting them in future—when he was told by that noble personage, "that the evil (the high price of corn) was remedying itself;" to which he replied, "No, my Lord, it has not, nor it will not remedy itself, for in a few years it will return with greater violence." But he now considers all information, all discovery of monopolizing, &c. as totally useless, since the maxim has been circulated, "that every man has a right to get the most he can for his

property;" a maxim that may be just with respect to all other articles, except the first necessaries of life, which ought not to be governed by the general rules of trade. However, he is convinced, that Lord Sheffield is wrong in asserting, "that corn cannot be monopolised to any great or permanent extent in this country;" and it is remarkable, that his Lordship in another place, p. 35, observes, "that unless there be large stocks in hand, there can be no certain and steady supply of the markets, especially in Spring and Summer." Now, a stronger proof cannot be given that corn is hoarded up in great quantities, than the following: As soon as the measures of economy recommended effectually took place, and that consequently no higher price could be expected in 1796, the prices fell considerably; and he ventures to predict, that in two months after the present Act, for making bread from flour containing the whole of the meal, takes place, a fall in the price of wheat and flour will ensue, though not a grain shall be imported, so considerable, and that such an abundance will be brought to market, as to evince the truth of the charges against engrossers: for it may be relied on, that in corn-jobbing, like stock-jobbing, as soon as all hope of getting more ceases, the sellers become more numerous than the buyers, and the fall in the price is rapid and astonishing.

The attack on farmers his Lordship considers as more unjust than that upon dealers; "for nothing can be more gross than that credulity which supposes a farmer would hoard up any quantity of wheat, when he can get an uncommonly high price for it;" yet he allows, that an instance may occur; and if one, why not more. An uncommonly high price may be passed over to wait for an exorbitant one; and it is well known, that great farmers in different counties, in the autumn of 1795 and the spring of 1796, publicly declared, when wheat was at 25s. the load, "an uncommonly high price," that they would not sell till it rose to 35s. and that they would sooner let it rot."

At page 45 we are told, "that rich farmers are a public benefit; that they improve agriculture; that they keep magazines or stocks of grain without expence to the public." Strange reasoning at a time when that public pays for

for these hoards 126s. that is, six guineas a quarter for wheat; which, for a long series of years before gentlemen-farmers were known in the country, was sold at the average prices of 2l. 4s. and 2l. 8s. per quarter. And as to agricultural improvements, let the fact speak for itself. We now pay, and have done it for a considerable time past, large sums of money for foreign corn imported. Before partial inclosures, and engrossing farms was encouraged by great landholders, who established gentlemen-farmers, we received millions yearly for our surplus corn exported to foreign countries.

His Lordship next acknowledges, "there is reason to regret, that in a great part of England the millers are not content with their proper business of grinding and dressing meal, but have added to their own trade, the trades of mealmen and corn-dealers." After enlarging upon this subject in p. 47 and 48, we were surprised to find, in p. 49, the following remark: "As long as they unite the several trades of miller, corn-dealer, and mealman, the same argument which is used in respect to farmers and dealers in corn may be used in the favour of millers, namely, that they hold the magazines so necessary for a steady supply of the markets, and without which this country could not be subsisted." Let the reader contrast these two passages, and decide on their consistency.

A few excellent observations on the misguided conduct of the populace, in augmenting the public distress by riots and insurrections, which defeat the very purpose they mean to accomplish, close this first division of his work.

As the noble Author has suspended, for a short time, the third part of his intended publication, we recommend with deference a revision of the first part, when it shall be necessarily reprinted to make the whole complete; since "the dispatching the first and second part," has occasioned many inaccuracies in the former.

Of Part II. we shall say the less, because we wish to recommend the whole in the strongest terms: it suggests all the essential means of relief from the present distress, so far as respects the consumption of grain; and the heads of families cannot have a surer guide for their conduct. The single article to which we object relates to public granaries, which have been established

in all the countries on the continent, and have been found highly beneficial in times of real scarcity; and the city of London holds its charter at this very hour under a condition totally overlooked and grown into disuse, that of providing public granaries of wheat to be sold by the Corporation to poor Citizens, in times of scarcity, at the average price of years of plenty.

His Lordship justly observes, "that nothing is more desirable to import than rice; it goes so much further than any other grain, that at first it seems almost incredible; it is also brought into use at much less expence, and pays no toll either to millers or bakers;" he should have added, if boiled whole. "Yet the consumption in England is usually small; and why is it not larger at present? Because a vulgar notion prevails amongst the populace, that feeding on rice occasions blindness. Surely, Government should make the Royal College of Physicians of some use to the public under the present circumstances, by calling upon them, as a privileged body, to publish an opinion contradictory to this mischievous prejudice.

The Appendix we consider as a very valuable part of this performance; it contains the examination of Mr. Samuel Wyatt and Mr. Sheredine before the Privy Council in 1795, by which it appears, that the household bread now enacted to be the only bread to be made by the bakers after the 23d of January 1801, is the most wholesome and nutritive—"it is made from the whole meal, with only the bran taken out." But how shall we prevent adulteration? For Mr. Sheredine says, "that when the flour is made of the whole of the meal, it is impossible to tell whether *they*, the miller, mealman, or baker, have taken any fine flour out of it."

It appears also, that the Albion Mills were a public benefit to the inhabitants of London; the annual saving being 463,666l.: yet we all know how violently, how shamefully these mills were decried by interested farmers, mealmen, and corn-dealers—and how they were destroyed by fire, remains to this hour an unresolved question.

The tables are invaluable, as they consist of accurate copies of the printed reports delivered to the Members of both Houses of Parliament—there are *ten* in all, the most material of which,  
for



for general use, is No. 2, containing an account of the quantities of grain exported from 1697 to 1780, distinguishing each year; also shewing the annual average price of wheat per quarter in the same period. It will be found by this table, that the price, for the first thirty years of the century just closed, was so low, in several years, as 11. 10s. per quarter, and sometimes lower still, viz. 11. 4s. and so lately as 1779, 11. 14s. The average of several years, however,

was 21. 4s.; and there were periods when the bounty was allowed for exportation.

Let the impartial examiner compare these prices with the present; and then resolve the question, If error, mismanagement, or avarice, have not taken deep root? And whether gentlemen or great farmers, monopolizers, engrossers, millers, mealmen, and corn-factors, are so innocent of all imposition on the public as their noble advocate asserts.

Dramas and other Poems of the Abbé Pietro Metastasio. Translated from the Italian, by John Hoole. Three Vols. 11. 1s. Ottridge and Son, &c. &c. 1800.

(Concluded from Vol. XXXVIII. Page 429.)

OF the Sacred Dramas of Metastasio, we shall insert a specimen from the affecting Drama, entitled the "Discovery of Joseph," in which the poet has so well succeeded in the use he has made of one of the finest narratives in sacred or profane history. In this piece he has happily introduced, besides Joseph's confident, another character of his own, Asenetha, Joseph's wife, whose name only appears in the text.

PART THE FIRST.

*Joseph. Thanetes.*

*Jos.* None of the Hebrew brethren yet return'd?

*Than.* None yet, my Lord.

*Jos.* Hast thou dispatch'd to explore The public ways?

*Than.* I have; but sent in vain Full many a messenger.

*Jos.* Yet not so far Is Mambre's valley from these regal walls, But since they parted hence, their tardy feet Might long ere this have measur'd back their way.

*Than.* Forgive me, if I know not what to think

Of such concern: a few poor simple shepherds

Appear an object far beneath your care.

*Jos.* [*aside.*] Thanetes little thinks these simple shepherds

Are Joseph's brethren.—I'm offended, friend,

To find myself deceiv'd: to these I gave In charge to bring with them, at their return,

Young Benjamin, old Jacob's latest born. Thou heard'st with what unwilling lips they vow'd

To do my bidding.

*Than.* But your wisdom well Secur'd compliance, by detaining one A hostage for their faith: if this should fail,

The force of famine must again compel These Hebrews back. The barren provinces

Yield not sufficient nurture to sustain The pale inhabitants: the blighted corn Dies in the blade, or shoots not from the soil.

The feeble shepherd mourns his lessening flock;

The famish'd cattle shew the unfavoury stubble,

Unmeet for nourishment: the husbandman,

With trembling feet, each field explores in vain

For life-sustaining food; while Memphis only

(Such thanks to you we owe) abounds with plenty

Of well-stor'd harvest; and the afflicted world,

To fly from famine, all repair to Egypt.

*Jos.* If Benjamin, a victim to the rage Of envious brethren, should no longer live,

What hopes to see him here?

*Than.* And whence, my Lord, Can such suspicions rise within your breast?

*Jos.* The boy was Jacob's hope.

*Than.* What then?

*Jos.* Myself, Myself, like him, have known the calumny,

The treacherous wiles of deep fraternal envy—

O! powerful King of Heaven! protect and save him.

*Than.*

*Than.* What means this tenderneſs  
for one unknown ?  
*Jof.* My life with Benjamin's is nearly  
pair'd ;  
His fortune bids me recollect my own.  
By nature to compaſſion mov'd,  
We feel the griefs of thoſe  
Whoſe hapleſs deſtiny has prov'd  
The touch of kindred woes.  
A ſympathy the heart conſtrains  
To pity the diſtreſt,  
When by our own, we judge the pains  
That rend another's breaſt.  
*Than.* And this, ſhall this ſuffice to  
make you wretched ?  
Alas ! how true, that here on earth is  
found  
No perfect happineſs : for if to paſs  
From life's worſt evils to the higheſt rank  
Of human honours, be indeed a bleſſing,  
Who ſhould like you rejoice ? A ſlave, a  
ſtranger,  
You came to Memphis : ſlander'd by a  
baſe  
Unhallow'd tongue, and bound in cruel  
chains,  
Your life was forfeited, when righteous  
Heaven  
Declar'd itſelf for Joſeph : future time  
Was open'd to your view : to one your  
words  
Greatneſs preſag'd, to one they menac'd  
death.  
All Memphis heard your prophecies : the  
King  
Perplex'd recurr'd to you : your wiſdom  
ſolv'd  
His anxious doubts, diſclos'd the im-  
pending evils,  
And ſhew'd the remedies : th' event de-  
clar'd  
Your counſels juſt. Behold you now re-  
mov'd  
From priſon to the palace : ſee your fetters  
Exchang'd for glittering gems and coſtly  
robes.  
Sublimely ſeated on the regal car  
You paſs theſe ways, which once your  
feet had trod  
A ſhackled priſoner : hear your name pro-  
claim'd  
The SAVIOUR OF MANKIND. Now  
Minifter  
Of King and people, ripe with blooming  
honours,  
Rich in a beauteous offspring, bleſs'd by  
all  
The grateful world, and highly lov'd of  
Heaven,  
It ſeems that naught is wanting to your  
wiſhes ;

And yet, amidſt this unexampled flow  
Of earthly bleſſings, your inventive mind  
Can for itſelf create unthought-of evils.  
*Jof.* Thanetes, go—Aſenetha ap-  
proaches.  
Forget not my command : if Jacob's ſons,  
If Benjamin ſhould come, return with  
ſpeed  
To welcome their arrival.  
*Than.* I obey.  
My gracious Lord, henceforth be to your-  
ſelf  
What you are ſtill to others : every com-  
fort  
You give to them, but to yourſelf diſtreſs ;  
You heal another's pains, but feed your  
own.

*Aſenetha. Joſeph.*  
*Aſen.* My conſort, is Aſenetha per-  
mitted  
To aſk a boon ?  
*Jof.* The doubt, my love, offends me.  
*Aſen.* Release the Hebrew priſoner from  
his bonds.  
*Jof.* Simeon ?  
*Aſen.* The ſame.  
*Jof.* But what excites thy pity  
For one thou know'ſt not ?  
*Aſen.* And what rigour, ſay,  
Has mov'd to the puniſhment of one  
Who ne'er to you was guilty ?  
*Jof.* And how know'ſt thou  
That he is innocent ?  
*Aſen.* His crime I ſee not :  
His puniſhment is preſent to my ſight.  
*Jof.* And is it lets a crime becauſe un-  
known ?  
*Aſen.* But yet it merits ſure, forgive  
me, Joſeph,  
A judge more merciful.  
*Jof.* But not unjuſt.  
*Aſen.* Alas ! my Lord, without the  
touch of pity,  
Juſtice were cruelty.  
*Jof.* And but for juſtice  
Pity were weakneſs.  
*Aſen.* Let us imitate  
THE CAUSE OF ALL, who ſheds his  
kindly rain  
Alike on good and wicked : equal HE  
Wills that his bleſs'd ſun ſhould ſhine on  
both.  
*Jof.* Who ſeeks to be like him, ſome-  
times muſt ſcourge,  
For their correction, thoſe whom moſt he  
loves.  
*Aſen.* But what you feel for Simeon,  
pardon, Sir,  
By outward ſigns more hatred ſeems than  
love.  
*Jof.* Condemn me not too ſoon. How  
apt is man



To judge of others harshly ! Wretched  
fruit  
Of blind self-love ! The blame we cast on  
others  
Is flattery to our pride : we seem to gain  
That which we take from them ; and  
ever seek  
To find companions of our faults in others,  
Or faults which we have not : and hence  
it comes  
We change the names of things : fear, in  
ourselves,  
Is prudence called, and meanness modesty.  
But seen in others, modesty is meanness,  
And prudence fear. 'Tis hence we ever  
prove  
So partial to ourselves ; and hence it  
comes,  
With slow belief we join the voice of  
praise,  
While censure ever finds our open ear.

Ah ! still with hasty judgment fear  
To view another's deed ;  
For what may cruelty appear,  
From mercy may proceed.

More cautious weigh whate'er can move  
Your thoughts to vain surmise ;  
As cruelty may mercy prove,  
So mercy may chastise.

We shall conclude our review of this article with the version of one of the Cantatas, that are "so admirable in the Italian for delicate simplicity and playful elegance ;" on the translation of which species of poetry Mr. Hoole makes the following observations :

"Of all characters in writing, perhaps, that of simplicity is most difficult to be preserved. It will often happen, that the words and expressions, graceful in the Italian, can only be rendered in English by circumlocution, which, mult, of course, take from their simplicity. In this case nothing is left for the translator, but to endeavour to catch the general spirit of the passage, and thus, as far as the genius of the two languages will admit, give the truest likeness of his author, by which only he can hope to arrive at the great secret of good translation, that of making his work appear like an original."

## FISHING.

Already evening shades prevail,  
And hover o'er the darkening seas :  
Come, Nyfa, come, with me inhale  
From placid waves the freshening  
breeze.

Of pure delights they little know,  
Who ne'er along this shore reclin'd,  
Have watch'd the peaceful waters flow  
Light curling to the gentle wind.

Come, Nyfa, leave awhile thy calm re-  
treat,  
Leave thy favour'd rustic seat,  
For pleasure dwells not there alone,  
These rocks and caves have pleasures of  
their own.

Here, when the night has veil'd each eye  
In yonder sea, that seems another sky,  
The numerous stars that gild the sphere,  
Bright and more bright, increasing still,  
appear ;

And look, the moon's reflected beams  
Sparkle, with broken light, amidst the  
briny streams.

At morn I'll found the twisted shell,  
Which not our oaten pipes excel ;  
And since, alas ! my Nyfa's ear  
Disdains her lover's plaints to hear,  
I'll sing of Glauce, Doris' name,  
I'll Galatea's pains proclaim,  
And Thetis, better known to fame.

Thou, from the beach, shalt view thy  
harmless breed

Of favourite lambs on tender herbage  
feed,

And twist the sheltering branches shun  
The fervours of a mid-day sun :  
Mean time thy hand the tapering reed  
may bear,

And with insidious hook the fish ensnare.  
So shall my fair in either province shine,  
To hold the rural crook, or guide the ang-  
ler's line.

No more in ocean's weedy caves  
The scaly tribe remains ;  
All cut, with eager fin, the waves ;  
All rush, impatient to be slaves  
In lovely Nyfa's chains.

The nymphs, in crystal waters bred,  
Shall cull their precious store,  
Fair shells and coral shining red,  
In Nyfa's lap to pour.

IDYLS, in Two Parts. By Edward At-  
kyns Bray. 12mo. Rivingtons. 4s. 6d.

THESE Poems were principally sug-  
gested by a perusal of Gesner's Pastorals,

and are descriptive of scenery and man-  
ners that may be deemed Arcadian, as  
they have occasional allusions to the  
mythology of classical antiquity. "There  
is,"

is," as Dr. Johnson observes, "something in the poetical Arcadia so remote from known reality and speculative possibility, that we can never support its representation through a long work. A pastoral of an hundred lines may be endured; but who will hear of sheep and goats, and myrtle bowers, and purling rivulets, through a whole volume?" Mr. Bray's versification, however, is flowing and harmonious; and in his *BRITISH IDYLS*, which he promises, he may probably be more successful.

*King John, an Historical Tragedy, altered from Shakspeare, as it was acted at Reading School for the Subscription to the Naval Pillar to be erected in Honour of the Naval Victories of the present War.* 8vo. Bromner, &c.

Dr. Valpy, the master of Reading School, is the alterer of this play, which, if it has lost in its vigour and spirit by the alterations, has been benefited in point of decorum and purity of expression. As it is now presented to the world, it appears more proper for juvenile representation than as it is exhibited on the public theatre. Those, therefore, who wish to entertain parents by dramatic performances will have a play ready adapted to their use.

*Antonio, a Tragedy, in Five Acts. By William Godwin.* 8vo. Robinsons. 2s. 6d. 1800.

The publication of this play is an appeal from the decision of the Theatre to the judgment of the public at large; but we believe the verdict pronounced at Drury Lane will not be, on this occasion, subject to a reversal. If improbable situations, unnatural characters, no plot, and a diction sometimes familiar, sometimes inflated, neither verse nor prose, can claim applause, we have seen no piece, for a great length of time, so well entitled to favour. It is said to be the first attempt of a lover of the drama, whose talents, however, seem not calculated to excel in dramatic composition.

*Essays and Notes on Husbandry and Rural Affairs.* By J. B. Bordley. 8vo. Printed at Philadelphia for Thomas Dobson. Imported by J. Mawman. 10s. 6d. 1799.

Although the experiments and directions contained in this volume are chiefly calculated for the other side of

the Atlantic, yet many valuable and useful hints may be found, which will amply repay the perusal of the present work. The compiler of it appears, from his own account, to be one who, on the turn of middle age, and whilst gradually quitting public employments, sat down on a farm in Maryland, and became enthusiastically fond of husbandry. The present Essays are the result of experience, and are on the following subjects. Systems and Rotations. Grass Rotations. Grain Rotations. Design for a Grain Farm. Grain and Meadow Rotation. Farm Yard. Clover. Wheat in Clover. Beans, Maize, and Wheat Culture. Hemp. Farm Yard Manure. Barns. Cattle Stalls. Cattle pastured and soiled; kept and fattened. Observations on Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs. Maize and Potatoes as fallow Crops and fattening Materials. Fences. Treading Wheat. Method of registering Experiments. Principles of Vegetation. Necessaries best Product of Land. Family Salt. Rice. Country Habitations. Ice Houses. Intimations on new Sources of Trade, &c. Potatoe Spirit and Beer. Diet on Rural Economy. Gypsum Manure. State Society of Agriculture. Notes and Intimations. From this enumeration our experimental agriculturists will be directed to subjects from which they will derive useful information.

*Reflections on the Political and Moral State of Society at the Close of the Eighteenth Century.* By John Bowles, Esq. 8vo. Rivingtons. 1800.

Mr. Bowles is an attentive observer of the times, and has in the present work developed the causes which have produced the amazing events which now appal mankind, and threaten the existence of civil society. At a crisis the most awful and alarming which the world has ever beheld, the present work is particularly seasonable, and deserves the notice of every one who looks forward to the comfort or security of himself or his connexions. The subjects discussed are—the political State of Society; the moral State of Society; and the Origin of the War between France and the other Powers of Europe. On each of these topics the reader will find much information, much to commend, and much to call forth his fortitude and excite his attention.



*An Appeal to the Good Sense and Candour of the People in Behalf of the Dealers in Corn; with some Observations on the Trial for Regrating. By a Country Gentleman. 8vo.*

This Country Gentleman is Sir Thomas Turton, who warmly defends the dealers in corn from the imputation thrown on them for misbehaviour in the management of their business. He animadverts with some severity on the verdict in the case of the King and Rusby, and in a manner by no means respectful to the administration of justice.

*Thoughts on the Repeal of the Statute made in the Fifth and Sixth Years of the Reign of King Edward the Sixth; with some Observations on the Respect due to the Authority of Judges and to the Verdict of*

*a Jury. By a Country Magistrate. 8vo. Hatchard. 1s. 6d.*

The principal part of this pamphlet is employed in strictures on the indecency of the preceding writer in his censures on the verdict of a Jury and the opinion of the Chief who presides in the highest court of criminal jurisdiction in this kingdom. In these sentiments we agree with the present writer, and are of opinion, that "when a person has recourse, either by writings, publications in print, or by any other means, to calumniate the proceedings of a court of justice, the obvious tendency of it is to weaken the administration of public justice, and, in consequence, to sap the very foundation of the Constitution itself."

#### THE ORIGIN OF SHENSTONE'S BALLAD OF JEMMY DAWSON.

THIS pathetic and affecting ballad has drawn tears from every eye capable of the feelings of humanity for near half a century, and will continue to produce the same effect wherever and as long as the English language is understood. It is founded in truth, and was taken from a narrative first published in a periodical work, entitled *THE PARROT*, Saturday, 2d August 1746, three days after the transaction, in the following words:

"Just as I had finished the above, I received the following account, which, as the truth of it may be depended upon, and is a remarkable, though melancholy proof, that constancy and tenderness have not altogether forsook the bosom of the Fair, I thought it would be an agreeable entertainment for your country acquaintance, and therefore opened my letter again on purpose to insert it.

