

# European Magazine,

For MARCH 1801.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of ROBERT ORME, ESQ. 2. A VIEW of the MARINE VILLA of JOHN SMITH, ESQ. under DOVER CLIFFS. And 3. A VIEW of the FOUNTAIN at VAUCLUSE.]

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London:

Printed by Burying of Gold, Stoc-lane, Fleet-street,

For J. SEWELL, CORNHILL; and

J. DEBRETT, PICCADILLY.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE review of the book sent by one of our Correspondents cannot be received, unless we have the volume to be assured that it is entitled to the character given of it. We have great respect for our Correspondent's impartiality; but we cannot, nor will we desire us, to depart from a rule laid down at the establishment of the Magazine.

*Philo* is under consideration.

*W. Holloway, Ambrose Pitman, J. T.* in our next.

### AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from March 7, to March 14.

					COUNTIES upon the COAST.																			
Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans																
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.															
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0														
										INLAND COUNTIES.														
Middlesex	168	10	102	0	75	5	50	5	70	11	Effex	159	0	77	6	73	8	43	8	67	6			
Surry	167	2	00	0	77	8	46	8	73	6	Kent	161	10	00	0	76	0	43	9	66	9			
Hertford	148	1	00	0	74	0	45	6	71	1	Suffex	164	0	00	0	72	8	45	0	73	0			
Bedford	150	4	120	9	32	8	41	6	74	5	Suffolk	160	1	80	0	62	2	42	4	71	1			
Hunting.	160	0	00	0	87	8	39	0	71	7	Cambrid.	151	5	00	0	67	2	33	5	66	3			
Northam.	140	0	00	0	82	8	37	4	67	0	Norfolk	144	0	126	0	62	10	46	5	70	0			
Rutland	138	6	00	0	84	6	40	0	80	0	Lincoln	124	11	00	0	79	5	40	2	80	8			
Leicester	148	1	00	0	95	9	47	2	83	2	York	133	2	110	9	72	1	44	8	86	2			
Nottingh.	138	8	108	0	86	2	52	8	90	0	Durham	140	9	108	0	83	10	44	7	00	0			
Derby	145	4	00	0	83	6	49	4	88	8	Northum.	136	8	112	0	73	6	00	0	00	0			
Stafford	162	9	00	0	94	8	57	4	90	8	Cumberl.	145	3	113	0	93	5	60	5	00	0			
Salop	174	4	121	2	113	2	35	0	90	0	Westmor.	150	2	121	8	99	8	63	6	00	0			
Hereford	170	7	108	8	102	4	47	1	91	8	Lancash.	157	0	00	0	95	6	61	7	91	2			
Worcest.	184	8	00	0	108	6	53	1	97	10	Chefhire	156	0	00	0	104	1	63	6	00	0			
Warwick	178	1	00	0	111	6	57	2	93	9	Gloucest.	187	1	00	0	98	0	49	1	92	4			
Wilts	166	4	00	0	87	6	47	4	87	8	Somerfet	176	11	00	0	106	1	41	6	00	0			
Berks	171	6	00	0	81	9	46	0	78	4	Monmou.	179	3	00	0	104	2	00	0	00	0			
Oxford	171	6	00	0	87	1	49	5	79	2	Devon	159	2	00	0	91	4	39	10	94	0			
Bucks	156	0	00	0	81	0	44	2	72	3	Cornwall	137	5	00	0	85	2	38	2	00	0			
										WALES.														
										N. Wales					136	8	00	0	93	0	45	0	00	0
										S. Wales					133	0	00	0	96	0	37	7	00	0

### STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

FEBRUARY.							
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.	10	30.19	33	N <sup>o</sup>
25	29.70	47	S.W.	11	30.15	37	W.
26	29.91	48	S.	12	30.08	36	N.E.
27	30.02	48	S.	13	29.87	38	E.
28	30.14	47	S.W.	14	29.70	39	W.
				15	29.56	39	W.
				16	29.62	40	W.
				17	29.76	44	S.W.
				18	29.54	42	S.W.
				19	29.60	41	W.
				20	29.71	40	S.W.
				21	29.69	40	W.
				22	29.80	41	S.
				23	30.06	45	S.
				24	30.10	44	S.
				25	30.14	43	W.
				26	30.24	47	S.W.
MARCH.							
1	30.24	46	W.				
2	30.32	47	W.				
3	30.46	49	S.W.				
4	30.50	51	S.				
5	30.42	50	S.W.				
6	30.37	46	W.				
7	30.38	44	W.				
8	30.34	41	W.				
9	30.21	36	N.W.				