"A young Lady of a good family and handsome fortune had for some time extremely loved, and been equally beloved by, Mr. James Dawson, one of those unhappy Gentlemen who suffered on Wednesday last at Kennington Common for high treason; and had he been either acquitted, or after condemnation found the royal mercy, the day of his enlargement was to have been that of their marriage.

"I will not prolong the narrative by any repetition of what she suffered on

sentence being passed on him; none, excepting those utterly incapable of feeling any soft or generous emotions, but may easily conceive her agonies; beside, the sad catastrophe will be sufficient to convince you of their sincerity.

"Not all the persuasions of her kindred could prevent her from going to the place of execution; she was determined to see the last of a person so dear to her, and accordingly followed the sledges in a hackney-coach, accompanied by a Gentleman nearly related to her, and one female friend. She got near enough to see the fire kindled which was to consume that heart she knew so much devoted to her, and all the other dreadful preparations for his fate, without being guilty of any of those extravagancies her friend had apprehended; but when all was over, and that she found he was no more, she drew her head back into the coach, and crying out, *My dear, I follow thee, I follow thee*—*LORD JESUS receive both our souls together*, fell on the neck of her companion, and expired the very moment she was speaking.

"That excessive grief which the force of her resolution had kept smothered within her breast, it is thought, put a stop to the vital motion, and suffocated, at once, all the animal spirits; but I leave the physicians to account for that; I shall only say, the story very  
much

much affected me, as I doubt not it will you, and all who hear it."

In the WHITEHALL EVENING POST, Aug. 7, 1746, the same story is told, with the addition, that "upon enquiry,

every circumstance was literally true." A ballad is said to have been cried about the streets different from Shennstone's, which we should be glad to see if it is in existence. A. X.

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LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA.

L. 1336.

THIS portion of history respects the Amazons. Theseus, assisted by Hercules, had vanquished their queen, and obtained the belt, which Euristheus had demanded. Thus, as Cassandra speaks, *κείκος ἄρισε διπλῶν*. The Amazons repented the wrong, and made reprisals on the Greeks. This expedition is here described with accuracy and elegance. Among other particulars we read, that

Ἵππερ κελαιὸν Ἴστροι ἤλασαν Σκυθίας Ἴππους.

Meursius has undertaken to shew, that Ἴππους does not in this place signify horses, but *ships*. Both Canter and Scaliger render ὑπερ by *ultra*, which ought rather to have been rendered *super*, as in other places. They drove the Scythian horses, says the poet, over

or upon the black Ister. Navigation was but little known to this northern people; who are acknowledged to have excelled in the art of horsemanship. They therefore undertook their expeditions, when their rivers were frozen. Thus only could they make their incursions with speed and security. The appearance which this river presented in its frozen state, is intimated by the epithet *κελαιόν*. It was one concreted mass of *black ice*. The passage, quoted by Meursius from Val. Flaccus, ought to have led him to suspect, that the obvious sense of Ἴππους is the true one:

Σεβαῦ. Thermodon medio fale mur-  
mura volvens

Donat *equos*.

Ἀμαζόνιας ἐὶππους. — PIND. R.

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DR. MARK HILDESLEY.

BISHOP HILDESLEY TO MRS. MASHAM.  
*Bishop's Court, 21st Nov. 1758.*

DEAR MADAM,

I TAKE the liberty of addressing myself to you, with my sincere condolence on the death of your worthy uncle, the Lord Masham. As you and I (I think, though I am a very bad family-genealogist) had the same great-grandmother, Masham, I hope it will not be deemed a piece of vanity or ostentation, if I do myself the honour of putting on the proper ensigns of mourning for his Lordship.

I fear he underwent a very lingering painful trial; from which, it is some comfort to us to think he is, at last, released. I have not the honour to be known to the present Lord; but, if you think it right, and not otherwise, you will allow me to present his Lordship with my proper compliments on

this mournful occasion. I believe no man can have died possessed of a larger share of esteem among all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, than the late Lord Masham; and consequently his loss must be not a little regretted. I am at this time next naturally led to say, how greatly I commiserate her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough, and all the family, who must be under the greatest affliction for the loss of the Duke, who is taken off from a life very unexpectedly, and in the full prospect of his rising glory. But such is the nature of all earthly enjoyments! Pray do me justice to Mrs. Betty Trevor on this occasion, and other relations as you meet with them. I had a letter lately from the Bishop of Durham, dated 26th past, who, I am surpris'd to think, had not then heard the melancholy news (or his Lordship would certainly have mentioned



mentioned it); but which I think could not fail of reaching him before he left Auckland, as he proposed to do on the 1st instant. I passed a few days with his Lordship at his august palace, but cannot say I had much pleasure there, or elsewhere, in my late visit to my native country: the defect of which I attribute to the hurry on my spirits, occasioned by the almost continual motion I was in, to pay my respects to each and every of my friends, as would expect to see me; and who, at that season of the year, were scattered in different and distant places in the country. I sent a card-compliment to you and old friends upon my arrival here, inclosed to my sister Mary, lamenting my incapacity to enjoy more of your company before I set my face homeward: but I heard, since, she was gone into Huntingdonshire. Poor Miss Hildesley, it seems, is delivered from her unhappy state; it would be well if some reflections on her case and circumstances might, by God's grace, be able to make such impressions on her father, as to bring him to a reformation of his ill life—the worst sort of madness! But, the less we think or speak, either of him or his brother, the better—unless it be in our prayers. Of all the sorts of trouble or sorrow, that for our sins seems to be the most proper and justifiable: and yet, alas! it is to be feared, this is a sort the scarcest to be met with. All other troubles, as your favourite Author has remarked (in a late piece not long since published), are, or may be, the principal means of our real happiness, as they help to make us sensible of the defects of our present mortal condition, and remind us of that where all sorrow and mourning shall cease. If I have not quoted his exact words, I think they are his sentiments, and which every true Christian will subscribe. I cannot mention the above-cited Author without being reminded of my obligation to you, Madam. The best acknowledgment you desire, I suppose you think will be, for me to make the use of him you intended. This I have in some measure done, and I hope not altogether unprofitably; though at the same time must be obliged to own, he sometimes soars beyond my poor apprehension: however, I may add also, that I wish I could practice one half of what I do understand. 'Tis easy to perceive, that his main drift and aim is, to make

all *professed, real* Christians. But whether in that attempt he uses all that plainness and simplicity to be found in the original institution of our religion, and the pattern set by the first teacher and founder of it, is a question not to be discussed in this paper. I pray God enable me, and all who are engaged in our great Master's service, to shew clearly and intelligibly what is true religion, viz. a religion that reaches the hearts of its professors, and produces suitable effects on their lives, tempers, and manners: where that is to be found I need not point out or explain to Mrs. Masham. But what am I about? sending you a discourse, instead of a letter? And yet why should not we write as we speak? For some such, I know, would be the subject of our conversation were we together. I should therefore apologize for an apology for saying or writing that to you which I know is most natural and agreeable to the turn of your mind, which has learnt not to be ashamed of entering into such unfashionable topics: otherwise I should ask you, What *luck* you had at the last *you*?

I cannot sometimes but smile, to think I have been in England to *see* my friends, and am returned hither to *converse* with them; for I think, verily, I have exchanged more words on paper since my return, than my stay amongst them would admit of in person: and yet, methinks, there is a sort of secret satisfaction even in that transitory gratification; and the saying is not wholly without a meaning, "*I am glad to see you.*"

But whether you, Madam, will be glad to hear from me, or vouchsafe to tell me so, I must leave to your will and pleasure. In the mean time, I will allow myself the satisfaction of believing, at least, that you can excuse this unusual freedom I have taken.

Commending you to the divine protection, and praying that you may be endowed with every blessing that may conduce to your truest happiness, I subscribe,

DEAR MADAM,  
Your obliged, faithful friend,  
and affectionate kinsman,  
M. SODOR AND MANN.

My wife and sister desire your acceptance of their kind compliments of true respect.

## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DECEMBER 17.

AT Covent Garden, Ben Jonson's Comedy of *Every Man in his Humour* was revived, in which Mr. Cooke performed the part of *Kilby*. We think it, next to his *Iago*, the best specimen that he has exhibited; but while we give him credit for accurate conception, just discrimination, and unabated attention to the business of the scene; we must, on the other hand, declare, that there is, in all this Gentleman's performances, a most wearisome uniformity of tone and gesture. When agitated, he, in every character, strides the stage backwards and forwards nearly to the same distance; wields his arms in the same senicircular direction; moves his body in an ungraceful fashion; and in princely characters, particularly, his manner wants polish, and his deportment ease. He has performed *Macbeth*; but we cannot think it a character that will by any means add to his reputation.

20. A Gentleman of the Faculty (of the name of *Maisey*) made his *debut* at Covent Garden in the part of *Othello*. Of the expression of his countenance, the disguise did not permit us to judge: his person appeared to be genteel, and above the middle size. His action was rather free than graceful, though he trod the stage not without dignity: but whatever merits he may possess, they were all insufficient to compensate for a voice without volume or compass, having neither modulation for scenes of pathos, nor strength for declamation. The impression it made on us was similar to what we should have received from a person enacting *Othello* in a small parlour, and restraining his voice lest he should be heard by the people overhead. We need only add, that though he was not loudly censured, his reception was such as, we think, would not encourage him to renew the attempt, at least in the higher walks of Tragedy.

22. A new Pantomime, called, "HARLEQUIN'S TOUR; OR, THE DOMINION OF FANCY," was presented at the above Theatre, and was received with considerable applause; as it combined a number of humorous incidents, neat transformations, and pleasing mu-

sic, with an uncommon display of scenic splendor.

The same evening produced a new Pantomime at Drury Lane Theatre, called, "HARLEQUIN AMULET; OR, THE MAGIC OF MONA;" of which, as it comprises something like a story, the following account may afford amusement.

The Pantomime commences with a view of a subterraneous temple, where several Welch bards take refuge to evade the machinations of Morcar, the evil genius of their race. Morcar being perceived through an opening in the castle, the affrighted bards take flight, except their chief, who, prostrating himself, invokes the aid of their patron. The violent storm that rages is now assuaged, and Iris appears descending on the arch of a rainbow, from which she alights on the stage. She waves her scarf, a bright cloud appears, and Harlequin descends to the earth, with his merry attendant Punch. Iris gives a talisman to Harlequin; whom she informs, that Columbine, on seeing him, will quit her father's house and follow his fortunes.

Morcar, who is introduced on a dragon (a very ingenious piece of mechanism), apprised of Harlequin's approach, lights his wand with magic fire, which is soon extinguished by Harlequin. Morcar departs, and Harlequin is provided with armour by his man Punch. Punch is next introduced by Pantaloon to Columbine, with whom he falls desperately in love. The perseverance of Punch, and the tricks practised against him by Harlequin, produce much pantomimic merriment, that ends in the penitence of Punch, and the forgiveness of Harlequin.

Columbine, being released from her father, departs from an island in a vessel provided by fishermen. The departure of the lovers affords opportunity for a fine view of the sea. Pantaloon and his associates pursue the lovers in another vessel, but this they cannot navigate, in consequence of the magic interference of Harlequin. The latter next strikes a rock, out of which springs a light-house, and the lovers make the shore.

Harlequin and Columbine are still closely pursued. Pantaloon and his associates



associates are petrified, on perceiving two figures arise out of a rock by the magic of the talisman. They are now released by Morcar. Harlequin is again in jeopardy by the arts of Morcar, who twists round his body a tremendous snake. The genius of the talisman releases him, who is discovered seated on a cloud, with a rainbow at a distance; and the enemies of the lovers are finally subdued.

The last scene represents a Gothic hall, enriched with wreaths of laurel, banners, trophies, and statues. The latter, by the magic of the talisman, descend from their pedestals, and perform a warlike dance. The distance then opens, and exhibits a moving Panorama of the most magnificent buildings in London. A brilliant rainbow appears, a grand procession enters in celebration of St. David's Day, Harlequin and Columbine are united, and the piece concludes.

Pantomimes are always better suited to the eye than the understanding; and in this light the present may be considered as possessing much merit. The mechanism of the dragon and snakes is extremely ingenious; and Mr. Byrne (as Harlequin) exhibited a new and astonishing feat of agility, in running up the perpendicular front and over the top of a house in so rapid a manner, as to render it impossible to detect the means by which it was accomplished.

The Pantomime has been performed almost every night since, and attracts large audiences.

JAN. 3. *King Lear* was revived by the good taste of the Acting Manager, and in a style that does the House and the performers great credit. The crowded benches that it has since attracted will probably induce the revival of other sterling productions of the British Drama. The sensible and thinking part of the public have, certainly, a just right to expect to be entertained, as well as those who prefer mere sound and spectacle.

The same day, at Covent Garden, a Comedy, called "THE SCHOOL FOR PREJUDICE," was presented. It is the production of Mr. T. Dibdin, and is merely an enlargement into five acts of a Comedy in three which was noticed in our XXXVIIth Volume (Page 387), under the title of "*Liberal Opinions.*"

As the story is the same, we need

not here repeat it; but merely remark, that it is an amusing production; though, instead of a Comedy, it should have been candidly announced as a *Farce in Five Acts*; for that is most strictly its description. It, however, excites much laughter, and draws good houses.

The following are the Prologue and Epilogue:

### PROLOGUE.

*The School for Prejudice*, a pompous name  
Our Playbill boasts—What various roads  
to Fame

Do Poets try—One with *Columbus* goes, }  
Then into Poland, routs *Zorinski's* foes, }  
Aud ravages the *woods* for *infant woe's*, }  
Next boasts a charm which can the *Heart-*  
*Acbe* cure,

Tells *Secrets* worth the knowing; and,  
I'm sure,  
When to be Married he wou'd shew ye  
how,

Ladies will join in crying, *Speed the*  
*Plough!*

Another *Dramatist*, and no less *stage*,  
Seeks *Notoriety* with dauntless *Rage*;  
*How to grow Rich* informs each plodding  
elf,

And, teaching others, finds the way  
himself.

*Cheap Living* too he tries, and fearful  
still

Of wanting *Management*, he makes his  
*Will*.

*Laugh when you Can*, I'm sure the pleasing  
strife

For your applause won't even end with  
*Life*.

Another has good cause to be elate,  
Whose pleasant road lay thro' a *Turnpike*  
*Gate*,

With *Fals*: *Impressions* some your feelings  
rouse,

And *Midnight Hours* make room for  
*Lovers' Vows*.

More of desert with pleasure cou'd I  
name,

But one poor Wight doth present suf-  
f'rance claim,

Who, even from his *Birth Day* sought  
your smile,

*Fancy's Dominions* ranged—went to the  
*Nile*.

A *Jew* and *Doctor* rear'd, who here im-  
plore ye,

With many more, to spare the Bard be-  
fore ye:

For tho' he's one of *Mirth's* most humbl:  
minions,

His *School* is form'd from *Liberal Opinions*.

## EPILOGUE.

BEFORE I quit this masculine array,  
 For frolic Columbines fantastick gear,  
 Permit me from my very heart to say,  
 I wish ye all, a prosp'rous, happy year.  
 May ye with joy recount o'er seasons past,  
 And each to come, in mirth, surpass the  
 last;  
 May genial friendship thaw cold Party's  
 ice,  
 And terminate the reign of Prejudice.  
 For this same Prejudice is but a knave,  
 Making full many an honest heart his  
 slave;  
 Like a jack-lantern, so beguiles the sight,  
 You can't tell white from black, nor black  
 from white;  
 Writes Regue and Cheat with Scandal's  
 inky claw,  
 On Jews, North Country Folks, and  
 Limbs of Law;  
 Attacks sage Damfels, who, advanced in  
 years,  
 Have long resign'd their maiden hopes  
 and fears;  
 Governs mankind with tyranny severe,  
 And only wants the *power* to enter here:  
 For 'tis our proudest boast with truth to  
 say,  
 A British audience scorns his gloomy  
 sway.  
 And well we know, if on dramatic ground  
 One little *spark* of merit should be found,  
 Not sternest Critics with it to expire,  
 But all would fan it into genuine fire.

## PROLOGUE

TO

## THE TRAGEDY OF ANTONIO.

Written by Mrs. CHARLOTTE SMITH.

Spoken by Mr. CHARLES KEMBLE.

THE proud Iberians, who with hopeless  
 eye,  
 On Calpe's rock, see English banners fly,  
 Were, ere in seditious bigotry they lost  
 Their warlike spirit—GLORY's proudest  
 boast.  
 The sacred cross to Aña's realms they  
 bore,  
 And, in their own deep woods, the in-  
 vading Moor  
 Met in dread conflict.—Each undaunted  
 Son  
 Of both Castilles, or nobler Arragon,  
 Or they, who on Bitaya's stormy shore,  
 Heard on their cliffs the vast Atlantic  
 roar;  
 All by the fire of martial honour led,  
 Beneath her crimson standard fought and  
 bled:

High beat each heart in her imperious  
 cause,  
 And, owning her's, disdain'd all other  
 laws.  
 The torch of LOVE, no more a lambent  
 flame,  
 Serv'd but to light them to their idol—  
 FAME.  
 While all that soothes *our* age, or charms  
*our* youth,  
 In female tenderness, or female truth,  
 Bliss, that to all but man high Heaven  
 denies,  
 Home born delights,—domestic charities,  
 They tasted not;—Nor knew they to re-  
 joice,  
 That reason—sweetest in a woman's voice,  
 Still bids the lover, husband, friend, adore,  
 When transient beauty fascinates no more.  
 From prototypes like these, who lived,  
 we know,  
 And fought and died, three hundred  
 years ago,  
 Our Poet of to-night his hero draws,  
 The proud vindictive slave of honour's  
 laws;  
 By softer passions mov'd, to nature true,  
 His lovely heroine he describes from you,  
 Women of these fair isles!—Oh, formed  
 to prove  
 How mental excellence ennobles love,  
 'Tis your's by praise to animate the  
 bard,  
 At once his inspiration and reward;  
 And yours, to bid true honour's heart  
 expand,  
 With patriot fondness for his native land.  
 Shall then *that* country, the illustrious  
 earth,  
 Which gave, the boast of nature—Shak-  
 speare, birth,  
 Dramatic fame on *foreign* structure raise,  
 And England, on *exotics* graft her bays?  
 Oh, no!—excite a new the *native* lyre,  
 Encourage *native* genius to aspire;  
 So in the land for arts renowned and  
 arms,  
 Shall *genuine Tragedy resume its charms*.  
 A candidate, ambitious, though unknown,  
 Hazards to night a fiction all his own:  
 And, if the daring votary appears  
 Not unaccepted by the queen of tears—  
 If passion, pathos, elevated thought  
 (As friendship trusts), the enthusiast has  
 caught;  
 For approbation may he not appeal  
 To heads and hearts like yours—that  
 think and feel?  
 From party free, he draws no aid from  
 thence,  
 But rests his claim on nature, truth, and  
 sense:

And



And in an audience sanguinely confides,  
Where British candour hears, and British  
taste decides.

## EPILOGUE TO THE SAME.

Written by a FRIEND.

Intended to be spoken by Mr. BANNIS-  
TER, jun.

LADIES, ye've seen how Gufman's  
consort died  
(Poor victim of a Spaniard brother's  
pride !)  
When Spanish honour through the world  
was blown,  
And Spanish beauty for the best was  
known.

In that romantic, unenlighten'd time,  
A breach of promise was a *fort* of crime!  
Which of you, handsome English Lad-  
dies, here,

But deems the penance bloody and se-  
vere ?—

A whimsical, old, Saragossa fashion,  
That a *dead* father's *dying* inclination  
Should *live* to thwart a *living* daugh-  
ter's passion !

Unjustly on the sex we men exclaim,  
Rail at your vices, and commit the  
same.

Man is a promise-breaker from the  
womb,  
And goes a promise-breaker to the  
tomb.

What need we instance here the lover's  
vow,

The sick man's purpose, or the great  
man's bow ?

The truth by few examples best is  
shown ;

Instead of many, which are better  
known,

Take poor Jack Incident, that's dead  
and gone.

Jack, of dramatic genius justly vain,  
Purchas'd a renter's share at Drury-lane :  
A prudent man in every other matter,  
Known at his club-room for an honest  
hatter ;

Humane and courteous, led a civil life,  
And *feldom* has been known to beat his  
wife.

But Jack is now grown quite an-  
other man,

Frequents the Green-room, knows the  
plot and plan

Of each new piece—  
And has been seen to talk with S—— !

In at the play-house just at six he pops,  
And never quits it till the curtain drops ;

Is never absent on the author's night,  
Knows actresses, and actors too, by  
sight ;

So humble, that with Suett he'll confer,  
Or take a pipe with plain Jack Ban-  
nister ;

Nay, with an author has been known so  
free—

He once suggested a catastrophe !  
In short, John dabbled till his head was  
turn'd :

His wife remonstrated, his neighbours  
mourn'd ;

His customers were dropping off apace—  
And Jack's affairs began to wear a pite-  
ous face !

One night his wife began a curtain lec-  
ture—

“ My dearest Johnny, husband, spouse,  
protector,

“ Take pity on your helpless babes and  
me,

“ Save *us* from ruin, *you* from bank-  
ruptcy ;

“ Look to your business—leave those  
curled plays,

“ And try again your old industrious  
ways.”