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

SOME ACCOUNT  
OF THE LATE  
ROBERT ORME, ESQ, F. A. S.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

AMONG those who have deserved well of their country, it would be unjust if we omitted to enrol the name of the late Mr. Orme; a man whose labours for the illustration of Indian History, whether we consider his fidelity and perspicuity, or the classic elegance and animation of his style, will ever rank him among the best historians of the eighteenth century, and justify the appellation that has sometimes been given him, of the British Thucydides.

Mr. ORME was born in India about the year 1728, his father having for some time held an exalted station in the service of the Honourable Company.

At an early period of life he was brought to England for his education, and placed in the celebrated seminary at Harrow, where he continued till 1742, when he returned to India under the patronage of the Company, and was in course of time advanced to a seat at the Council Board, which he held during the important and eventful period of the war which broke out in the year 1756; the result of which was, that by the wisdom and prudence of the Council, and the great military skill and enterprising sagacity of Lord Clive, and Colonels Lawrence and Coote, the French lost Pondicherry, Mahé, and Gingee, and were entirely expelled from the Continent.

In 1760 Mr. Orme returned to England, and sat himself down with indefa-

tigable industry and perseverance to compose, from original documents which he had been long collecting, as well in France as in India and England (for he was well acquainted with the principal Commanders of both nations), that elegant and invaluable work, his "History of the Military Transactions of the British Nation in Hindostan, from the Year 1745;" which received from the Public the strongest testimony of its merit, and certainly communicated more real information respecting that extensive country, than all the books which had been published prior to his time. Indeed, it may truly be said, that India was scarcely known to Europeans before the appearance of that work. The Maps, Views, and Plans of the battles, sieges, &c. taken by the chief engineer, Mr. Call, by which the History is illustrated, are particularly valuable; the Maps especially, as being laid down from the actual marches of the British and French armies.

The first volume of this interesting work, which contained a particular account of the affairs of India, down to the commencement of the war between the English and French in 1756, was published in 1763; a second edition, with considerable improvements, appeared in 1773; a third, still further improved, with the addition of a very copious index, in 1781; and the fourth and last, also revised and corrected by the Author, in 1799. The second volume investigates the rise and progress

of the English commerce in Bengal; gives an account of the Mahomedan government from the year 1200, when it was first established there; and carries on the general history from the calamity which befel the English settlements in Bengal in 1756 to the Peace of 1763; and was first published in 1778.

In the year 1782, Mr. Orme produced another most laborious work (though comprised in an octavo volume), collected by very arduous research not only from printed books in various languages, but from the old records of the East India Company, and other MS. collections to which he gained ready access: It appeared under the title of "Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire, of the Morattoes, and of the English Concerns in Indostan, from the Year 1659." To this work he gave the humble title of "Fragments," with the hope of obtaining farther information respecting that important period in Eastern history.

"The degradation (says he) to which the sovereignty of the Moguls was at this time (1758) reduced, in every province of their dominion, proceeded from evils, which had been increasing ever since the death of AURENGZEBE, and cannot be developed without a general view of his reign, as well as the reigns of his successors. This period comprises one hundred years. The events, if we had acquired the knowledge of them in time, would have formed a proper introduction to the later portion of history, which we have already published: and the narrative they require is too extensive to find place as an insertion in the continuation of that work. We therefore give it apart, and only in the character of FRAGMENTS, which the want of more materials disables us from disposing into a more regular form.