John, who was always fear'd at the Ga-  
zette,

And had some bits of scull uninjur'd  
yet,

Promis'd amendment, vow'd his wife  
spake reason,

“ He would not see another play that  
season.”

Three stubborn fortnights Jack his  
promise kept ;

Was late and early in his shop—ate, slept,  
And walk'd, and talk'd like ordinary  
men !—

No wit, but John the Hatter once again,  
Visits his club—When, lo, one fatal  
night

His wife with horror view'd the well-  
known sight—

John's hat, gloves, snuff-box !—Well she  
guets'd his tricks ;

And Jack decamping at the hour of six,  
Just at the counter's edge a play-bill lay,

Announcing that *Pizarro* was the play :—  
“ Oh, Johnny, Johnny, this is your old  
doing !”

Quoth Jack—“ Why, what the devil  
storm's a-brewing ?

“ About a harmless play why all this  
fright ?—

“ I'll go and see it, if it's but for  
spite :

“ Zounds, woman—Nelson's to be  
there to-night !”

PROLOGUE

## PROLOGUE

TO THE

## BLACK PRINCE; OR, THE BATTLE OF POICTIERS.

Written by the Rev. J. WISE.

And spoken by a YOUNG GENTLEMAN  
of Mr. STOCK'S Academy at Poplar,  
December 1800.

SUCH are the human race, no deeds  
they name  
With louder breathings on the trump of  
fame,  
Than those of war,—of terrible emprise,  
By which conflicting nations fall and rise.  
Such are the deeds, at which the human  
breast  
Kindles intense, with passions fierce im-  
prett.

Of all those deeds, not one shines forth  
mere clear,  
Than that we bring to ask attention here.  
To your attention our illustrious theme  
Will, by its dignity, entitled seem :  
But arduous 'tis for us to speak by rote,  
And try to act, what bears so high a  
note :

Confessing diffidence, submissive we plead ;  
Deign your indulgence, as our efforts  
need.

If you encourage, happy shall we go,  
And grateful feel for favours you bestow.

The great achievement, which engag'd  
our choice,

Exceeds our pow'rs of action and of  
voice,—

The fight of Poictiers—fortunate event !  
In which, to England, triumph great was  
lent :

The fight of Poictiers !—there the prowe-  
ets blaz'd

Of England's arms, with glory that  
amaz'd.

A fight of few against a numerous  
crowd :

The wondrous vict'ry still makes Eng-  
land proud.

To lift our spirits can this instance fail ?  
Each stripling grows an hero at the  
tale :

The thought of England his young bo-  
som warms ;

The love of England animates to arms.

Yes !—This is true !—The spot where  
first we walk'd.

The language which our tongues first  
in talk'd,

The scenes where first our pow'rs of life  
were known,

All, when our old and dear acquaintance  
grown,

Attach our hearts ; and you, wide  
heart's blood rolls,

Will make our land magnetic to our  
souls.

Yet love of country is a childish  
heat :

The manly breast with nobler glow will  
beat ;

The manly breast, expanded and refin'd,  
Loves truth, loves justice, and loves all  
mankind ;

A friend to all, whate'er their birth,  
abode ;

To all impartial, truly like a God ;  
It not rejoices in the ruffian deed,

Whence thousands innocent or starve or  
bleed ;

Whence virtue, science, arts are over-  
thrown ;

Bereaved parents, widows, orphans,  
groan :

It leaves the glory of effects, like these,  
To earthquakes, hurricanes, and fell dis-  
eas :

Only in Truth's defence is ever brave,  
To curb the tyrant, and assert the slave.

Come, generous manhood of the soul !  
—O come !

Then Peace once more shall find on earth  
a home ;

True Honour dwell ; returning Justice  
bring

The choicest blessings on her heav'nly  
wing.

What are the fruits which men through  
carnage boast ?

What good is gain'd ?—'Tis certain,  
much is lost.

Men, like ferocious beasts, in rage de-  
stroy

The good all seek ; in peace might all  
enjoy.

Still, of the harms they wrought, the  
blood they spilt,

The chief result is bitterness of guilt.

This lesson learn, by much experience  
taught,

Uprighteous passions are with mis'ry  
taught :

Counsels, fair Justice rears, alone can  
blest ;

Justice the handmaid is—of Happiness.



## POETRY.

## ODE

TO THE

## INHABITANT \*

OF A WELL KNOWN DIRTY SHOP IN  
LEADENHALL-STREET.

(With a VIEW. See the FRONTISPIECE.)

WHO but has seen (if he can see at all)  
Twixt Aldgate's well-known  
pump and Leadenhall,  
A curious hardware shop, in general full  
Of wares from Birmingham and Pont-  
pool ?

Begrin'd with dirt, behold it's ample  
front,  
With thirty years collected filth upon't :  
See festoon'd cobwebs pendant o'er the  
door,

While boxes, bales, and trunks, are  
strew'd around the floor.

Behold how whistling winds and driving  
rain

Gain free admission at each broken pane,  
Save where the dingy tenant keeps them out  
With urn or tray, knife-case, or dirty  
clout !

Here snuffers, waiters, patent-screws for  
corks ;

There caters, card-racks, cheese-trays,  
knives and forks !

Here empty cases pil'd in heaps on high ;  
There packthread, papers, rope, in wild  
disorder lie.

O say, thou enemy to soap and towels !  
Hast no compassion lurking in thy bowels ?  
Think what the neighbours suffer by thy  
whim

Of keeping self and house in such a trim ?  
The Officers of Health should view the  
scene,

And put thy shop and thee in quarantine.

Consider thou, in summers' ardent heat,  
When various means are tried to cool the  
street,

What must each decent neighbour suffer  
then  
From noxious vapours issuing from thy  
den.

When fell Disease, with all her horrid  
train,  
Spreads her dark pinions o'er ill-fated  
Spain,  
That Britain may not witness such a  
scene,

Behoves us doubly now to keep our dwell-  
lings clean.

Say, if within the street where thou  
dost dwell

Each house were kept exactly like thy  
cell ;

O say, thou enemy to brooms and mops !  
How long thy neighbours could keep  
open shops,

If, following thee in taste, each wretched  
elf,

Unshav'd, unwash'd, and squalid like thy-  
self,

Resolv'd to live ?—The answer's very  
plain,

One year would be the utmost of their  
reign :

Victims to filth, each vot'ry soon would  
fall,

And one grand jail distemper kill them  
all.

Persons there are, who say, thou hast  
been seen

(Some years ago) with hands and face  
wash'd clean ;

And would'st thou quit this most un-  
seemly plan,

Thou art ('tis said) a very comely man,  
Of polish'd language, partial to the  
fair,

Then why not wash thy face, and comb  
thy matted hair ;

Clear from thy house accumulated dirt,  
New paint the front, and wear a cleaner  
shirt † ?

SENSED.

\* Nathaniel Bentley (son of a respectable hardwareman of that name, who died about 1770) resides at the corner of the old Crown Tavern, Leadenhall-street, and is one of the most eccentric characters this day living. His father, who kept a carriage, and lived in stile, gave him a good education. It is said, indeed, that he speaks not only French, but Italian, fluently. Previous to his father's death, and for several years after, he was called the Beau of Leadenhall-street, and was seen at all public places dressed as a *Man of Fashion*. He attended, in a most elegant suit, the Fête at Kanelagh, given by the Spanish Ambassador on the King's recovery. His manners in company, in short, bespeak the Gentleman ; yet his appearance in business is little short of disgusting.

† Many anecdotes are, of course, circulated respecting this phenomenon, and many of them, no doubt, illiberal and unfounded : but on the truth of the following circumstances we believe the reader may rely.

## ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR 1801.

By HENRY JAMES PYE, Esq. Poet Laureat.

Performed at St. James's, in Honour of her Majesty's Birth-Day.

## I.

FROM delug'd Earth's usurp'd domain,

When Ocean fought his native bed,  
Emerging from the shrinking main,  
Rear'd many a mountain isle its head ;

Encircled with a billowy zone,  
Fair Freedom mark'd them for her own :

“ Let the vast Continent obey

“ A ruthless master's iron sway,

“ Uncheck'd by aught from pole to pole,

“ Where swoll'n ambition's torrents roll ;

“ Those seats to tyrants I resign—

“ Here be my blest'd abode, the island reign be mine.”

## II.

Hating the fane where Freedom sat enshrined,

Grafsing at boundless empire o'er mankind,

Behold, from Sufa's distant towers,

The Eastern Despot sends his mighty powers :

Grecia, through all her rocky coast,

Atonish'd views the giant host ;

Not the fam'd Strait, by bleeding heroes barr'd,

Nor Cecrops' walls her hallow'd altars guard—

While each bold inmate of the Isles  
On inroad's baffled effort smiles ;  
From every port, with cheering sound,

Swells the vindictive Pæan round,  
And Salamis proud, from her sea-girt shore,

Sees o'er the hostile fleet th' indignant furies roar.

## III.

Fiercer than Persia's scepter'd Lord,

More num'rous than th' embattled train,

Whose thirstly swarms the sea-broad rivers drain,

Lo! Gallia's plains disgorge their madd'ning hord!

Wide in Europa's trembling lands,  
Victorious speed the murd'rous bands ;

Where'er they spread their powerful sway,

Fell Desolation marks their way ;

Unhart, amid a warring world, alone,  
Britannia sits secure, firm on her island throne.

## IV.

When thunders roar, when lightnings fly,

When howling tempests shake the sky,

Is more endear'd the sheltering dome,

More sweet the social joys of home :

Fondly her eye, lo ! Albion throws

On the tried partner of her weal and woes,

Mr. Bentley has not had a female servant in his house for more than twenty years past.

When any of his windows are broken, he places an old japanned waiter against the aperture ; remarking, that it is the cheapest method of repairing the damage.

His answer to a Gentleman who ventured to give him advice for correcting the slovenly appearance of his person was, “ It is of no use, Sir ; for if I wash my hands to-day, they will be dirty again to-morrow.”

It has been said, that his neighbours, particularly those opposite to his house, have frequently offered to defray the expence of painting and white-washing the front ; but this he constantly refuses ; alleging, that his shop is so well known abroad by the denomination of *The Dirty Warehouse*, that it would ruin his trade with the Levant, &c. &c.

His expence in coals must be very trifling ; for, except when absolutely indispensable, he considers fires as extravagant : but as his feet, from age or other circumstances, are chilly in the winter season, he fills a box with straw, and stands in it.

He keeps no servant ; but when he goes out in the day-time, he fastens the door, and gives a poor woman a trifle to wait *outside* till his return.

His favourite dress in his beautiful days was blue and silver, *chapeau de bras*, &c.

We believe the house will soon be pulled down, to make way for India warehouses. Mr. Bentley has had offers from the India Company, who wish to purchase it : what his determination is, has not transpired.



Each tie to closer union draws,  
By mingled rights and mingled  
laws;  
Then turns averse from Gallia's guilty  
field,  
And tears, with generous pride, the lillies  
from her shield.

## V.

ALBION and ERIN's kindred race,  
Long as your sister Isles the seas em-  
brace,

Long as the circling tides your shores  
that lave,

Waft your united banners o'er the  
wave,

Wide thro' the deep commercial  
wealth to spread,

Or hurl destruction on the oppressor's  
head,

May Heav'n on each unconquer'd  
Nation shower

Eternal concord, and encreasing  
power;

And, as in History's awful page,  
Immortal Virtue shall pro-  
claim

To every clime, through every  
age,

Imperial GEORGE's patriot  
fame;

That parent care shall win her warm-  
est smiles,

Which rear'd, 'mid Ocean's reign, the  
Empire of the Isles.

## LINES,

WRITTEN UPON SEEING THE UN-  
CLAIMED CORPSE OF A SUICIDE EX-  
POSED ON THE BANK OF A RIVER.

By THOMAS CAMPBELL, Esq. Author  
of "The Pleasures of Hope."

BY strangers left upon a lonely shore,  
Unknown, unhonour'd, was the  
FRIENDLESS DEAD:

Nor child to weep, nor widow to deplore,  
There ever came to his unburied head!

All from his lonely habitation fled;  
Nor will the lanthern'd fisherman at eve

Launch on that water by the Witches'  
Tower,

Where hellebore and hemlock seem to  
weave

Round its dark vaults a melancholy bower  
For spirits of the dead, at night's en-  
chanted hour!

They dread to meet thee (poor unfortu-  
nate!),

Whose crime it was, on life's unfinish'd  
road

To feel the step-dame buffeting of Fate,  
And render back thy being's heavy load!

Ah! once, perhaps, the social passions  
glow'd

In thy devoted bosom, and the hand  
That smote its kindred heart might yet  
be prone

To deeds of mercy! Who can under-  
stand

Thy many woes, poor Suicide unknown!  
He who thy sorrows gave shall judge of  
thee alone!

## BALLAD.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

## I.

"GOOD MORROW, Soldier, let me see  
Thy pipe, that looks so fine.  
Oh! tell me quickly what's the price,  
I fain would call it mine.

## II.

"Ah, Sir! this pipe I cannot spare;  
This pipe a hero gave:  
He won it from a Turk in fight,  
Near Danube's winding wave.

## III.

Long live Prince Eugene!—then we  
gain'd

Rich booty from the foe,  
Who frighted saw our valiant hosts  
Full many a Turk lay low.

## IV.

Then swiftly rode our brave hussars,  
And gave the foe no rest,  
When a curst Janissary shot  
Our Captain through the breast.

## V.

I plac'd him quickly on my steed  
(For me he'd done the same);  
And to a cattle near the plain  
Safe through the fight we came.

## VI.

My cares were vain; but, ere his end,  
The pipe to me he gave,  
And all his wealth—then press'd my hand,  
And died as die the brave.

## VII.

"This gold," said he, "to our good  
host,  
Who thrice was plunder'd, take."  
I did so; but I kept the pipe,  
And keep it for his sake.

## VIII.

Still like a relic have I kept  
The brave man's legacy;  
My pipe, in victory or defeat,  
Has always been with me.

## IX.

At Prague I lost a leg in fight,  
Yet have I scarce complain'd;  
For—though I'd hid it in my boot—  
My pipe had fate remained."

## X.

“ Old man, thou mov’st me e’en to  
tears :  
Tell me the hero’s name,  
That I may hold it next my heart,  
And emulate his fame.”

## XI.

“ Brave Walter was the hero call’d ;  
His lands were near the Rhine.”  
“ Walter !—He was my anceltor,  
And his estate is mine.

## XII.

Come now, and share with me his home,  
Forget your cares and need,  
And drink with me of Walter’s wine,  
And eat of Walter’s bread.”

## XIII.

“ Agreed—thou art his worthy heir,  
E’en now I’ll go with thee.  
And thy reward, whene’er I die,  
This Turkish pipe shall be.”

## THE BRITON’S SONG.

Tune “ *To Anacreon.*”

## I.

To learn Johnny Bull *à la mode de Paris*,  
Some half starv’d Republicans made  
declaration,  
That they would instruct him like them to  
be free,  
When this answer return’d from our  
loyal Old Nation :  
Ye ragged banditti,  
Your freedom we pity,  
And mean to live happy, while frantic  
you sing  
Your favourite *Ca Ira*,  
And hymn *Marfeillois*,  
For the true Briton’s song shall be “ God  
save the King.”

## II.

Our forefathers bled on the scaffold and  
plain  
T’establish a government wise, just, and  
pure :  
We’ll defend it till death, and reject with  
disdain  
One that scarce for a day or an hour  
can endure.  
Shall your fam’d guillotine  
In Old England be seen ?

No !—we mean to live happy, while  
frantic you sing  
Your fav’rite *Ca Ira*,  
And hymn *Marfeillois*,  
For the true Briton’s song shall be “ God  
save the King.”

## III.

This answer of England to Gaul swiftly  
flew,  
The Frenchmen pretended to give  
themselves airs ;  
“ Soon, soon,” they exclaim’d, “ shall  
that proud Island rue,  
And New Carthage be humbled,  
defend it who dares :  
They freedom abuse,  
And our kindness refuse,  
We’ll enlighten them quickly, with us  
shall they sing  
Our fav’rite *Ca Ira*,  
And the hymn *Marfeillois*  
Shall re-echo instead of their “ God save  
the King.”

## IV.

But shall resolute Britons at threats be  
dismay’d ?  
No !—we’re ready to meet them, tho’  
twenty to one ;  
From our scabbards leap forth ev’ry  
sword, Who’s afraid ?  
Though they’re join’d by the Dutch-  
man and blustering Don.  
In battle we’ll stow  
To our *sans culotte* foe,  
That, in spite of their efforts, we never  
will sing  
Their fav’rite *Ca Ira*,  
Or hymn *Marfeillois*,  
For the true Briton’s song shall be “ God  
save the King.”

## V.

If we fall in the conflict, how noble the  
cause !  
The stone shall record it that stands on  
our grave,  
“ Here lies one who defended his country  
and laws ;  
“ And died, his religion and monarch  
to save.”  
This and more might be said,  
But—thank heav’n ! we’re not dead,  
We can all of us yet, with one heart and  
voice, sing,  
Not the French *Ca Ira*,  
Or hymn *Marfeillois*,  
But the true Briton’s song, “ Huzza,  
God save the King.”



## JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FIFTH SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN\*

[ *Concluded from Vol. XXXVIII. Page 456.* ]

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, DEC. 1.

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

Lord Warwick gave notice, that he should, on Thursday, bring forward a motion relative to the high price of provisions ; and moved, that the Lords be summoned for that day.—Ordered.

Weltjie's Naturalization Bill was brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

TUESDAY, DEC. 2.

The Duke of Bedford, pursuant to notice which he had given yesterday, called the attention of their Lordships to the subject of his motion, which he said applied to the present alarming state of the country, in consequence of the actual scarcity of grain which unfortunately prevailed almost throughout the whole kingdom. The object he had in view, was the application of substitutes for the use of Bread Corn. He had no doubt of the salutary effects of the principle of economy so strongly recommended ; and he was convinced the effect of example in the higher classes would operate considerably to spread its beneficial effects ; but he thought that something further was required ; and that the people, who naturally in the hour of peril and of difficulty looked up to the Legislature for assistance, would expect laws, and not mere proclamations, to effectuate the purposes of such assistance. His Grace did not mean to derogate from the labours or merits of their Lordships' Select Committee ; yet, without any intention of that kind, he considered it his duty to submit the adoption of a measure which would tend most materially to alleviate the sorrows of the poor. His Grace meant to submit to the Select Committee that paragraph in the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, relating to the application of substitutes for Bread Corn to the

use and consumption of the parish poor throughout the kingdom ; that a Bill should be framed upon whatever resolution their Lordships' Committee should think fit to adopt accordingly. After noticing, in very pointed terms, the sufferings, but at the same time the patient loyalty of the poor throughout the kingdom, he concluded with moving, that the paragraph so alluded to should be referred to their Lordships, Select Committee, then sitting.

Lord Grenville paid many compliments to the good and humane intentions of the Noble Duke ; but observed, that the motion was altogether unnecessary, for as the Report alluded to was now before the Committee, it would be unfair not to suppose that they of themselves might adopt the very system submitted by his Grace.

After a few words between the Duke, the Chancellor, and Lord Grenville, the motion was withdrawn.

The Earl of Suffolk said, that the country was in a most alarming way, and nothing short of prompt and strong measures could possibly save the country. It was high time to take such steps ; one he thought would be serviceable, and that was, to reduce the number of cavalry in the kingdom ; for such purpose he intended to move their Lordships, and should therefore now call for papers to that effect ; he accordingly moved, that an account of the cavalry now serving in Great Britain should be laid on the Table.

Lord Grenville said, though he did not mean to oppose the motion, yet he thought it very unparliamentary according to the etiquette of that House.

Lord Holland said a few words in support of the motion, and it was carried.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3.

The Marquis of Salisbury (Lord Chamberlain) delivered his Majesty's answer

answer to the late Address of both Houses of Parliament, which, in substance, expressed his Majesty's satisfaction at that additional proof of the anxiety of his faithful Parliament to the welfare of his subjects, and on occasion of grievances, the removal of which was the object nearest to his heart.—That his Majesty would give directions for the issue of the Proclamation, to the effect, and in the way recommended by Parliament, which he trusted would be attended with the most beneficial consequences.

The Poores' Rate Bill went through a Committee, without amendment.

THURSDAY, DEC. 4.

The Bill for amending the 22d of the King, relative to the better maintenance of Parish Poor, was read a third time, and passed.

Several Bills were brought up from the Commons, and read a first time, and those already on the Table were forwarded in their respective stages.

FRIDAY, DEC. 5.

The Earl of Warwick, in pursuance of his notice, addressed their Lordships on the subject of the present scarcity, and moved, "That the Magistrates, in their respective counties, should have the power of fixing the value of corn in their districts, and also of rating the value of agricultural labour therein;" which was negatived without a division.

MONDAY, DEC. 8.

The Bill for ascertaining the Population of Great Britain was brought up by Mr. Abbott from the Commons, and read a first time.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Pension Duty Bill; to that for granting and continuing the usual Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry; the Corn Importation Bill; that for regulating the making of Malt from damaged Barley; and the Poores' Bill.

TUESDAY, DEC. 9.

The Bills on the Table were forwarded in their respective stages, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10.

The Bill for the Importation of Herrings and other Fish, caught at Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, &c.; and some other Bills were brought from the Commons, and each read a first time.

THURSDAY, DEC. 11.

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

The Commitment of the Population

Bill was, on the motion of Lord Walsingham, further postponed till to-morrow.

FRIDAY, DEC. 12.

The House, in a Committee on the Population Bill, adopted a great number of amendments.

SATURDAY, DEC. 13.

The Nova Scotia Fishery Bill, and several others, were read a third time.

The Duke of Portland presented a Proclamation or Order of his Majesty, of the 10th inst. in pursuance of the powers vested in him by an Act of this Session, relative to the prohibition of the exportation of corn and other provisions. It was ordered to be laid on the Table.

MONDAY, DEC. 15.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Bill for encouraging by Bounty the Importation of Corn; to the Bill for authorising and encouraging the Importation of Foreign Herrings; and to a private Bill.

The Bills on the Table were all forwarded in their respective stages.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17.

Upon the report of the Bill for ascertaining the Population of this Country being made,

Lord Grenville made some objections to those parts of the Bill which implicated the Clergy in making returns; and moved, that all the parts in the Bill which related to the Clergy's being concerned in making the same be omitted; which was agreed to.

The Bill for empowering Magistrates to enforce Overseers, &c. to deliver out one part of their parochial relief in some wholesome provision, bread made entirely of wheaten flour excepted, was read a first time.

THURSDAY, DEC. 18.

The Bill for ascertaining the Population of this Country was read a third time, and passed.

FRIDAY, DEC. 19.

The Bill to continue in force the Act to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act until six weeks after the meeting of the next Sessions of Parliament, was ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

SATURDAY, DEC. 20.

Upon the Motion for the third reading of the Poor Relief Bill, the Duke of Bedford opposed it. His Grace recapitulated most of his former arguments against the Bill; the principal point he referred to was, that the Bill had had, and still would have, the effect of materially



ally enhancing the price of those articles of sustenance substituted for Wheaten Bread.

Lord Camden supported the Bill. The House divided upon the question for the third reading—Contents, 13; Non-Contents, 2.

The following Bills were brought from the Commons, and severally read a first time: the Land Tax Redemption, the Swedish Herring Importation, the Army and Navy Seduction, and the Grenada Merchants Bills.

MONDAY, DEC. 22.

The Royal Assent was given, by commission, to the Bill for supplying the Poor with Substitutes instead of Money, the Edinburgh Poor Relief Bill, and the Bill for enabling Commissioners to purchase certain Buildings for the Accommodation of both Houses of Parliament.

TUESDAY, DEC. 23.

On the Motion for the House to resolve itself into a Committee upon the Alien Bill, Lord Holland rose to oppose it; but, after a few words from Lord Grenville, it passed the Committee without any amendment.

Lord Holland moved for papers relative to the Treaty of El Arisch. A short debate ensued; and, on the question, there appeared for the motion, 2; against it, 12.

The Army and Navy Seduction Bill went through a Committee. The Report to be received to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24.

The various Bills on the Table were forwarded in their respective stages, and their Lordships adjourned till

FRIDAY, DEC. 26.

The House in a Committee went successively through the several Bills on the Table.—Ordered that the same be reported to-morrow.

SATURDAY, DEC. 27.

Read a third time, nine public and several private Bills. Among the former were the Bill for ascertaining the Population of the Country, the Stale Bread Bill, the Quarantine Bill, and the East India undressed Hemp Bill.

MONDAY, DEC. 29.

Their Lordships disposed of the various routine business before them. One Bill was returned from the Commons, and ordered to be laid upon the Table; after which the House adjourned to

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 31.

His Majesty came down in the usual state to the House, and being seated on the Throne, the attendance of the

Commons was ordered; which House immediately appeared at the Bar, with the Speaker at their head.

On presenting the Exchequer Loan Bill, the Speaker made the following speech:

“*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

“The Bill now tendered to your Majesty, by your faithful Commons, completes the provision which has been made for the several branches of the public service, till that period when your Majesty will receive the advice and assistance of your Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Impressed with a well-grounded confidence in the strength and resources of the Empire, and partaking, as they earnestly do, of that solicitude for the restoration of Peace, of which your Majesty has given a recent, though unavailing proof, your Commons are convinced that nothing can contribute more effectually to the accomplishment of that great object, than to manifest the ability and determination of this country to be fully prepared for the further prosecution of a contest, the continuance of which may justly be ascribed to the unwarrantable pretensions of the enemy.

“But on no occasion has the attention of your Parliament been more deeply and anxiously engaged, than by those important considerations to which it was peculiarly directed at the opening of the present Session, in consequence of your Majesty’s paternal concern for the welfare and comfort of your people. To alleviate, to the utmost of their power, the pressure upon all descriptions of their fellow-subjects, and upon the poorer classes in particular, your Commons have deemed to be the first, and most urgent of their duties. The measures adopted for this purpose are those which, they trust, are best calculated to afford substantial and extensive relief, and to provide for the necessary demands of the year. Much of their efficacy must, however, depend upon that temper, good sense, and fortitude, which this country has displayed under the severest trials, and which were never more conspicuous than at the present conjuncture.

“These, Sir, the last proceedings of your Parliament, previous to the great era, now on the point of commencing, are the indication and result of that common interest and fellow-feeling

with the people, by which it has ever been actuated, and which are the best safeguard of all that is most valuable in society. To that era, your Commons look forward with a confident expectation, that the consolidated wisdom and authority of the Legislature of Great Britain and Ireland, under the auspicious Government of your Majesty, and of your illustrious House, will diffuse, throughout every part of the United Kingdom, the full benefits of that Constitution, which has been proved to be favourable, in an unexampled degree, to the enjoyment of civil liberty and public prosperity; and which cannot therefore fail to animate the zeal and determination of those who may share its blessings, to cherish and maintain it in their own times, and to transmit it as the best inheritance to their posterity."

His Majesty then notified his Royal Assent to twenty three Bills—among which were, the Bread Regulation, the Population, Habeas Corpus Suspension, Annual Indemnity, Exchequer Bills, Aliens' Regulation, West India Army Accounts, and Welstje's Naturalization Bills.

The King was then pleased to make the following most gracious Speech from the Throne :—

*" My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" I cannot suffer this Session to close without returning you my most particular acknowledgments for the distinguished industry and zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the interesting object which, at the commencement of the Session, I most especially recommended to your attention.

" It has been my earnest wish that nothing should be omitted which could tend to relieve the pressure occasioned by the present dearth of provisions, and to insure a sufficient supply till the produce of the next harvest can be brought into use.

" The diligence with which your enquiries have been conducted has afforded you the best means of ascertaining the true circumstances of our present situation; and the extensive measures which you have wisely adopted in consequence, for diminishing the consumption of grain, and procuring an increased supply, will, I doubt not, be found productive of the most salutary effect.

" Much, however, must depend on the disposition which will, I am confident, be manifested by all those who have the means of carrying into execution my solemn recommendation and injunction, issued at your desire, for the adoption of all practical economy in the use of those articles which are necessary to the subsistence of the poorer classes of my subjects.

" The time fixed for the commencement of the Union of Great Britain and Ireland will necessarily terminate your proceedings on this important subject; but I am persuaded that the consideration of it will be resumed with the same zeal and temper on the first meeting of the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

" The early period which I have appointed for that meeting will afford a speedy opportunity of completing whatever you may have necessarily left unfinished, and of considering what measures may tend further to alleviate the pressure on my people, or prevent the danger of its recurring.

*" Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

" I thank you for the readiness with which you have granted the supplies necessary, under the present circumstances, for the public service.

*" My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" The detention of the property of my subjects in the ports of Russia, contrary to the most solemn Treaties, and the imprisonment of British sailors in that country, have excited in me sentiments, in which you and all my subjects will, I am sure, participate.

" I have already taken such steps as this occasion indispensably required; and it will afford me great satisfaction, if they prove effectual, but if it shall be necessary to maintain, against any combination, the honour and independence of the British Empire, and those maritime rights and interests on which both our prosperity and our security must always depend, I entertain no doubt either of the success of those means which, in such an event, I shall be enabled to exert, or of the determination of my Parliament and my People, to afford me a support proportioned to the importance of the interests which we have to maintain."

After which the Lord Chancellor announced his Majesty's desire to have his Royal Proclamation read, appointing the Lords and Commons of the present  
British



British Parliament to be Members of their respective Houses on the part of Great Britain in the Imperial Parliament, and fixing the meeting of the said Imperial Parliament on Thursday, the

22d of January. The Proclamation was accordingly read, which concluded the proceedings of the *British* Parliament.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, DEC. 1.

A MESSAGE from the Lords acquainted the House, that their Lordships had agreed to the Bills for prohibiting the Exportation, and encouraging the Importation of Corn and other Provisions.

Mr. Sheridan rose to make his proposed motion. He began with ordering the Clerk to read that part of his Majesty's Speech relative to the late correspondence between this country and France; which being accordingly read, he said, that in reflecting on that speech, and the correspondence to which it related, it became the duty of that House to have formed an opinion thereon, and to have transmitted the same to his Majesty. Ministers, however, did not adopt such demeanour, and it was therefore his duty, as one individual who composed the class of Members of the Legislature, to adopt a conduct on the occasion, which Ministers had thus omitted; that which he should therefore submit would be a proposition to Parliament, requesting the King to discontinue all continental connexions during the present contest, and to advise his Majesty to make a separate Peace with the French Republic. He founded these proposals upon two propositions, and the conclusions drawn from these two propositions, viz. the first, that from the beginning of the present war, the confederacy formed against France had all of them mercenary views in consideration, and therefore, by their own strife, endeavouring to obtain each his respective purpose, the general object was defeated; and, secondly, because there appears good ground to know that in every Treaty, whether attempted or actually commenced, however sincere Ministers might have appeared, yet they never were really so; and the conclusion from thence is, that whilst they remain in office, war must be for ever carried on, unless the voice of the people, through their representatives, calls out for a separate peace. The whole conduct of our Allies, beginning with the King of

Prussia, here underwent a strict and severe examination by the Hon. Gentleman. He entered into a minute detail of their behaviour towards this country *seriatim*, ending with that of the Emperor of Russia, on whose demeanour he was pleased to make many sarcastic remarks; and concluded a most animated speech with moving an Address to the King, the purport of which was, to beseech his Majesty that he would be graciously pleased not to omit any opportunity of making a separate peace, or sanction any new engagement or Treaty with any Foreign Power which might either retard or prevent it.—Which being seconded by Mr. Grey,

Mr. Windham said, he could not think of following the Hon. Gentleman through the immense maze of argument which he had offered; but he thought the Motion nugatory and absurd.—He then went over the grounds so often trodden, of the utility and policy of continental alliances; in doing which, he dwelt most particularly on the uniformity of conduct in the Emperor of Germany, and contended, that although it was to be lamented that many of our friends had deserted us during the contest, yet that nevertheless, whilst their confederacy did last, it benefited the common cause. He admitted that we had made some sacrifices, but they were not equal to the advantages we obtained by the war; if nothing more, we have saved our Constitution by it, whereas all the neighbouring nations have either injured or lost theirs by it. We, therefore, chose the least of two evils, a *continuance of that War by which that Constitution is preserved*, in preference to that baneful and precarious peace made by French fraternization. If such a peace is to be made, it certainly was not for those with whom he had the honour of asking to take any part in it. That must devolve on those more enamoured of French manners, French politics, and French reform, than he or his colleagues were.

Mr. Grey said, from what fell from

the Secretary at War, the public were now put in possession of the melancholy fact, that no prospect of peace was to be expected from the present Ministers; their language was now, for the first time, plain and unequivocal.—He then replied to all the arguments of Mr. Windham, and supported, in a style of superior wit and argument, the speech of Mr. Sheridan; and concluded a most elaborate and eloquent speech, which lasted above an hour and a half, by giving his hearty assent to the Motion.

Mr. Dundas gave his decided negative to the Motion. After which the House divided, when there appeared—For the Motion, 35; against it, 156:—Majority against the Motion, 121.

TUESDAY, DEC. 2.

Mr. Robson, after some preliminary observations, in which he stated that the expence incurred by keeping up the present number of cavalry was enormous and beyond all precedent, concluded by moving,

“That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying him to direct that the utmost economy be used in the expenditure of corn, consumed by the cavalry in the service of Great Britain.”

Mr. Windham, after observing that the utmost economy was already used, opposed the motion as unnecessary.

The gallery was then cleared; but the House not consisting of forty Members, Mr. Robson's Motion of course fell to the ground.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3.

At four o'clock the Speaker counted the House; but there being but thirty-six Members present, an adjournment, of course, took place till

THURSDAY, DEC. 4.

The Bill for compelling Magistrates and Overseers to administer Parish Relief in Substitutes, was read a first time. On the motion for the second reading, a conversation arose, in which Mr. Grey and Mr. Nichol objected to the compulsory clause, and recommended that the Bill should give the Magistrates a discretionary power on the subject of distribution. The Bill was then ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The Report of the Committee was also brought up, granting indemnities on the importation, to the amount of 75s. on peas, 50s. on barley and beans, and 45s. on oats. The Report was then

ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The House in a Committee on the Bill for ascertaining the population of the country, went through a Committee, and was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Robson gave notice of his intention of resuming the Motion relative to the use of oats by cavalry horses on Wednesday next.

Mr. Jones then rose, in conformity to his notice on the subject of the War, and said, that finding now, from what had fallen during this short Session from his Majesty's Ministers, that they were determined to carry it on, right or wrong, so was he resolved to submit a Motion this night, which should, if carried, prevent them. This war had almost reduced England to the degrading circumstances of having now but two classes of people; the wealthy and the poor. All the middling classes were absorbed in these, reduced by taxation, the scarcity of money, and the more awful scarcity of the necessaries of life. Paper currency had superseded coin, and British money was scattered all over the world, in subsidizing avaricious and mercenary allies, all of whom, beginning with the foreign corps in his Majesty's service, he enumerated.

The Hon. Gentleman then went into a discussion of all our expeditions, and glanced at Egypt, but went nearly over the same sentiments already repeated on that subject; and thence he adverted to Ireland, and emphatically said, the conquest of that country was the only victory Ministers had ever gained; and concluded by moving an Address to the King, the purport of which was, “To entreat his Majesty to dismiss his present Ministers.”

Mr. Nichol said, this was precisely the Motion the conduct of Ministers called for; and he was of opinion, that nothing short of its adoption could produce a peace.—The question being called for, the House divided: For the Motion, 13; against it, 66; majority against it, 53.

No Member in the habit of supporting Government took any part in the debate.

FRIDAY, DEC. 5.

Mr. Abbott moved the third reading of the Bill for ascertaining the Population of Great Britain.—It was read accordingly and ordered to the Lords.

Mr.



Mr. Nichol moved, "That a Committee be appointed to examine the state of the gold coin, and to report accordingly."

Lord Hawkesbury observed, that he could not conceive of what use the Motion could be, and on that ground would assuredly oppose it.

Mr. Tierney said, that his Hon. Friend's Motion was dictated by caution and prudence. No greater misfortune, he said, could arise to a commercial nation, than the disappearing of gold, and the substituting of paper.

Mr. Wilberforce said a few words; after which the House divided: For Mr. Nichol's Motion, 16; against it, 32; majority, 16.

MONDAY, DEC. 8.

A Message was delivered by the Usher of the Black Rod, requesting the attendance of the House at the bar of the Lords: the Speaker returned, and announced the Royal Assent to the following Bills, by Commission, viz.

Corn Importation Bill, Poor Bill, Pension Bill, and Barley Steeping Bill.

The Qualification and Indemnity Bills were brought up by Mr. Long, and read a first and second time.

A Bill for granting Bounties on the Importation of Barley, Oats, Meal, and Indian Corn, was read a third time, and passed.

The House to resolve itself into a Committee of Ways and Means on Wednesday next.

TUESDAY, DEC. 9.

The Naturalization Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Robson rose, and acquainted the House, that he would defer his intended Motion until this day se'nnight.

Mr. Wilberforce presented a Petition from the Town of Leeds, setting forth the condition of the labouring poor from the high price of provisions, and praying redress.

The Petition was supported by Mr. Lafcelles, and referred to the Committee on the high Price of Provisions.

The House resolved into a Committee on the Corn Substitute Bill.

Mr. Ryder, in a short speech suggested some amendments, which were laid on the Table.

A conversation ensued, in which the principle of the Bill was opposed by Mr. Western and Mr. Sheridan, and supported by Mr. Pitt, the Secretary at War, Sir William Dalbany, Mr. Rose, and Mr. Anderson.

At length a few observations from Mr. Tierney and Mr. Pitt, in which Mr. C. Sturt and Sir William Dolben took a part, put an end to a very uninteresting conversation; and the Resolutions being severally agreed to, the Report was ordered to be brought up, and the Bill ordered for a re-committal to-morrow.

The Report of the Committee of Supply was brought up, when the Resolution of granting his Majesty the sum of 151,643l. 16s. 8d. for interest on Exchequer Bills, was agreed to.

The Secretary at War presented accounts of oats, and other provender, purchased for the use of the cavalry during the war. Ordered to lie on the Table.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10.

An account was presented from the Bank, of notes issued since the 25th of March 1797, distinguishing the amount in each year. Ordered to be printed.

In a Committee, a Resolution was passed for raising the sum of 3,500,000l. by way of loan, on Exchequer Bills. To be reported.

The consideration of the Second Report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the causes of the present high price of provisions, was deferred until to-morrow.

THURSDAY, DEC. 11.

Mr. Bragge brought up the Report from the Committee of Ways and Means, that the 3,500,000l. to be granted to his Majesty be raised on Exchequer Bills.—Agreed to.

Mr. Sheridan rose, and mentioned the notice given by Mr. Attorney General, relative to the continuance of an Act to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, and requested to know if he were serious, and whether he persisted in his intention.

The Attorney General expressed his intention to propose a suspension until next Session: viewing the situation of the country, and the manner in which the power given by the Bill had been exercised, he did not see any reason that could warrant the House in opposing the measure; he would certainly persevere in the motion he intended to make; and he then moved, that the Act of the last Session be now read; which being done, he next moved for leave to be given to bring in a Bill for continuing the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

Mr. Sheridan rose, and in a speech of some

some length contended, that the situation of the country could not at all warrant the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, a suspension that he would always strongly object to, as Ministers had in all cases abused the power intrusted in their hands. Measures of caution, he said, were not any longer necessary against seditious meetings, as no such meetings did now exist; and that the suspension of the Constitution could only be justified by treason existing in the country.

Mr. Pitt justified the propriety of bringing in the Bill now, as it would expire on the 1st of February next, and in the short interval of ten days from the meeting of the Imperial Parliament, to the expiration of the existing Act, no opportunity could possibly be afforded of discussing it effectually.

Mr. Tierney said, the reasons assigned by a former Attorney General, when he first brought this measure into that House, in 1798, were, "the apprehension of invasion, and the danger to be dreaded from the Jacobins here, who would concert with them." By the arguments adduced in favour of the measure now, it appears, that just the reverse is the reason now set forth. The people are loyal and tranquil. Jacobinism knows not where to hide its diminished head, and invasion or the dread of it is no more. He concluded a very animated speech against the Bill.

The House divided—For the Motion, 51; against it, 13; majority in favour of it, 38.

Leave was accordingly given to bring in the Bill.

The House in a Committee on the Bill for encouraging the Importation of Herrings and the Herring Fishery,

Mr. Ryder proposed two clauses, both of which were agreed to, viz. one to prevent the impressing of seamen who may be employed in the herring trade; the other to take off the duty on salt used in curing herrings in the bulk.

The Report was brought up, and the Bill ordered for a third reading to-morrow.

The House, in a Committee of the whole House, came to a resolution that the Chairman should be instructed to move for leave to bring in a Bill for making the port of Amsterdā, in the Island of Curaçoa, a free port. The House afterwards agreed to the Report, and leave was given.

FRIDAY, DEC. 12.

The Attorney General brought in a Bill for continuing the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus, which was read a first and second time.

Mr. Bragge obtained leave to bring in a Bill to explain, amend, and enlarge the powers of the Land Tax Redemption Bill.

Mr. Ryder moved, "That the sum of 50,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, to be expended, under certain regulations, in forming depots of herrings, and other fish, for the supply of the several parts of this kingdom," which was agreed to.

The Resolutions moved yesterday by Mr. Ryder, for giving salt duty free to the Herring Fishery, protecting the men from being impressed, and for granting the bounty on pilchards not exported, were reported, and agreed to, and a Bill ordered to be brought in on the same.

The Bill for the better Maintenance of the Poor, and for diminishing the Consumption of Wheat Flour, was reported, with several amendments, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

SATURDAY, DEC. 13.

At four o'clock the Speaker counted the House; and there being only thirty-four Members present, it was adjourned.

MONDAY, DEC. 15.

An account of the quantity of Bank of England notes, issued into circulation, from the 25th of March 1797, to the 25th of March 1800, was presented, and ordered to lie on the Table.

The Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill was read a second time.

Mr. Pitt brought in the Naval and Military Seduction Bill. It was read a first time.

TUESDAY, DEC. 16.

The Land Tax Redemption Explanatory Bill was read a first time.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act.

The Attorney General moved to fill up the blank with the words, "Six weeks after the 1st day of February next." The Resolution was agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17.

The Report of the Committee, relative to the extension of the Quarantine Laws to the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey,



was received, and a Bill to that effect ordered to be brought in.

The Alien Bill went through a Committee, when the time for its continuing in force was fixed till six months after the conclusion of a general peace.

The Bill for making the port of Amsterdam, in the island of Curaçoa, a free port, went through the Committee, and was ordered to be reported to-morrow.

THURSDAY, DEC. 18.

The Report of the Committee on the Land Tax was brought up, which was agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

The House having resolved into a Committee on the Navy and Army Seduction Bill,

Mr. Abbott moved, that instead of extending to the next Sessions, it should coincide with the Irish Bill, and extend to the term of seven years.

The question being put, the blank was filled up to the 1st day of August 1807.

The House in a Committee on the high Price of Provisions,

Mr. Ryder said, that any measures which could tend to improve the application of the corn we had on hand, was equivalent to increasing it. He therefore would submit such as he was convinced, if passed into a law, would have that effect. For this purpose he had three objects in view: the first, to prohibit the manufacturing any flour but that from whence the broad bran only is extracted; the second, to fix an assize upon the bread so made from flour of that kind; the third, to allow bakers to make bread of other materials beside the whole meal, provided the same does not exceed in price that assize which will be affixed to the whole meal loaf. For the accomplishment of the first object, he moved, that the cloths, wire screens, and machinery in corn mills, should be used, of such a structure only as would make such flour, or whole meal.

The Resolution was passed, and a Bill ordered thereon.

The Bill to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act was read a third time, and passed.

FRIDAY, DEC. 19.

The Bill for making the Port of Amsterdam, in the island of Curaçoa, a free port, was read a third time, and passed; as was also the Alien Continuation Bill.

The Bill for prohibiting the manufacture of fine Bread was read a second time.

SATURDAY, DEC. 20.

A new Writ was ordered for Midhurst, in Suffex.

The Grenada Merchants, the Army and Navy Seduction, and the Land Tax Redemption Bills, were read a third time.

The Coarse Flour Bill was committed. The operation of the Bill in London and forty miles round, to commence on the 24th of January 1801, and in the rest of Great Britain on the 31st of the said month, under a penalty, of baking fine bread, for each peck loaf, not exceeding 5l. nor less than 10s.; but two weeks later being allowed for the sale of fine bread from flour on hand. The assizes to alter according to the above-mentioned dates; the Report was immediately received, and ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

MONDAY, DEC. 22.

Mr. Pitt moved, that the House should, at its rising, adjourn to Monday next.

Mr. Robson opposed the Motion for an adjournment, which the state of the country, he said, did not admit of. The object of the meeting of Parliament was to lower the price of provisions; but provisions progressively rose every week since Parliament met, which was caused by the cry of scarcity they set up, and which had made the meeting so far from a relief, that it had become a misfortune to the people. Such a conduct had raised the price of provisions, not only at home, but abroad, in every country throughout Europe, whence we might have obtained relief, and produced well nigh a famine in effect. The Speaker, with some Members, attended the Lords, on passing the Bills. When they returned, Mr. Robson resumed, and moved, agreeably to notice, an Address to his Majesty, "That no Oats should be permitted to horses in the service of Government exceeding the weight of thirty-five pounds the Winchester bushel, by which regulation all the Oats of a better quality could be converted into the food of man."—But the question of adjournment was put and carried.

The orders which stood for the day were, the third reading of the Hemp Imported Duty Bill, the Population Bill,

Bill, the Fishery Salt Bill, the Stale Bread Bill, the Standard Wheaten Bread Bill, to which the Assize was to be affixed by way of Rider, the Turnpike Act Bill, the Expiring Laws Bill, the Quarantine Amended Bill; which were read, and passed. Adjourned to

MONDAY, DEC. 29.

A Message was received from the Lords, stating, that their Lordships had agreed to the Exchequer Loan Bill, the Bread Bill, and a considerable number of other Bills, public and private.

A variety of BILLS were then voted for the usual expences of the Legislature, as is customary at the conclusion of each Session, all of which were agreed to.

Mr. Nichols gave notice that he intended to move an Address to-morrow to his Majesty on the important subject of the restoration of the blessings of peace.

Mr. Long brought up the Report of the Committee for regulating the bounty on flour imported.

When the several Resolutions were read a first time, the purport of which was, arranging the qualities of flour imported in three divisions, firsts, seconds, and thirds, and constituting the bounties on each at an average of 100, 90, and 78 shillings the quarter current price, making thereby the proportion of average bounties at 40, 30, and 18 shillings the quarter.

Mr. Jones said, he hoped that the measures adopted would tend to the reduction of the price of bread; but, from sad experience, he was obliged to say, that every effort made by Parliament tended to raise it, and no prospect appeared of its reduction; for he had

good authority to say, that Government was in possession of documents sufficient to shew, that we were once more commencing one of the most bloody campaigns that occurred since the commencement of the war.

The Committee on the India Judicature Bill was appointed.

TUESDAY, DEC. 30.

At four o'clock the Speaker counted the House; and there being present only twenty-five Members, an adjournment took place until

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 31.

Mr. Nichols rose, and, after a short prefatory speech, moved an Address to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to use his best means and endeavours to obtain and accomplish a speedy and honourable peace.

The Motion being seconded, the House divided; when there appeared for the Motion, 1; against it, 42: majority, 41.

Mr. Windham presented accounts of the number of men employed, enlisted, killed, wounded, and missing, since the commencement of the war. He observed, that those accounts were rather in a crude state, from the nature of them, and especially from the circumstance of the difficulty of delivering them correctly, when it was known that they must be made up by persons unaccustomed to such matters. They were ordered to be printed.

Here the Speaker and the House, on summons from his Majesty, went to the House of Peers; and on his return, as is customary, read his Majesty's Speech at the Table. [See page 52.]

And thus ended the last Session of the Parliament of Great Britain.

## STATE PAPERS.

### AMERICAN CONGRESS.

ON the 22d of November, the President of the United States met both Houses in the new city of Washington, and, being seated in the Senate Chamber, delivered the following Speech:—

“Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, Immediately after the adjournment of Congress, at their last Session in Philadelphia, I gave directions, in compliance with the laws, for the removal

of the public offices, records, and property. These directions have been executed, and the public officers have since resided and conducted the ordinary business of the Government in this place.—I congratulate the people of the United States on the assembling of Congress at the permanent seat of their Government, and I congratulate you, Gentlemen, on the prospect of a residence not to be changed. Although there is cause to apprehend that accommodations are not now so complete



complete as might be wished, yet there is great reason to believe that this inconvenience will cease with the present session.—It would be unbecoming the Representatives of this Nation to assemble, for the first time, in this solemn temple, without looking up to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, and imploring his blessing. May this territory be the residence of virtue and happiness! In this city may that piety and virtue, that wisdom and magnanimity, that constancy and self-government, which adorned the great character whose name it bears, be for ever held in veneration! Here, and throughout our country, may simple manners, pure morals, and true religion, flourish for ever! It is with you, Gentlemen, to consider whether the local powers over the district of Columbia, vested by the Constitution in the Congress of the United States, shall be immediately exercised. If, in your opinion, this important trust ought now to be executed, you cannot fail, while performing it, to take into view the future probable situation of the territory, for the happiness of which you are about to provide. You will consider it as the capital of a great nation, advancing with unexampled rapidity in arts, in commerce, in wealth, and in population, and possessing within itself those energies and resources, which, if not thrown away, or lamentably misdirected, secure to it a long course of prosperity and self-government. In compliance with a law of the last Session of Congress, the officers and soldiers of the temporary army have been discharged. It affords real pleasure to recollect the honourable testimony they gave of the patriotic motives which brought them into the service of their country, by the readiness and regularity with which they returned to the station of private citizens. It is, in every point of view, of such primary importance to carry the laws into prompt and faithful execution, and to render that part of the administration of justice, which the Constitution and laws devolve on the federal courts, as convenient to the people, as may consist with their present circumstances, that I cannot omit once more to recommend to your serious consideration the judiciary system of the United States. No subject is more interesting than this to the public happiness, and to none can

those improvements, which may have been suggested by experience, be more beneficially applied.—A treaty of amity and commerce with the King of Prussia has been concluded and ratified. The ratifications have been exchanged, and I have directed the treaty to be promulgated by proclamation.—The difficulties which suspended the execution of the 6th article of our treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation with Great Britain, have not yet been removed. The negotiation on this subject is still depending. As it must be for the interest and honour of both nations to adjust this difference with good faith, I indulge confidently the expectation, that the sincere endeavours of the Government of the United States to bring it to an amicable termination, will not be disappointed. The Envoys Extraordinary, and Ministers Plenipotentiary from the United States to France, were received by the First Consul with that respect due to their character, and three persons with equal powers were appointed to treat with them. Although at the date of the last official intelligence the negotiation had not terminated, yet it is to be hoped that our efforts to effect an accommodation will at length meet with a success proportioned to the sincerity with which they have been so often repeated.—While our best endeavours for the preservation of harmony with all nations will continue to be used, the experience of the world—our own experience—admonish us of the insecurity of trusting too confidently to their success. We cannot, without committing a dangerous imprudence, abandon those measures of self-protection, which are adapted to our situation, and to which, notwithstanding our pacific policy, the violence and injustice of others may again compel us to resort. While our vast extent of sea-coast, the commercial and agricultural habits of our people, the great capital they will continue to trust on the ocean, suggest the system of defence which will be most beneficial to ourselves—our distance from Europe, and our resource for maritime strength, will enable us to employ it with effect. Seasonable and systematic arrangements, so far as our resources will justify, for a navy adapted to defensive war, and which may, in case of necessity, be quickly brought into use, seem to be as much recommended by a

wife and true economy, as by a just regard for our future tranquillity, for the safety of our shores, and for the protection of our property committed to the ocean. The present Navy of the United States, called suddenly into existence by a great national exigency, has raised us in our own esteem, and by the protection afforded to our commerce has effected, to the extent of our expectations, the objects for which it was created. In connexion with a Navy, ought to be contemplated the fortification of some of our principal sea ports and harbours. A variety of considerations, which will readily suggest themselves, urge an attention to this measure of precaution. To give security to our principal ports, considerable sums have already been expended; but the works remain incomplete. It is for Congress to determine whether additional appropriations shall be made, in order to render competent to the intended purposes the fortifications which have been commenced. The manufacture of arms within the United States still invites the attention of the National Legislature. At a considerable expence to the public, this manufactory has been brought to such a state of maturity, as, with continued encouragement, will supersede the necessity of future importations from foreign countries.

“Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, I shall direct the estimates of the appropriations necessary for the ensuing year, together with an account of the public revenue and expenditures, to a late period, to be laid before you. I observe with much satisfaction, that the product of the revenue, during the present year, has been more considerable than during any former equal period. This result affords conclusive evidence of the great resources of this country, and of the wisdom and efficiency of the measures which have been adopted by Congress, for the protection of commerce, and preservation of public credit.

“Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, As one of the grand community of nations, our attention is irresistibly drawn to the important scenes which surround us. If they have exhibited an uncommon portion of calamity, it is the province of humanity to deplore, and of wisdom to avoid the causes which may have produced it. If, turning our eyes homeward, we find reason to rejoice at the prospect which presents itself; if we perceive the interior of our country prosperous, free, and

happy; if all enjoy in safety, under the protection of laws emanating only from the general will, the fruits of their own labour, we ought to fortify and cling to those institutions, which have been the source of such real felicity, and resist, with unabating perseverance, the progress of those dangerous innovations, which may diminish their influence. To your patriotism, Gentlemen, has been confided the honourable duty of guarding the public interests; and while the past is to your country a sure pledge that it will be faithfully discharged, permit me to assure you, that your labours to promote the general happiness will receive from me the most zealous co-operation.”

#### PRISONERS OF WAR.

IN consequence of many ill-founded and mischievous reports respecting the treatment of the French prisoners in England, Government have printed and circulated a variety of papers, proving, that they have behaved with the utmost attention and humanity towards the unfortunate victims of the calamities of war. We have never suspected Ministers of having been guilty of any improper conduct in this respect; we wish the French Government was equally blameless. The Transport Board deserve great praise for their anxiety to render the situation of the French prisoners as comfortable as possible.

The correspondence opens with a letter from Lords Spencer and Arden, and Admiral Gambier, to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, in consequence of a letter transmitted to them by the Commissioners of the Transport Service, from Captain Cotes at Paris, stating that the French Government would take charge of the English prisoners in France from the 11th December, 1799.

The following is Capt. Cotes's letter alluded to:

(No. 3.)

Paris, Dec. 7, 1799.

GENTLEMEN,

Inclosed you have a duplicate of my last; and by the present occasion I have to acknowledge the receipt of your's (No. 81 and 82) of the 22d and 29th ult. with their several inclosures. I shall have the honour of replying to them particularly to-morrow; for the present, time obliges me to confine myself to one object, that of communicating to you a circumstance of much importance, which has just taken place.

The



The Minister of the Exterior having, by note, expressed his wish to see me, I waited upon him, and learned that, in consequence of orders from the Consuls, he had to inform me that the French Government would take charge of the English prisoners in France from the 1st of the next Decade (the 11th instant), and that the English were to provide for the French prisoners in England. I endeavoured to expose to him the impossibility of such an event taking place; first, from the nature of the contracts lately entered into for the maintenance of the prisoners, and next, from the shortness of time, which would not admit of my receiving any directions from you, from whose authority alone I was empowered to act. He replied, that such were the orders of the Consuls, and that I must enter into details with M. Bonjour, the Chief of the sixth division for the prisoners of war.

Under these circumstances I have, Gentlemen, thought proper to write to the Minister to-day, informing him that I could not look upon the communication, I had the honour to receive from him yesterday as official, and that a written authority could alone constitute it so; that I must necessarily submit to the orders that were to be given, but that I would by no means consent to receive them without the approbation of my Government; and, further, that, as your agent, I would never submit to receive any orders that did not emanate from it.

Thus the business stands at present, and you will, no doubt, Gentlemen, see the necessity of adopting speedy measures, and furnishing me with your directions for my future conduct in this affair without delay.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JAMES COTES.

To the Commissioners for the  
Transport Service.

No. 4. is a letter from the Duke of Portland to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, informing their Lordships his Grace had laid Capt. Cotes' letter before the King—attributes the departure from the arrangement to the French Government; and protests against such departure from an agreement which tended to mitigate the calamities of war; orders Captain Cotes to be instructed to ascertain exactly the rate of daily allowance made to each man by the French Government; and should any difference

exist between such allowance, and what was issued by him under the late arrangement, desires that such difference may be supplied at the expence of this Government: respecting French prisoners on parole in this country, they are to have the same rations of provisions, from the date of the French ceasing to supply them, as they had before the late arrangement.—Clothing to be furnished by the French Government.—In order that the real grounds of the change may not be misrepresented or mistaken, his Grace desires his letter should be communicated to Niou, the then French agent.

No. 5 and 6. Letters from Niou respecting the measures then taking by the Consuls of France, in order to carry into effect their resolution, and enclosing the decree of the Consuls of the French Republic on that subject.

No direct answer was given to M. Niou's letters; the intentions of Government, as stated in the Duke of Portland's letter, having been conveyed to him through the Commissioners of the Transport Service, by whom he was, at the same time, informed that no official communication from him respecting prisoners could be received through any other channel.

No. 10. Letter from Commissioners of Transport to M. Otto, stating pernicious practices among the French prisoners in Norman-Crois Prison, many of whom, having money, purchase at the daily market whatever is allowed to enter, and with those articles they also purchase of other prisoners their whole ration of bread for some days together, which they again sell at an uturious price, allowing the unfortunate prisoner *one half penny worth of potatoes daily*: cloaths and bedding are also purchased in the same manner, and the poor victims of this injurious traffic are left to lie naked on the planks, unless they will consent to allow the merchant one halfpenny a night to lay in his own hammock, and which he makes them pay by a further deprivation of their rations when the original debt is paid. Captain Woodriff by whom this report had been made to the Commissioners, adds, that the origin of the distress complained of by the prisoners will be found among themselves, it having been daily detected by him, and punished severely, but without the desired effect.

No. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17. Commissioners of Transports complain to M. Otto, that the French prisoners are in great want of clothing, and recommend him

him to prevent the calamitous consequences which must ensue, if the French Government do not cause a supply to be given them.

(No. 18.)

*Transport-Office, 11th Sept. 1800.*

SIR,

We inclose, for your information, a copy of a letter which we have this day received from Mr. Holmwood, the agent for prisoners of war at Portchester, and also a copy of the one therein referred to from several French prisoners confined at that place, stating that they are in a very miserable condition from the want of clothing.

We cannot pass this opportunity without again recommending to your most serious attention the absolute necessity that there is of causing some clothing to be distributed among the French prisoners without delay.

We are, &c,

(Signed) RUPERT GEORGE.  
AMROSE SERLE.  
JOSEPH HUNT.

M. Otto.

(No. 19.)

*Portchester Castle, 10th September, 1800.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg leave to inclose you a letter I have this day received from the prisoners at this depot, stating the deplorable state they are in for want of clothing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN HOLMWOOD.  
*Commissioner for the Transport Service, &c.*

(TRANSLATION.)

*Portchester, 10th Sept. 1800.*

*The French Prisoners of War, to Mr. Holmwood, Commissary at Portchester Castle.*

SIR,

You have so often, and so generously, given us proofs of your feelings for our unfortunate situation, that we believe we may implore, through you, a relief the more urgent, as it becomes indispensable.

It cannot be necessary to lay before you a minute picture of the state of nakedness to which we are reduced; a state the more deplorable, as our debilitated bodies are the more susceptible of the severity of the season, and the want of repose.

The many sufferings we endure from the total want of clothing, and other necessaries of this kind, are already too well known to you, that there can be

no difficulty in your interceding in our favour.

We cannot doubt of your complying with our expectation in this respect, or, at least, that you will contribute every means in your power to alleviate the misfortunes of persons sinking under the weight of calamity; and you will, by these means, add to the respectful sentiments with which

We are, &c.

(Signed by a considerable number of prisoners.)

No. 21. Complaints from Commissioners of Transports to M. Otto, on the miserable state of the prisoners.

(TRANSLATION.)

*London, 27 Vendemiaire, 9th Year of the French Republic (19th Oct. 1800).*

*The Commissary of the French Republic in England, to the Commissioners of the Transport Board.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have received the letter which you did me the honour of writing yesterday, in order to inform me that the reports from your agents at the depôts continue to represent, in the most urgent manner, the necessity of providing clothing for the French prisoners of war, before the commencement of the severe weather which may be immediately expected.

I can only deeply lament the deplorable situation to which these unfortunate men are reduced, and my own inability to provide clothing for them without having received the necessary orders and instructions from my Government to enable me to defray the expence. I shall not fail, however, again to represent to the French Government the urgent wants of our prisoners, and to recommend to it to adopt in its wisdom such measures as the circumstances may appear to require.

I must nevertheless observe to you, that the French Government, having undertaken to clothe all the prisoners whom the chance of war has thrown into its hands, had reason to expect a reciprocal attention on the part of Great Britain; and although the prisoners now detained in France are not exactly English, nevertheless they belong to powers in alliance with his Majesty. You will perceive, from the copy of the inclosed *arreté*, that these prisoners are provided with clothing at the expence of the French Government.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) OTTO.

On



On the 14th of March, 1800, the Consuls passed the decree alluded to in M. Otto's letter.

No. 28. Otto complains of the great number of prisoners who have died, attributing it to the diminution of food. His correspondents at Liverpool, Portchester, and Norman Cross, state the dreadful situation of the prisoners under their respective care. Otto contrasts the situation of the French here with that of the English in France, who, he says, are plentifully fed, and clothed at the expence of the French Government.—Refers to two proposals which he had made, either to ransom the prisoners, or send them back to France on parole. Should neither of these proposals be acceded to, he intimates that their labour might benefit the English nation, if they were permitted to do it.

(No. 29.)

*Transport Office, Nov. 1, 1800.*

SIR,

We have received your letter of the 29th of last month, relative to the present state of the French prisoners of war in this country, and have, agreeably to your desire, transmitted it to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for their consideration; but at the same time we cannot help observing, that the distressed situation which you represent the prisoners to be in, is entirely owing either to their being totally destitute of clothing, or to their own imprudence, in disposing of their provisions by gaming, and not, as you assert, to an insufficiency of the ration of provisions issued to them, which is fully enough to keep men, living without labour, in a general state of good health, and certainly affords more subsistence than a great part of the labouring people of this country is able to procure, being, as you well know, a full pound of bread, eight ounces of fresh beef, and above a quart of soup, compounded of vegetables or pease, for each man per diem.

We reiterated to you, in our several letters of the 21st of March, 24th of May, 28th of August, 11th of September, and 17th of last month, the miserable situation of the prisoners at all the depôts, from the want of clothing, and the melancholy consequences that were to be expected to ensue, if the French Government did not cause them to be supplied with that necessary article, previous to the commencement of the cold weather.

In giving you such timely premonition, we certainly did all that was incum-

bent on us to do, or that humanity dictated; and we have no hesitation in saying, that if the French Government had expended a few thousand pounds in providing clothing for their people in this country, in proper time, the greater part of the evils of which you now complain would not have existed.

As it is certainly the duty of every State to provide for the support of its people while in captivity, so, whatever may have been its arrangements with respect to the victualling, it has been the custom, in all former wars between Great Britain and France, for each country to provide clothing for its own subjects; and agreeably to this custom, all the British prisoners in France, as well as the Russian prisoners taken in Holland, are now actually supplied with clothing by our agent, Captain Cotes, at the expence of this country, although you state as a reason for the French Government not clothing their people here, that the British prisoners in France are clothed at the expence of your Government.

Whatever may latterly have been the effects of the prisoners wanting clothing, it cannot be denied that, until very lately, the prisoners at all the depôts were generally in as good a state of health as at any former period, even when victualled by their own country. Some indeed, had fallen victims to an invincible spirit of gaming, by sporting away their allowance of provisions, as well as their clothing, and the bedding with which they had been amply supplied by us; but we believe, that the number that has thus suffered has hitherto not been very considerable. In our letters of the 22d of April and 20th of May last, we represented to you fully the effects of this pernicious practice, which had become so prevalent in the prisons, and we proposed to you a measure, which, if adopted, we doubt not would have greatly tended to put a stop to it; but, for what reason we know not, you have not hitherto taken any notice of our communications on that subject, and from the want of your concurrence, the utmost exertions of our agents, in pursuance of our orders for prohibiting gaming, have as yet proved ineffectual. While this practice continues, it is evident, that if the ration of the prisoners were tenfold what it is, they would still sport it away: and the circumstance of their now disposing of the rations issued to them, is a proof that it is not on account of the insufficiency of those rations, but merely from the gambling spirit

above

above mentioned, that they also dispose of their bedding and clothing. Indeed, so far from their being obliged to part with their clothing to purchase provisions, it appears, even from your own statement respecting the prisoners at Liverpool, that they actually dispose of a part of their subsistence to procure clothes.

With respect to your observation, of the prisoners not being permitted to increase their means of subsistence by labour, which you say, "the most severe Administration would not refuse to the greatest criminals," we think it proper to acquaint you, that the prisoners at all the dépôts in this country are at full liberty to exercise their industry within the prisons, in manufacturing and selling any articles they may think proper, excepting hats, which would affect the revenue in opposition to the laws, obscene toys and drawings, and articles made either from their clothing or the prison stores; and by means of this privilege, some of them have been known to earn, and to carry off upon their release, more than 100 guineas each.

Upon this occasion it has become highly expedient for us, once more, solemnly to impress upon your mind the necessity of a speedy relief being afforded to your people, with respect to the article of clothing; a supply of which would materially, if not entirely, remove the principal causes of their present distress.

If you, or rather your Government, delay to furnish this supply, whatever evils may ensue, and these may justly be apprehended, cannot, after such repeated notices as we have for a long time given you, be imputed to this country, but to the State which, in this instance, has so entirely neglected its own people. We are, &c.

(Signed) RUPERT GEORGE.  
AMBROSE SERLE.  
JOHN SCHANK.

M. Otto.

No. 37. Talleyrand reminds Captain Cotes of the arrêté which establishes the custom of former wars—and at a general peace the advances of each Government are to be mutually settled.

No. 38 Captain Cotes replies, that the arrêté alluded to makes no mention of such custom with respect to clothing—refers to his former letter, in which Captain Cotes apprises Talleyrand that the British Government will provide for their own subjects.

No. 39. Mr. Dundas goes over the

same ground, contrasts the Dutch with the French prisoners in refutation of M. Otto's letters; denies the custom in former wars alluded to by Otto; declares the intention of his Majesty not to depart from his determination to clothe his own subjects; and renews the protest in the Duke of Portland's letter against the arrêté.

Nos. 44, 45. From visits to the prisoners, it is concluded that their diseases are brought on by want of proper clothing.

No. 46. In consequence of the French prisoners being still left destitute by their Government, Mr. Dundas writes to the Lords of the Admiralty, that his Majesty considers such prisoners not according to the usages of war, but simply as destitute fellow-creatures, abandoned by their Government, and having no hope left but from the compassion of this country; his Majesty, therefore, yielding to this feeling, whilst he renews his protest against the pretensions of the French Government, orders warm clothing to be given them.

No. 47. Also directs that additional sustenance be allowed them.

No. 48. In consequence of complaints that the food was unwholesome, an inquiry was instituted; from which it appeared that the food was wholesome.

Next follows an examination of the persons who had given information that the food was unwholesome; it appeared that they spoke from the day they visited, not from general observations; these persons in the public prints contradicted their former statement. The contractors for supplying the different articles were also examined; they had an interest in providing good and wholesome articles. From a statement of the deaths in each month, the former assertions, that in the cold weather more died, were fully proved.

As a contrast between the conduct of the two Governments respecting their prisoners, we give at length the following:

(No. 53.)

*Copy of a Deposition made by Five Masters of captured British Merchantmen, sworn before William Addington, Esq. on the 22d Dec. 1800.*

Robert Dixon, late master of the Mary and Margaret merchant-ship of Sunderland; Cuthbert Ranson, late master of the Hope, merchant-ship of Sunderland; Peter Armour, late master of the Free Briton, merchant-ship of Newcastle;



Thomas Ridley, late master of the Nile, merchant-ship of Newcastle; and Robert Corth, late master of the Success, merchant-ship of Plymouth, make oath and say; and first, this deponent Robert Dixon, for himself, saith, that he was captured on the 5th day of November last, about eight or nine miles off Boulogne, by the l'Impromptu lugger, of 14 guns, Captain Cornie; and this deponent further saith, that all his cloaths, and those of his crew, except what they had on, were taken, and also their money; and this deponent was, with his aforesaid crew, carried into Boulogne, and put into a cachot there; and this deponent further saith, that for the first twenty-four hours, he this deponent, with his aforesaid crew, had no provisions of any kind: and the several deponents, Cuthbert Ranson, Peter Armour, and Thomas Ridley, severally make oath and say, that they were all captured on the 16th day of November last, off the doging light, seven leagues from Cromer, by the Chasseur, snow privateer, of 14 guns, Capt. Blackman; and further say, that they were carried into Boulogne, and with their crews put into the cachot above described, where they had no provision for the first twenty-four hours, as described by the first deponent Robert Dixon. And these deponents also further severally say, they suffered greatly from the nature of their confinement, the cachot being twenty-seven steps under ground, without any other light than what was received through two small gratings; and further severally say, that they had no beds of any sort, but were compelled to lay on a small quantity of loose straw, and were not permitted to go to the necessary belonging to the prison, but were forced to use one tub, which was kept in the room of their confinement, and so small, as to require emptying morning and evening, and were not permitted to empty the said tub but at stated periods; and further say, that the cachot was exceedingly damp, and deponents were only permitted to go out into the air once in the day, and that for one hour only; and these deponents also further severally say, that, during their confinement, a Mr. Tone, master of the William and Betsey of Sunderland, who was also a prisoner in the said prison with these deponents, was exceedingly ill, and applied to the woman who had the principal care of the prison for medical assistance, but was only visited once by an apothecary,

who ordered him to be placed over a tub of hot water for the benefit of the steam; and further say, that a French soldier who was stationed at the prison, offered to let him have the use of his room, where there was a bed and a fire; but the keeper of the prison refused this offer of the said soldier to the said Mr. Tone being complied with; and each of these deponents severally say, they continued in the above mentioned place of confinement till they were bailed out by a shopkeeper at Boulogne; after which these deponents had liberty to go about the town, but had no allowance from the French Government. And this deponent, Robert Corth, for himself, saith, that he was captured on the 21st day of November last, between Folkstone and Dover, by the Pamphile lugger, of ten guns, Capt. Blundell, and carried into Boulogne, and was put into a prison with his crew, together with some soldiers: but this deponent, complaining of his situation in such prison, was removed into the cachot mentioned in the former part of this deposition. And these deponents, Robert Dixon, Cuthbert Ranson, Peter Armour, Thomas Ridley, and Robert Corth, each for themselves, further saith, that their daily food, except during the first twenty-four hours before spoken of, consisted of bullock's liver, lites, shins, and neck of beef, the liver of which was frequently very bad; and the meat was sent into the prison in a tub, but had no separate bowl or platters, and without vegetables; and further severally say, that each of the deponents had about three quarters of a pound of bread a day, and the small beer sufficient.

(Signed) ROBERT DIXON.  
CUTHBERT RANSON.  
PETER ARMOUR.  
THOMAS RIDLEY.  
ROBERT CORTH.

Middlesex, to wit,  
Sworn before me the 22d Dec. 1800,  
W. ADDINGTON.

PROCLAMATION OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY, EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS, &c. &c.

Whereas it has been represented by many subjects of Russia, that large sums of money are due to them from English merchants resident in Russia, and that payment of such debts cannot be obtained; His Imperial Majesty's College of Commerce at St. Petersburg, by virtue of powers vested in them for the purpose

pose of promoting an adjustment and liquidation of the debts due to the Russian merchants from the English merchants, have ordained an especial Commission, or Board of Commissioners, for managing English property, and they direct the said Board to be constituted, and their operations and proceedings to be guided by the following regulations :

I. It shall consist of two Russian, two English, and two merchants of other nations, all of whom shall be men of known good character, and the English shall be chosen or selected by the English merchants ; to whom shall be added one of the Members of the Imperial College of Commerce in St. Petersburg.

II. All matters that come under their cognizance shall be adjusted conformably to the accustomed rules and established usage in trade : they are to decide among themselves, by a majority of votes, upon matters under discussion ; but in case of any points *involving the interests of the Russian Commerce*, the opinion of his Imperial Majesty's Counsellor of the College of Commerce is to supersede the majority of votes, subject, however, to the concurrence of the College of Commerce.

III. Every British merchant resident in Russia, without excepting such as have subscribed themselves *visitors*, shall deliver to the Commissioners, in writing, a statement of all the balances of accounts in their books, and a schedule of effects and goods, in their possession ; and they shall, when required, deliver to the Commissioners their books of accounts out of their accounting-books.

IV. Every Russian subject, who has

any claim or demand upon an Englishman, of whatever nature or kind it may be, or who is indebted to a British subject, shall transmit an account of the *particulars* of such debts or claims, to the Commissioners, within four months from the date of the publication of this Ordinance in the Newspapers, and in default thereof, the Commissioners are not to take cognizance of any claims after that period.

V. The Commissioners are to dispose of all English effects now sequestered, and to receive all balances of accounts, and to bring the whole into one general mass\*.

VI. The Russian subjects shall receive out of the Fund of the English property (collected as before directed), after admission of the validity and justness of the claimants, an equal dividend upon their respective demands, and full satisfaction.

VII. In case the Fund of English property does not prove adequate to the demands of the *Russian* creditors, or that there shall remain a surplus, then the result shall be communicated to the College of Commerce at St. Petersburg.

VIII. The Commissioners shall not be accountable or responsible for their decisions, nor shall there be any appeal from their determinations, either by petition or in any other way, on any account whatever.

IX. To defray the expence and management of the Board of Commissioners, and for the Salary of their Clerks and Agents, both debtors and creditors shall allow them one-half per cent. upon the amount of the respective sums brought under their consideration.

*St. Petersburg, the 17th Nov. 1800.*

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 20, 1800.  
*Copies of Enclosures from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. Toames, Plymouth Sound, Dec. 13.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship with the arrival of his Majesty's Ship I command at this anchorage ; and of her having on the 30th of last month captured, 15 leagues from the Tower of Corduan, after a chase of six hours, a French brig privateer, called

*l'Actif* of 14 six-pounders, two long brass twelves, and 137 men. She is a particularly fine new vessel, coppered, and had been only one day on her first cruise. I learn from the prisoners that only two English vessels have been carried into any of the French or Spanish ports within these three months ; that one of them was carried into Rochelle, the other into Passage. I conclude Captain Hotham will have acquainted you of our having captured, on the 29th of October last, a

\* Similar to a bankrupt's effects.



## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

schooner letter of marque, from Guadaloupe to Bourdeaux, laden with coffee, having chased her, in company with the *Immortalité*, all day.

I am, &c.

W. LUKIN.

*Admiral Earl St. Vincent, K. B. &c.*

*Brilliant, at Sea, Nov. 20.*

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 18th inst. the *St. Jago* Spanish schooner privateer, of 10 guns and 60 men, was captured by his Majesty's ship *Brilliant*, under my command.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHAS. PAGET.

*The Earl of St. Vincent, K. B.*

DOWNING STREET, DEC. 23.

*A Dispatch, of which the following is an Extract, dated Head-quarters, Muhlendorf on the Inn, Thursday, December 4, has been received from William Wickham, Esq. by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.*

The army marched in the night of Tuesday, and before day-break yesterday morning, towards Hohenlinden, in three columns; the centre along the great road to Munich, which passes through Hohenlinden; the right and left in the woods on each side of the great road.

The corps of Gen. Kienmayer, which was destined to take the enemy in flank, marched from Dorfen in the direction of Schwaben.

The columns ought all to have arrived at their destination a little before day-break, or at the latest between eight and nine o'clock; but from a heavy fall of snow and sleet, which continued all night and the greater part of the morning, the centre column only was at its destination at eight o'clock, whilst both the left and right were still considerably behind; and the left, under Gen. Risch, had, besides, lost its way, and marched to the left towards Ebersberg, instead of turning to the right, in the direction of Hohenlinden.

In this state of things it appears, that the division of Gen. Richepance pierced between the left and the centre about nine o'clock, got upon the great road behind the centre, and fell upon the left flank and rear of that column at the time that it had been formed in front, and had just begun to attack the enemy's position.

I have not yet been able to obtain any accurate account of what passed after-

wards; but it seems that the disorder soon became irretrievable, and that the retreat towards the Heights of Ramlau was made with very heavy loss, particularly in artillery. Generals Spaniorchi and Loppert are prisoners. I have not yet heard of the loss of any other Officers of the same rank.

Gen. Kienmayer was attacked on his march by two divisions from Aerding, and suffered also severely in his retreat, which he made upon Isen in good order, on learning the disaster that had befallen the main army.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, DEC. 22.

*Copy of an Enclosure from Vice Admiral Lutwidge, Commander in Chief in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Esq.*

*His Majesty's Hired Cutter Lord Duncan, Downs, Dec. 20.*

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you of my having seen the convoy safe into St. Helen's, agreeably to your directions; and that on my return (Thursday the 18th inst.), being off Shoreham in a thick fog, I fell in with and captured L'Eclair French cutter privateer, commanded by Jacquiere Toussaint le Terrier, carrying 3 two-pounders, small arms, and 20 men; from Cherbourg two days, and had not taken any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. WELLS.

*Vice Admiral Lutwidge, &c.*

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, DEC. 27.

*Extract of a Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Torbay, the 21st inst.*

I herewith transmit a letter which I have received from Captain King, of his Majesty's ship *Sirius*, giving an account of his having captured a Spanish brig from Corunna bound to Monte Video.

*His Majesty's Ship Sirius, at Sea, Dec. 12.*

MY LORD,

I beg leave to acquaint you, that his Majesty's ship *Sirius*, under my command, captured on the 11th inst. (*Sifarga* bearing W. by N. three miles) the Spanish merchant brig *Melchura*, from Corunna bound to Monte Video, out of port only twenty-four hours. It may be some satisfaction to your Lordship in hearing it is the only Spanish vessel that has sailed from Corunna since the

ship taken by his Majesty's ship *Boadicea*, in August last.

I have the honour to be, &c.

RICHARD KING.

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

*Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Matthew Smith, commanding his Majesty's Schooner Milbrook, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Oporto, Nov. 14.*

SIR,

I have the honour to inclose, for their Lordships' information, a copy of a letter I have this day written to the Right Hon. Lord Keith.

I am, &c,

MATTHEW SMITH.

*His Majesty's Schooner Milbrook,*  
*off Oporto, Nov. 14.*

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that being off Oporto, in his Majesty's Schooner *Milbrook*, under my command, early on the morning of the 13th inst. we fell in with a French ship wearing a pendant, apparently a frigate, mounting thirty-six guns; and as I had at that time two brigs of the Newfoundland convoy under my protection, and several vessels appearing in the offing, which I have every reason to suppose part of that convoy also, I determined, as the only means of preserving them, to give her battle, and made sail to close with her accordingly, at the same time with a view of increasing our distance from the convoy.

It was nearly calm when the action commenced at eight A. M. and continued till near ten, when the enemy's colours came down; but the *Milbrook* at this time having her masts, sails, yards, and rigging very much cut, and ten of her guns disabled, I could not prevent his taking advantage of a light breeze springing up, assisted by his sweeps, to get away from us.

The bravery and steady conduct of the officers and seamen under my command against such superior force, in the disabled state of the *Milbrook*, for a long time with only three guns opposed to the enemy's broadside, and their activity in changing her position with the ours (not a sail set) whilst exposed to his raking us for fifteen minutes, merits my highest commendation, and does them the greatest credit; but I should fail in my duty, if I did not in the strongest manner recommend to your Lordship's notice Mr. Thomas Fletcher the master,

who, wounded in the beginning of action, continued on the deck, exerting himself with the greatest bravery, as did also Mr. Thomas Groves the Clerk, and Mr. José de Sa, the Portuguese pilot.

I enclose a list of the wounded, and have the honour to be, &c.

MATTHEW SMITH.

*Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B.*  
&c. &c.

*List of Wounded.*

Eight Seamen and 1 Marine (severely.)  
Mr. Thomas Fletcher, Master; Mr. J. Parter, Surgeon's Mate; and 1 Seaman (slightly.)

Total—2 Petty Officers and 10 Seamen.

MATTHEW SMITH.

*Copy of a Letter from Mr. Richard Le Gallais, Commander of the Comus private Ship of War, to Evan Nepean, Esq.*

SIR,

*Jersey, Dec. 20.*

I have the honour to inform you, that being on a cruise in the *Comus* privateer, I captured, the 7th inst. a French *Chasse Marée*, mounting three 3-pounders, laden with hides; and the next day, 8th inst. after a chase of seven hours, boarded and took possession of the French brig letter of marque *Recou*, pierced for fourteen guns, and had on board twelve 6 and two 2-pounders, but only four 6-pounders mounted, from Cayenne, bound to Bourdeaux, laden with cotton and rice. I am happy to add, the brig is safely arrived in Guernsey, and the *Chasse Marée* in this island.

I have the honour to be, &c.

RICHARD LE GALLAIS.

[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.]

*Attempt upon the Life of the Chief Consul, at Paris.*

At eight o'clock of the evening of the 24th December, the first guards which preceded the carriage of Bonaparte on his way to the Opera, caused a shabby carriage, to which was affixed an old mare, and which stopped the passage in La Rue N. caise, to be removed; but as it presently returned, the second guards removed it; at which instant, just as Bonaparte had rapidly passed, accompanied by Generals Lasne and Berthier, and his Aide de Camp, Lauriston, a dreadful explosion took place from a barrel or cask within the carriage, loaded with powder and balls, upon an extraordinary principle. It was intended to have been fired by means of a mulket within the barrel, the



stock cut off, and a cord communicating from the trigger with an adjoining house; but the removal of the carriage twice, by distending the cord, retarded its operation. The report was heard in every part of Paris. The windows of the castle of the Thuilleries, and of the houses which surround the Great and Little Caroufel, were shivered to pieces; and the entire streets of St. Nicaise, St. Thomas, Echelle, and Chartres, were shaken, as by a violent earthquake. So great a shock, in this populous quarter, might have been fatal to a great many people. However, the number of victims is not so great as was at first supposed; from the report of the Justice of the Peace of the division of the Thuilleries, it appears, there were only five persons killed, viz. one man and four women. Ten, dreadfully wounded, have been carried to different hospitals. We do not yet know precisely the number of those who have been wounded more slightly in their shops and chambers. Bonaparte entered his box at the Theatre of Arts shortly after the commencement of Haydn's celebrated Oratorio of *The Creation*, and appeared perfectly composed. Madame Bonaparte, accompanied by her daughter and Madame Murat, followed her husband; she was in the Caroufel when the explosion was made; the glasses of her coach were broke; her horses, frightened, stopped; but she ordered them to be driven on, that the might share the danger of her husband. Her solicitude was soon calmed: she discovered the guards who were coming to assure her of the safety of the First Consul. Citizen Chevalier, in whose house was found another "infernal machine," with a quantity of fireworks, was taken into custody in a house where he had concealed himself, as were Bouffquet, who was found between two mattresses, and also Gueraud and Thibaud, who endeavoured to conceal him by lying in the same bed; Desforges, Gombaut-la-Chaise, Jumillard, Brisevin, Veyer Bourloy, Descrippes, and a female friend of Chevalier, named Bouquet. They are said to be connected with ten persons who have been in custody these two months for similar projects, and to be all violent Jacobins and Septembrizers. The First Consul, Madame Bonaparte, &c. continued at the Theatre till the curtain dropped, which, on account of the extreme agitation of the audience, was before the Oratorio was finished; and on his return to the Palace, he found the Ministers, the Counsellors of State, and

several Generals, waiting his instructions. The next morning the Members of the Senate, the Tribunate, the Legislative Body, and the Council of State, repaired to the Thuilleries, and congratulated the Chief Consul on his extraordinary escape.

PARIS, JAN. 2.

GEN. DESSOLLES, TO THE MINISTER OF WAR.

*Head Quarters, at Steyer, 5th Ni-  
voje (Dec. 26.) 9th Year.*

The Archduke Charles has proposed an Armistice to the General in Chief, announcing, at the same time, that the Emperor has sent a Courier to M. de Cobentzel, with orders to sign a Peace. The General in Chief, considering that the line of the Traun and of the Enns was forced, that we were one hundred leagues before the other armies, and already in the rear of the Austrian army in Italy; that consequently M. de Bellegarde had the two great defiles of Salzburch and Inspruck to form a detachment, which, joining the troops left in the Tyrol, might occupy our rear, and prevent our communicating with France, thought it his duty to consent to a suspension of arms, which, at the same time that it procured us great advantages, afforded us the means of waiting the movements of the army of the Tyrol, of which, as yet, we have heard no tidings.

The character of the Archduke Charles, and his well known faith, were sufficient guarantees of the Emperor's desire to terminate the war. He was besides compelled, by the deplorable state of his army, which having lost, in twenty days, seventy leagues of ground, 25,000 prisoners, 12 or 15,000 dead or wounded, 140 pieces of cannon, and immense magazines, was not capable, nor can it be these three months, of preventing our army conquering all Austria, and of dictating laws in its capital; but in order to have done so without danger, it was necessary that the Army of Italy should already have been mistress of the head of the defiles in Carinthia.

(Signed) DESSOLLES.

THE CONVENTION OF ARMISTICE states that—"His Majesty the Emperor and King, wishing to treat immediately for Peace with the French Republic, *whatever may be the determination of his Allies*," the Generals of the belligerent armies in Germany agree to a Suspension of Arms. The first five Articles relate to the new line of demarcation, which—

"from

“from Bayordorf shall pass to Herland, Nuremberg, Newmark, Parberg, Laver, Stadtambor, and Ratibonne, where it shall cross the Danube, along the right bank of which it shall pass to the Erlaph, which it shall ascend to the source, thall pass Marekgingen, Kogelbach, Goulingen, Hammox, Mendling, Leopolden, Heissenmach, Vorderenberg, and Leoben, following the left bank of the Muhr, to the point where this river crosses the road from Salzbourg to Clagenfurt, which it shall follow to Spritat, ascending the road from Verona by the Inenz and Brixen to Botzen, from thence passing to Mahan, Giarens, and Sainte-Marie, and arriving by Bormio in the Valteline, shall connect itself with the Army of Italy.” The other Articles, seventeen in number, stipulate, that the principal fortresses in Tyrol be surrendered to the French, and the extraordinary levies discharged; that the Armistice continues thirty days at least, with fifteen days notice of its ended breach.

General Brune, in a letter to the Minister of War, dated Valegio, one o'clock in the morning, 27th December, states, that on the 16th December, the Austrians advanced guard, under Generals Hohenzollern and Busfy, attacked the French advanced posts, but were repulsed; that on the 24th, the Republicans passed the Mincio at Molino and Monzabano, after a sanguinary conflict at the former, in which the General states the loss of the Imperialists to consist of—“twenty-four pieces of cannon, more than 12,000 men, of whom 8000 are prisoners, and several standards. Generals Mermet and Calvin, and several Officers of the Staff, have been wounded.”

#### THE CONSULS OF THE REPUBLIC TO THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

##### *Legislators,*

The Republic triumphs, and her enemies again implore her moderation. The victory of Hohenlinden has resounded throughout all Europe; it will be accounted by history among the most glorious days which have rendered French valour illustrious; but it was considered as no achievement by our defenders, who will never think they have conquered, till the country has no longer any enemies. The Gallo-Batavian army has conquered at Bamberg; the army of the Grisons, traversing snow and ice, has cleared the

Splugen, in order to turn the redoubtable lines of the Mincio and the Adige. The army of Italy has carried, by main force, the passage of the Mincio, and blockades Mantua. Finally, Moreau is but five days march from Vienna, master of an immense country, and the whole of the enemy's magazines. It was there the Armistice, the conditions of which have been laid before you, was demanded by the Prince Charles, and granted by the General in Chief of the army of the Rhine. M. de Cobentzel, Plenipotentiary of the Emperor at Luneville, has declared, by a note of the 31st of December, that he is ready to open negociations for a separate treaty; thus Austria is freed from the influence of the English Government. The Government, faithful to its principles, and to the wish of humanity, deposits in your bosoms, and proclaims to France, and to all Europe, the intentions by which it is animated. The left bank of the Rhine shall be the limit of the French Republic; it has no pretensions to the right bank. The interest of Europe will not admit of the Emperor's passing the Adige. The independence of the Helvetic and Batavian Republics shall be assured and acknowledged. Our victories will add nothing to the pretensions of the French Republic. Austria ought not to expect from her defeats what she could not obtain by her victories. Such are the invariable intentions of the Government. The happiness of France will be to restore tranquillity to Germany and Italy—her glory to rid the Continent of the devouring and mischievous genius of England. If good faith be again deceived, we are at Prague, at Vienna, at Venice. Such devotion, and such success, demand all the gratitude of the nation towards our armies. The Government would find new expressions to consecrate their exploits; there is one which by its simplicity, will be ever worthy the courage of French soldiers. The Government proposes to you the four following plans of the law hereunto annexed.

By the First Consul.

(Signed) **BONAPARTE.**

The Secretary of State,

(Signed) **H. B. MARET.**

[Here follow the plans of four arrêtés proposing to decree that the armies of the Rhine, of Italy, of the Grisons, and the



the Gallo-Batavians, have deserved well of their country.]

PARIS, Jan. 4.—Demerville, Ceracchi, Arena, and Topino Lebrun, charged with an attempt to murder Bonaparte at the Opera, on the 10th October, were on the 9th ult. sentenced to die; four others were acquitted.

One hundred and twenty-two individuals, who at different periods of the revolution have been guilty of great crimes, are, by a decree of the Conservative Senate, of the 14th Nivose, sentenced to transportation, as implicated in the affair of the 24th December. Amongst the number are Cevrat, who presided at the massacres of September, the Conventionalist Chodieu, the infamous Terrorist Destrem, Felix Le Pelletier, Fournier, the organizer of the horrors of St. Domingo, the Ex Prince Charles of Hesse, the Septemberer Jolly, Manin, the assassin of the Princess Lamballe, Maignon, Rossignol, the General of the Revolutionary Army, Taiot, Thirion, and others less known, though not less execrable.

*Bulletin of the Official Journal the Moniteur, Paris, 12th Nivose (January 2).*

The General of Division Dessolles, Chief of the Staff of the Rhine, in a letter dated the 25th of December (4th Nivose), at the head-quarters of Steyer, addressed to the Minister at War, announces, that General Lecourbe has made from 4 to 500 prisoners, and that General Richepanse has entered Steyer, where the enemy left behind seventeen pieces of cannon, and near 4000 prisoners. That immense magazines were found; that the loss of the enemy in men, horses, and ammunition, is prodigious. We are marching to Erlafsch, and every thing announces that the Austrians are going to retire behind the Trafer (or Trazen), and perhaps under the walls of Vienna.—By a second letter from the same place, dated December 26, General Dessolles informs the Minister, that the Archduke Charles has proposed an Armistice to General Moreau, and announced to him that the Emperor has sent a Courier to M. Cobentzel, with orders to sign the Peace. The Armistice has been signed at Steyer. It contains seventeen Articles. The enemy, to guarantee the Armistice, gives up to the French army the forts of Kufstein, Scharnitz, and other points of permanent fortifications in the Tyrol, and the fortresses

of Wurtzburgh, in Franconia, and Braunau, in the Circle of Bavaria.

LUNEVILLE, Dec. 31.—Count Cobentzel has declared, by a note dated this day, the 31st of December, that he was authorized by his Majesty the Emperor to give to his powers the interpretation that had been given to them by the French Plenipotentiary, and to treat without the concurrence of the English. The protocol is, in consequence, to be opened to-morrow, the 1st of January 1801, that is to say, the first day of the 19th century.

HAMBURGH, Jan. 9.—Advices from Constantinople, of December 10 and 12, say, “A very unpleasant circumstance has happened here, which may have important consequences. A quarrel happening between a part of the crews of the Captain Pacha and some Russian sailors, they came to blows, and some of the Russian Officers were killed. They have been buried with great ceremony. The Porte has offered any satisfaction; but the Russian Ambassador, General Temara, who has dispatched a Courier to Peterburgh, has declared, that the nature and acceptance of the satisfaction must depend on the pleasure of his Court.”

The Algerine and Tunisian Ambassadors have been detained there as hostages, till their Sovereigns shall justify themselves, and give satisfaction to the Porte for the treaty which Algiers lately made with France, and for the capture of several Turkish ships by the Algerine and Tunisian cruisers.

PETERSBURGH, NOV. 18 AND 21.

*(From the Court Gazette.)*

“The crews of two English ships in the harbour of Narva, on the arrival of a military force to put them under arrest, in consequence of the embargo laid on them, having made resistance, fired pistols, and forced a Russian sailor into the water, and afterwards weighed anchor, and sailed away; his Imperial Majesty has been pleased to order, that the remainder of the vessels in that harbour shall be burned.

“His Imperial Majesty having received from his Chamberlain, Italinkoi, at Palermo, an account of the taking of Malta, has been pleased to direct, that the following note shall be transmitted to all the diplomatic corps residing at his Court, by the Minister presiding in the College for Foreign Affairs, Count Rostoptchin,

Rostoptschin, and the Vice-Chancellor, Count Panin :—

“ His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias has received circumstantial accounts respecting the surrender of Malta, by which it is actually confirmed, that the English Generals, notwithstanding the repeated remonstrances on the part of his Majesty's Ministers at Palermo, as well as from the Ministry of his Sicilian Majesty, have taken possession of Valetta, and of the Island of Malta, in the name of the King of Great Britain, and have hoisted his flag only. His Imperial Majesty's just indignation having been raised by this violation of good confidence, he has resolved not to take off the embargo that has been laid on all English vessels in the Russian ports, until the agreement of the Convention concluded in 1791, shall have been completely carried into execution.”

Count Haugwitz the Prussian Minister's reply to the notes from Lord Carysfort, of the 16th and 18th of Nov. declares, that his Prussian Majesty took possession of Cuxhaven, solely to preserve the neutrality of which he was the founder and the head; and, that so far from its impeding the commerce or communications of England, the Prussian Officer, commanding at that Port, was ordered to give to them every possible facility.

The house of a Genoese woman, named Fogliani, at Pisee, near Pisa, much frequented by travellers from the North of Italy, was, on the 8th Nov. plundered by a young French Officer, and seven soldiers, who were poisoned by drinking some liquor they found in the cellar, they conceiving it to be delicious cordials; but which, upon examination, is thought to be the celebrated *Aqua Tofena*. Six of the eight men died the same day, and another the following morning. Fogliani and her family escaped.

The Captain Pacha arrived with part of his fleet at Constantinople on the 22d Nov. having left three sail of the line and four frigates off Alexandria. The Grand Vizier waited the arrival of the English before he commenced his operations. Numerous bodies of troops had been sent to him, but most of them deserted. The rebels of Romelia had brought over a body of 6,000 Janissaries, who suffered themselves to be de-

feated: several of each party had, however, been executed, as had the Deputy Governor of Adrianople, who was discovered to be in the interest of the rebels, and of their supporter Pafwan Oglu; whose extraordinary success had so alarmed the Porte as to occasion an army of 15,000 men to be ordered to cover Constantinople.

Respecting the loss of the Dromedary store-ship, of 24 guns, near Trinidad, an American paper of the 5th December gives the following detail:—In consequence of an intimation communicated to General Greene, commanding at Grenada, that fourteen privateers, with a considerable number of troops, had sailed from Guadaloupe, as was supposed against Trinidad, the Dromedary was ordered to take on board the second West India regiment, and proceed to intercept them. In three days they made the Gulph of Parca, and entered the Bocas di Elnivos, forming part of the island of Trinidad; but the succeeding night a gale of wind came on, by which the ship was dismasted, and shortly after reduced to a mere wreck. In this situation the Captain put four Ladies and some children, under charge of the Second Lieutenant, into the cutter; and although the sea ran tremendously high, yet they providentially reached Trinidad: another Officer was dispatched in the jolly boat, and, after rowing all night, he made the land, about twenty-eight miles distant. The Governor instantly sent off twelve or thirteen small vessels to the wreck, and succeeded in saving the lives of all on board.—The Captain and Officers have been tried at Martinique for the loss of the vessel, and honourably acquitted.

A letter from Vienna says, that if the Archduke Charles had not arrived seasonably enough, an entire disorganization of the Austrian army would have taken place, as the desertions amounted to between 500 and 600 men daily.—The Hungarian insurrectionary army is very badly or not at all armed. On the 26th ult. Moreau dined with the Archduke Charles at Creims, where Counts Lehrbach, Saurau, and Coloredo, were present.

Rich mines of gold and silver have lately been discovered in the mountains near Zarnest, Basso, and Foharras, in Hungary.



## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

A LETTER from Lieut. Healy, of his Majesty's ship *Niger*, declares in the most decided and unequivocal manner, that the allegations of the Spanish Minister respecting the mode by which we captured the frigates in Barcelona is entirely false; that we only spoke to the Swede, and examined his papers, but did not in any respect make use of him; and that the fabrication originated with the Spanish Captain, who having, with two or three of his Officers, got from his cabin into a boat a-stern, whilst his people were fighting, trumped up the story of having been surprised through the medium of the Swede, in order to excuse his cowardice.

The Marquis of Exeter's state bed is the subject of much conversation; it has cost nearly 3,000*l.* The dome, 18 feet high, is crimson velvet; the hangings crimson satin, lined with white satin, richly embroidered, and supported at the foot by six fluted columns, three at each side; the coverlet white satin embroidered. The bed is six feet high, with steps at each side; it is formed on swivels, and passes into an apartment behind, when the canopy forms a kind of throne, and the bed-chamber becomes a state drawing-room.

DEC. 11. As the Lady of Captain O'Brien, of the 24th regiment, was playing with one of her children at the New London Inn, Exeter, her clothes caught fire:—She was about to roll herself in the carpet, when she saw the flames communicating to her infant; all regard to her own safety was lost in the more powerful consideration of saving her child, and rushing down stairs, she preserved its life at the sacrifice of her own. She expired in the nineteenth year of her age. Her remains were deposited in the Cathedral followed to the grave by all the officers and men of the regiment.

## BRITISH PRISONERS IN RUSSIA.

The following Letter has appeared in the Newspapers, addressed to their respective Editors:

"Various reports having been circulated respecting the unfortunate British subjects now in Russia, I send

you the following authentic information, which I request you will insert in your Paper. The Persons of the British merchants have hitherto remained unmolested; and what ready money they had in their possession has not been seized; but their warehouses are sealed, and all their property is under sequester. All the British ships and their cargoes are seized by the Russian Government. The Captains and crews are marched into the interior of the country, in companies of one Captain and ten or twelve seamen. They are distributed in above 100 different towns, at one hundred to 1000 miles distance from the capital. The Russian Government allow for their subsistence, daily, five copeaks in money, (about three halfpence), a small measure of rye flour, and one of buck wheat. My brother, and some other British merchants, at St. Petersburg, advanced 40,000 rubles (a ruble is about half a crown), for their better accommodation, from which he furnished every Captain with 200 rubles for the use of himself and ten men, and bought for every man a sheep's skin coat, a fur cap, a sash, a pair of gloves, some warm shoes, and two pair of stockings. Kibirkas, or common carts of the country, are bought for most of the Captains and some old men, the rest walk, and the peasants furnish horses for the baggage. By the 21st of Nov. 50 Captains and 500 sailors were thus dispatched from St. Petersburg, and the remainder were daily setting off on their melancholy journey.

STEPHEN SHARP, Consul-General in Russia."

No. 73, Gower-street, Dec. 17, 1800.

The British property confiscated in Russia is estimated at 1,680,000*l.*

18. One of the Woolwich Stages upset in consequence of the number of outside passengers, when two ladies were killed, and several persons dangerously wounded.

21. As Mrs. Harvey, of Chippenham, was sitting by the fire, and engaged in directions to the nurse as to the feeding her infant child, a spark flew on her gown, and involved her in

an instant in flames. She ran up stairs to her husband, who was ill in bed, and he extinguished the fire by wrapping the clothes about her, but she is so much burnt, that her life is despaired of.

23. A pot upon a chimney of Mr. West's house, in Newman street, fell into the yard, on Tuesday, with a chimney-sweeper, 11 years old, within it, who, at the Middlesex Hospital, died of the bruises he received.

29. A young woman, the daughter of a publican at Plymouth Dock, on Monday night, in search of a book, opening a drawer in the bar, in which a cannon cartridge was deposited, a spark from her candle fell amongst the powder;—in its explosion, it forced her and the front of the shop into the street, and she was burnt to such excess, as to expire a few hours after in great agonies. An infant child lay in a cradle close to the drawers, but although every thing else in the chamber was shattered, it providentially remained unhurt.

While Mrs. Williamson, widow of the late unfortunate Capt. Williamson, of the Royal Navy, stood near the chimney, in her lodgings in Oxford-road, some days ago, her clothes caught fire; a hackney coachman perceived the flames through the window from his coach-box, and by his timely assistance her life was saved.

JAN. 1, 1801.—This day, the Union of Great Britain and Ireland having commenced, the King held a Privy Council, which was attended by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of York, Clarence, and Kent, and the several Members in town, all of whom took the new oaths; after which, upon a signal given, the Park and Tower guns were fired, the new standards were hoisted, and the bells of the several churches were rung.

His Majesty, by his Royal Proclamation bearing date the 1st instant, after referring to the Acts of Union of the respective Parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland, and mentioning his titles, &c. directs that the same shall be expressed in the Latin tongue by these words:—"GEORGIUS TERTIUS, Dei Gratia Britanniarum Rex, Fidei Defensor." And in the English tongue by these words:—"GEORGE

the THIRD, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith." And that the arms or ensigns armorial of the said United Kingdom shall be quarterly, first and fourth, England; second, Scotland; third, Ireland; and it is our will and pleasure, that there shall be borne therewith, on an escutcheon of pretence, the arms of our dominions in Germany ensigned with the Electoral bonnet. And it is our will and pleasure that the standard of the said United Kingdom shall be the same quartering as are herein-before declared to be the arms or ensigns armorial of the said United Kingdom, with the escutcheon of pretence thereon, herein-before described: and that the Union flag shall be azure, the crosses-saltires of St. Andrew and St. Patrick quartered per saltire counter-changed argent and gules; the latter fimbriated or the second; surmounted by the cross of St. George of the third, fimbriated as the saltire."—The Proclamation further directs, that all coin current in the United Kingdom prior to the 1st inst. shall continue so together with such other money as may be coined of similar description, until his Majesty's pleasure shall be further made known. The arms on the Royal carriages are all altered. The *fleur de lis* is left out, in lieu of which the *Electoral cap* is introduced; the *shamrock* is also introduced in the different orders.

The standard of the United Kingdom is thus marshalled:—In four great quarters are—1st, on the dexter side, in a field *gules* (red) three lions passant guardant, in pale *or* (yellow) for England.—2d. *Azure* (blue), a harp *or* (yellow) fringed *argent* (white) for Ireland. On the sinister side—3d. Field *or* (yellow) a lion rampant, with a double tressure, flowered, counter-flowered with *fleurs de lis*, *gules* (red) for Scotland.—4th. Field *gules* (red), two lions passant guardant *or* (yellow) for Brunswick: his Majesty's paternal coat.—In base *gules* (red) an horse current *argent* (white) for Hanover.—The shield *gules* (red) *seine* of hearts *or* (red) surmounted with an electoral cap, proper.—These are to be the arms in all official seals: in all which the English Rose, the Scotch Thistle, and the Irish Shamrock are conjoined, springing from one stem. The Union Flag is composed of the three orders



of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick.

*Extract of a Letter from Stafford, Jan. 1.*

"About eleven o'clock this day, a dreadful circumstance took place in this prison. Mr. Theophilus Smith, a respectable manufacturer in this neighbourhood, was confined for having attempted to murder a Mr. Wainwright, a Gentleman of Liverpool\*. During his confinement his wife has frequently visited him; and this morning about eleven o'clock she went to see him, but had not been in his room long before the keeper heard the reports of two pistols, one immediately after the other, and on going into the room discovered Mr. S. with his brains blown against the wall, and Mrs. S. on the floor with a desperate wound in her back. It appeared the horrid deed had been done by two double-barrelled pistols, which Mr. S. procured by some unknown means and had first shot his wife and then himself. Hopes are entertained of the unhappy Lady's recovery. Coroner's Verdict, *Felo de se.*"

14. An order of Council was issued for the seizure of all vessels belonging to Russia, Sweden, and Denmark; and nearly one hundred ships of the two latter nations were immediately detained in the River, and the Downs, at Dover, Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Yarmouth.

15. A General Court of India Proprietors confirmed a Resolution of the Court of Directors, granting to the Marquis Wellesley an annuity of 5000l. for 20 years, to commence 1st Sept. 1798, the day on which the treaty with the Subah of the Decan was concluded.

The Marquis Wellesley, with the concurrence of the East India Company, has established a University at Calcutta upon an extensive scale, and regulated upon the most useful principles. It will contain professors for the ancient languages, with the Persian, Hindoo, &c. and for every branch of science and literature. The professors are to be obliged to read lectures in their respective departments.

*New Elevations to the Irish Peerage.*—Lord C. Fitzgerald, as Lord Lecale; Admiral Waldegrave, Lord Radstocke;

Sylvester Douglas, Lord Glenbervie; John Toler, Lord Norbury; and Sir A. Gardner, Lord Gardner: the Marchioness of Buckingham, to be Baroness Nugent, and her second son, Lord N. Grenville, to be Lord Nugent; F. Tench, Lord Ashdown; Gen. E. Maffey, Lord Clarina; and the Hon. R. King, Lord Erris.

*Further creations:*—The Earl of Inchiquin, to be Marquis of Thomond; the Earl of Beftive, Marquis of Headfort; Earl of Altamont, Marquis of Sligo; and the Earl of Ely, Marquis of Ely; Viscount Castle Stewart, to be Earl of ditto; Viscount Donoughmore, Earl of ditto; Viscount Callendon, Earl of ditto; Viscount Kenmore, Earl of ditto; Earl of Clanricarde, the title in reversion to his daughters; Lord Glentworth, to be Viscount Limerick; Lord Somerton, Archbishop of Cashel, to be Viscount Somerton; Lord Longueville, Viscount ditto; Lord Bantry, Viscount ditto; Lord Monk, Viscount ditto; Lord Kilconnel, Viscount Dunlo; Lord Tullamore, Viscount Charleville; and Lord Kilwarden, Viscount ditto.

According to the Rolls of Parliament, A. D. 1477, Irishmen were taxed for residing in London, as follows: Persons having no lands, 12 pence per annum.—Irishmen having lands in England, 12 pence out of every 20 shillings.—Irishmen keeping house 2s.—Merchants born in Ireland, 13s. 4d.

*Population and Wealth of Great Britain.*

—Mr. Grellier states the whole number of acres in England and Wales to be 46,916,000, and in Scotland, 26,000,000.—Mr. Beeke endeavours to prove that in the whole extent of England and Wales there are really no more than 38,500,000, and that Scotland, with its adjacent islands, contains about 21,000,000 acres.—Mr. Grellier computes the inhabitants of Great Britain, at 7,000,000.—Mr. Beeke, that the population of England and Wales is not much less than 11,000,000 and that it is on the increase.—Mr. Grellier states the income at 130,570,000.—Mr. Beeke estimates it at 218,000,000l.—Mr. Grellier values the whole capital of the country at 1,298,607,000l.—Mr. Beeke states it at 2,300,000,200l.—And of our foreign possessions 100,000,000l.

By a diary of the weather, kept at Norwich, during the last year, there appears to have been 214 dry days, viz. 20 in January; 23 Feb. 14 March; 7 April; 23 May; 16 June; 28 July; 16 Aug.; 14 Sept.; 17 Oct.; 15 Nov.; 21 Dec.—In the preceding year there were only 173 dry days.

The Board of Agriculture has circulated letters through all the parts of the country, offering a premium of 20*l.* for the best Essay "on the best means of converting certain portions of grass land into tillage, without exhausting the soil, and of returning the same to grass, after a certain period, in an improved state, or at least without injury;" 100*l.* for the 2d best, 60*l.* for the 3d, 40*l.* for the 4th, and proportionate rewards for all other communications of approved merit.

It has long been matter of regret, that the study of husbandry, so intimately connected with the riches and prosperity of the country, is so generally neglected. There is scarcely a subject so abounding in variety and amusement, and there are few which would more abundantly recompense the attention devoted to it. It should form a prominent part of the education of our public seminaries: our Universities should have Professors of Agriculture, to blend and compare the treatise of Hesiod, Xenophon, Varro, Pliny, Columella, Virgil, and others, with improved and modern usage.—Our provincial, parish, and even Sunday-schools, should instruct their scholars in matters relating to their condition; the possessors of estates would thus be rendered competent to the controul and care of their property, and be made independent of those whose interest it is too frequently to mislead them; and the former, by early knowledge, would combine the wisdom of experience with the energy of execution, and his labour thus become of increased profit both to himself and to society.

The deficiency of corn, by which other countries, not less than this, are unfortunately afflicted, is stated to have suggested an extraordinary substitute, with which many parts of Great Britain abounds.—"The Copenhagen Gazette of the 16th December, 1800, officially announces, that a Norwegian peasant of the name of Christopher Larson, resident at Lier Boygd, afraid lest the scarcity of corn, should too much affect

him and his family, collected last autumn, twenty-one tons of Norwegian moss, which he dried, and with a hand-mill ground into flour. Other peasants have since followed his process. Samples of the bread baked of this flour have been presented to the Commissioners of the Royal Treasury at Copenhagen, who have declared that it affords wholesome and well-tasted food. The Economical Society of Norway has on this account offered premiums to those husbandmen who shall make similar collections of moss.

Planting wheat in rows by the hand is much practised in Suffolk. Half the usual quantity of seed will, by this practice, be sufficient; and the crop is supposed to be one-fifth greater than if sown by a machine or broad-cast.

Excellent paste for meat or fruit pies is made with two thirds of wheat-flour, one third of the flour of boiled potatoes, and some butter or dripping; the whole being brought to a proper consistence with warm water.—A small quantity of yeast adds to its lightness. This mixture likewise makes a good cake for breakfast or evening, either with or without spices, raisins, &c.

A Physician, of New-Bedford, has communicated to the public the successful result of two experiments in curing the *Locked jaw* by means of *Electricity*. Previous to the application of the electrical fluid, recourse had been had to bleeding, cathartics, and antispasmodics, the warm bath, and opium applied internally and externally, without the least effect on either case. But a small receiver being filled and discharged through the jaws of the persons affected, they flew open instantaneously. In one case the complaint was entirely removed by three shocks, in the other by an occasional shock for a few days. Both the patients were strong and healthy persons, the one a man and the other a woman, and the mode of treating them had been similar.

A Mr. Cant, of Leicestershire, lately bequeathed to the Hon. Mr. T. Erskine 23,000*l.* in consequence, as he observes, of that gentleman's defence of Horne Tooke, &c. in 1794.

A boy riding on a waggon, on the Sodbury-road, fell from the shafts, and both fore and hind wheels passed over his body, wonderful to say, without in the least injuring him. Dr. Cox and some other persons witnessed the transaction.



## MARRIAGES.

SIR Hyde Parker to Miss Onslow, daughter of Admiral Onslow.

Mr. John Astley, of the Royal Amphitheatre, Westminster-bridge, to Miss Hannah Waldo Smith.

Colonel Cotton, eldest son of Sir Robert Cotton, bart. to Lady Anna Maria

Clinton, sister to the Duke of Newcastle.

Captain Henry Bazeley, of the royal navy, to Miss Ruddle, of Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

Lord Downe to Miss Margaret Jane Ainslie.

## MONTHLY OBITUARY.

DECEMBER 7.

**WILFRID REED**, esq. son of Wilfrid Reed, esq. of Clapham, in his 28th year.

Lately, in London, in great distress, Mr. Inchbald, formerly of the Norwich company of comedians.

13. Philip Rufford, esq. alderman of Worcester, aged 74. He served the office of mayor in 1780.

14. The Rev. Richard Wilmot, of Derby, aged 73.

Mr. Alexander Dudgeon, of the Strand.

At Bath, the Rev. John Honeywood, rector of Barford St. Martin, Wilts.

At Ripley, in Surrey, Mr. Stanley Crowder, aged 23 years.

15. Bukkley Hatchett, esq. of Lee, Shropshire.

17. At Burleigh Fields, near Loughborough, Nathaniel Palmer Johnson, esq. in his 74th year.

18. Mr. W. Aldrit, upwards of fifty years master of the boarding-school at Fortnight, near Bath. He was amanuensis to the celebrated Henry Fielding, and accompanied him in his voyage to Lisbon.

At Glynllivan, in the county of Caernarvon, in his 28th year, the Hon. John Wynn, only son of Lord Newborough.

At Ockham, in Surrey, aged 77, Mr. Thomas Freeland.

Lately, at Norwich, the Rev. William Rayner, translator of Hierocles and Theophrastus. He was of Caius College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1765.

20. At Greenhead, Glasgow, in his 80th year, Colonel James Laurie, late superintendant of his Majesty's affairs at the Molquito shore, in America.

Captain John Hallam, of his Majesty's navy, aged 82 years.

Mr. David Jones, formerly merchant at Oslend.

21. At Bath, in his 75th year, John Jefferys, esq. late town-clerk of that city.

At Bath, Mr. James Collier Sheridan, accountant of that city.

Mr. Jonathan Glover, jun. upholsterer, of Piccadilly.

Lately, at Chesterton, William Wiles, esq. one of the deputy lieutenants for the county of Cambridge, and formerly of the Cambridgeshire militia.

22. At Beaconsfield, in Bucks, the Rev. Robert Stebbing, D. D. in his 31st year, many years rector of that parish.

Lately, John Parsons, esq. of the Middle Temple.

Lately, at Exmouth, Devonshire, G. G. Ducarel, esq.

23. At Islington, in his 66th year, Mr. John Hoppe, of St. Paul's-church-yard.

Mr. John Minnett, of Millbank, Westminster.

Lately, aged 50, Mr. Isaac Perrings, the celebrated pugilist of Birmingham.

Lately, at Stoke Newington, the Rev. Thomas Paris, formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. 1745.

24. At York, aged 68 years, the Rev. Mr. Newcome Cappe, above forty years minister of a dissenting congregation in that city.

At Hayes, T. Bishop, esq. aged 70, one of his Majesty's justices of peace for Middlesex.

Thomas Todd, esq. of Dry Grange. At Portsmouth, Lord Ranelagh, captain of the Doris frigate.

At Long Cromarsh, Oxon, Mary North, in her 109th year. She attained her 108th year the 5th of May last.

25. Enoch Markham, esq. late colonel in the army, and lieutenant-colonel of the 46th regiment, brother to the archbishop of York.

Mr. Thomas Gorman, merchant, of New Broad-street.

At Richmond, Surrey, Frances Countess Dowager of Northampton, aged 81 years.

At Chard, in Somersetshire, Dr. Toulmin,

min, aged 61, many years a surgeon at Hackney.

At Exmouth, William Friend, esq. student of Christ Church, Oxford.

26. William Locker, esq. Lieutenant Governor of Greenwich hospital.

At Englefield green, Mrs. Mary Robinson. (See an account of her in our Magazine for January 1793, with a portrait.) She was buried the 31st at Windsor, in a private manner, being attended by two gentlemen only.

Mr. Thomas Lancaster, merchant, of the Old Jewry.

In Great Portland-street, Oxford-road, Captain Francis La Grange Wadman, of the royal invalids.

At Shebbereen, Daniel Collins, M. D.

27. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr. Hugh Blair, professor of rhetoric and belles lettres in the university of Edinburgh. (See an account of this gentleman, p. 23; also with a portrait of him in our Magazine for April 1798.)

28. Mr. Crawford, librarian, on the Stein, Brighthelmstone.

At Everton, W. Gregson, esq. banker, father of the corporation of Liverpool.

Lately, at Hertford, aged 89, Baron Thomas Dimsdale.

29. Sir Joseph Andrews, bart. of Shaw-house, in the county of Berks, vice-president of the Marine Society, &c.

The Rev. Dr. Braithwaite, rector of Stepney, archdeacon of Chester, and chaplain to the bishop of Bangor.

Richard Carter, esq. of Gloucester-place, New-road, Mary-le-Bone, aged 57.

30. At Pattingham, Staffordshire, William Arden, esq. late on the Bombay establishment.

JAN. 1, 1801. Mr. Adam Dennis, of Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

2. Eardley Wilmot, esq. youngest son to Sir Eardley Wilmot, deceased, and one of the clerks of the signet.

At Camberwell, William Reade, esq. of the custom house.

Lately, Lady Leigh, widow of Sir Egerton Leigh.

3. At Kensington, in his 65th year, John Phillips, esq. many years resident at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

William Cayley, esq. commander of his Majesty's ship Invincible.

Lately, the Rev. Samuel How, rector of West Hanningfield, aged 96. He had been totally deprived of his sight for the last ten years; notwithstanding which, he frequently performed the offices of his ministry, particularly the burial service,

with an increased solemnity from his unfortunate situation.

Lately, at Chichester, the Rev. C. Ashburnham, A. M. canon residentiary and precentor of Chichester, and vicar of Cuckfield and Cowfield, aged 78.

4. At Wilton, in Wiltshire, Lieut. General Philip Goldsworthy, colonel of the first regiment of dragoons, esquery and clerk martial to his Majesty, and member of parliament for Wilton.

5. At Blackheath, Mr. Paul Patrick, merchant.

Charles Maddox Hardey, esq. of Charlotte street, Portland-place.

Mr. Barnard Gregory, of Wax Chandlers Hall.

6. At Hampstead, in his 68th year, John Peter Blaquiere, esq.

Duke Gordon, M. A. assistant librarian of the university of Edinburgh upwards of thirty-seven years.

7. Captain Robinson, late of the Derbyshire militia, aged 86.

At Hertley House, near Dudley, Joseph Amphlett, esq. in his 24th year, an acting magistrate for Worcester and Staffordshire.

William Schaw, esq. of the island of Jamaica.

Mr. Francis Walsh, jun. of Bartholomew-clote.

8. At Chelsea, George Aufrere, esq.

9. Hugh Jamieson, esq. late chief magistrate of Paisley, Scotland.

10. At Knightsbridge, William Barrett, esq.

At Stepney-green, Mr. Samuel Burch, rope-maker.

William Price, esq. late of Watford.

11. John Rigg, esq. of Walthamstow, aged 82 years.

At Bath, Alexander Gordon, esq. of the island of Tobago.

Lately, at Dublin, Edward Stratford, earl of Aldborough.

12. Charles Harris, esq. of Cheyne-walk, Chelsea.

At Edinburgh, the Rev. Mr. Joseph Robertson Mac Gregor, minister of the Gaelic congregation there.

Lately, aged 75, Maurice Dillon, Baron Drumcany.

13. Mr. James Carr, St. James's-street, At Greenwich, Mr. Martin Ware, late madder-shipwright of the King's yard, Deptford.

Edward Pryfe Lloyd, esq. of Mandinam, Caermarthenshire.

At Stockport, Mr. Robert Farren Cheetham, A. B. of Brazen Nose College, Oxford, aged 24.

Mr.



Mr. William Harper, druggist, of Wolverhampton.

Lately, the Rev. George Buckley Bower, M. A. archdeacon of Richmond, in the diocese of Chester.

Lately, the Rev. Gibbons Bagnall, M. A. aged 81 years: prebendary 1767, and canon residentiary of Hereford cathedral 1783, and some time master of the grammar school. He was fifty-seven years rector of Holme Lacy, and rector also of Upton Bishop, Herefordshire. In the year 1734, at the age of 14, he was admitted scholar at Westminster, at the same time with the present archbishop of York. In 1738 he was elected to Cambridge, where, at King's College, in 1760, he took the degree of M. A. He was author of

(1) A new Translation of Telema- chus, in English verse. No. 1. 12mo. 1756.

(2) Sermon preached at the Cathedral Hereford, before the three choirs of Worcester, Gloucester and Hereford, Sept. 15. 1762.

(3) Education, an Essay, 4to. 1765.  
14. In Harley-street, Maximilian West- tern, esq. of Cokethorpe-park, in Oxford- shire.

Mr. Guy Warwick, grocer, Snow-hill.

Mr. John Carland, a member of the corporation of Southampton.

Lately, at Great Ealing, Robert Orme, esq. in the 73d year of his age, histori- ographer to the East India Company, and author of the History of the War in India, and other important works.

In the 90th year of his age, Mr. Henry George, late a merchant, and many years common council man for the ward of Bishopgate.

15. At Walworth, Mr. William Greenwollers, attorney at law.

15. Mr. Isaac Wood, of Shrewsbury, aged 65, well known for his excellent ma- nagement of parochial affairs in that town, and for his excellent tracts on the poor laws.

17. In George-street, Hanover-square, Thomas Howden, esq.

John Devaynes, esq. in Spring-gardens, late apothecary to the King's household.

Lately, at Wolverhampton, aged 78, Thomas Foley, esq. formerly post master of Bath.

18. George Edward Henry Arthur Herbert, Earl of Powys. He was born July 7, 1755, and succeeded his father in 1772.

Mr. Charles Singlear, of Mile-end, in

his 77th year, formerly a stationer in Lombard-street.

20. Bennet Clare Webster, esq. of Gray's-inn-square.

Stephen Remnant, esq. of Woolwich, in his 79th year.

Richard Maddock, esq. of St. James's- place, aged 70.

Lately, Sir George Staunton, who ac- companied Lord Macartney in his em- bassy to China, and published the account of the mission in two volumes, 4to.

21. At Myton Hall, in the county of York, the Rev. Sir Martin Stapylton, bart.

26. At Hampstead, Miss Elizabeth Steevens, cousin of the late George Stee- vens, esq. and to whom he left the bulk of his fortune.

## DEATHS ABROAD.

MAY 2, 1800. At Bombay, William Clever, esq. recorder of that presidency.

In India, S. Whitehill, esq. chief and custom master, at Mahim, and senior merchant.

OCT. 24. At Martinique, Captain William Swales, of the Aurora, trans- port.

JUNE 13. At Madras, Captain Flood, of the 51st regiment, only son of Sir Frederick Flood, bart.

SEPT. 24. At the Cape of Good Hope, Alexander Furquhar, esq. navy agent victualler.

OCT. 20. At Grenada, Simpson Strachan, Esq. of that place.

OCT. 26. At Martinico, Richard Malton, esq. governor of Tobago.

MAY 18. Henry Sewell, esq. mayor of Madras.

NOV. 7. At Trinidad, Major Richard Neate.

DEC. 18. At Lyons, Jean Zicharie Paradis Raymundis, born at Bourg in 1746. In 1783, he published an excellent elementary treatise on morality and happi- ness. Previous to the mock trial of Louis XVI. he had the courage to offer himself to be one of his defenders.

JAN. 2, 1801. At Zurich, the cele- brated JOHN CASPAR LAVATER, after a long and severe suffering, in conse- quence of the wound he received from a French soldier, above a twelvemonth ago. (See a portrait and account of him in our Magazine for Jan. 1789.)

CORRIGENDUM, Vol. XXXVIII. p. 478. The death of John Meheux, esq. copied from a morning paper, proves a mistake, that gentleman being alive.



## EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR JANUARY 1801.

Days	Bank Stock	3 per Ct Reduc	3 per Ct Confols	4 per Ct Confols	Navy 5 per Ct	New 5 per Ct	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	Omn.	Irish Omn.	imp. 3 per Ct	3 per Ct 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.
27		61 $\frac{3}{4}$		78 $\frac{1}{2}$		94 $\frac{1}{8}$	18 1-16				60 $\frac{1}{8}$							16l. 18s.
29	161 $\frac{1}{4}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$		79		94 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 1-16	55 16			60 $\frac{1}{8}$							16l. 18s.
30		61 $\frac{1}{2}$		79		94 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{8}$			60 $\frac{1}{8}$							17l. 0s.
31		61 $\frac{3}{4}$		79		95	18 3-16	5 $\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{3}{4}$	60 $\frac{1}{8}$							17l. 0s.
1		62		79 $\frac{1}{2}$		95 $\frac{1}{8}$	18 3-16	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	1		60 $\frac{1}{2}$							17l. 0s.
2		62		79 $\frac{1}{2}$		95 $\frac{1}{8}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	55-16			60 $\frac{1}{8}$							17l. 0s.
3		62		79 $\frac{1}{2}$		95 $\frac{1}{8}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	55-16			60 $\frac{1}{8}$							17l. 0s.
4		62 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 62 $\frac{3}{4}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 15-16	5 $\frac{1}{8}$			61 $\frac{1}{8}$							17l. 0s.
5	162 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 a 62	80		96 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$		2									17l. 0s.
6		62 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 a a 62 $\frac{3}{4}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 7-16				61 $\frac{1}{8}$							17l. 0s.
7		62 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 a a 62 $\frac{3}{4}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{8}$			61							17l. 2s.
8	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 a a 62 $\frac{3}{4}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{8}$			61 $\frac{1}{4}$							17l. 3s.
9	162	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 a a 62 $\frac{3}{4}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 7-16	5 $\frac{1}{8}$			61 $\frac{1}{2}$							17l. 3s.
10		62 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 a a 62 $\frac{3}{4}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 7-16	5 $\frac{1}{8}$			61 $\frac{1}{4}$							17l. 3s.
11		62 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 a a 62 $\frac{3}{4}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 7-16	5 $\frac{1}{8}$			61 $\frac{1}{4}$							17l. 3s.
12		62 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 a a 62 $\frac{3}{4}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 7-16	5 $\frac{1}{8}$			61 $\frac{1}{4}$							17l. 3s.
13	161	61 $\frac{1}{4}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 61 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	96	18 5-16				60 $\frac{1}{2}$							17l. 3s.
14	160	61 $\frac{1}{4}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 61 $\frac{1}{2}$	79	94	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 3-16	55 16	$\frac{1}{2}$		60 $\frac{1}{2}$							17l. 3s.
15		61 $\frac{1}{4}$	60 a 61 $\frac{1}{2}$	79	93	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 1-16	5 $\frac{1}{8}$			59 $\frac{1}{8}$							17l. 3s.
16		61 $\frac{1}{4}$	60 a 61 $\frac{1}{2}$	79	93	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 1-16	5 $\frac{1}{8}$			59 $\frac{1}{8}$							17l. 3s.
17		61 $\frac{1}{4}$	60 a 61 $\frac{1}{2}$	79	93	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 1-16	5 $\frac{1}{8}$			59 $\frac{1}{8}$							17l. 3s.
18	158	59 $\frac{7}{8}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 59 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{7}{8}$	92	93	17 $\frac{7}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.		58 $\frac{1}{2}$							17l. 3s.
19	156	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 59 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	93	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 dif.		58 $\frac{1}{4}$							17l. 3s.
20		58 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 58 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$										17l. 3s.
21		58 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 58 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 7-16		6 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.		56 $\frac{1}{2}$		192					17l. 3s.
22		58 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 57 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 7-16				55 $\frac{1}{2}$							17l. 3s.
23		57	55 a 56 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 17-16	53-16			55 $\frac{1}{2}$							17l. 3s.
24		56	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 55 $\frac{1}{2}$	77	88 $\frac{1}{2}$		16 $\frac{1}{2}$	53-16			54							17l. 5s.
25		56	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 55 $\frac{1}{2}$	77	88 $\frac{1}{2}$		16 $\frac{1}{2}$	53-16			54							17l. 5s.

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Confols 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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