Again: "We are not without hopes, that some of the many in India, who have the means, will supply the portions of information which are deficient in these fragments, and must otherwise always continue out of our reach. The knowledge is well worth the enquiry; for, besides the magnitude of the events, and the energy of the characters, which arise within this period, there are no States or Powers on the Continent of India, with whom our nation have either connexion or concern, who do not owe the origin of their present

condition to the reign of Aurengzebe, or to its influence on the reigns of his successors."

In another part he says, "Besides the publications that we have enumerated, we have gained information concerning SEVAGI, and of events to a later period concerning the early times of the Morattoes, from cotemporary records belonging to the East India Company. The earliest which mentions SEVAGI is of the year 1673. Could we have discovered the whole series with the collateral branches of correspondence, from the year 1650, the FRAGMENTS we now publish would have acquired some authentic additions; but the labour would have exceeded the conception of any of our readers, excepting the keeper of the records of the India House."

Mr. Orme's account of the famous Sevagi, the founder of the present nation of the Morattoes, is very curious and interesting. This man drew his lineage from the Rajahs of Chitore, who boast their descent from Porus, and are esteemed the most ancient establishment of Hindoo Princes, and the noblest of the Rajpoot tribes.

In the course of his researches for the materials of this publication, Mr. Orme had collected other valuable information, which he then designed to have given to the world; but his delicate habit and weak constitution at the latter period of his life did not permit him to accomplish the task of arranging them for the public eye with the accuracy necessary to satisfy himself of the propriety of printing them.

The erudition and amiable manners of our Author obtained him the esteem and friendship of most of the literati of his time: and he was some years back in the frequent habit of meeting a select company, whose conversations were usually held in the pure languages of ancient Greece and Rome, with which he was as familiar as with his native tongue. For the advantage of consulting in the original the accounts of the early navigators to India, he had also studied and acquired a competent knowledge of the Portuguese, Spanish, and Dutch languages.

His library, indeed, was a strong indication of his extensive acquisitions and correct taste in every path of literature; not only as it contained the choicest editions of all the classic authors, ancient and modern, but as

having



having many of them enriched with notes of his own hand-writing in the respective languages of their authors. In short, he seems to have scarcely ever read a book without making some remarks in the margin, tending either to the correcting of error, giving force to argument, or extending information.

A life devoted to constant study having much impaired his constitution, naturally a weak one, Mr. Orme retired about ten years ago from his house in Harley street, to Ealing, a pleasant village eight miles west of London: and as he had then no intention of paying more than occasional visits to town, in April 1796 the principal part of his library was sent to the hammer of Leigh and Sotheby, who found ample employment for a ten days' sale. He,

however, made a selection of his books, which were removed to Ealing, and occupied his mind, whenever his health would permit, till the time of his death; for he retained all his faculties to the last moment of his existence, which terminated January 14, 1801, in the 73d year of his age.

Mr. Orme at the time of his death, held the office of Historiographer to the East India Company, and was by many supposed to have held the pen for Lord Clive, in 1764, in his admirably written "Letter to the Proprietors of the East India Stock." This, from the intimacy which then subsisted between the parties, and the elegance of the composition, appears to have been by no means an improbable conjecture.

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#### LOSS OF THE INVINCIBLE, OF SEVENTY-FOUR GUNS.

OF this truly lamentable event we have the following interesting particulars:—

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A MIDSHPMAN OF HIS MAJESTY'S LATE SHIP THE INVINCIBLE, TO A FRIEND IN TOWN, DATED YARMOUTH, MARCH 18.

"Only two days have elapsed since I last wrote to you, and in that short space the most melancholy accident has happened, namely, the total loss of our ship. We set sail from Yarmouth on Monday morning for the Sound, to join the fleet under the command of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, and, about two o'clock in the afternoon, the ship struck on a sand bank, where she beat most violently for upwards of two hours, when her masts were cut away, and she immediately got into deep water. Her anchor was then cast, and we all thought ourselves safe; for, notwithstanding she leaked considerably, the water gained but little upon us. Our signals of distress were heard and answered by a cutter, which immediately bore down to Yarmouth, to give intelligence of our distress; and we therefore hoped, with the assistance that should arrive, to be able to save the ship, as well as ourselves. But God ordained it otherwise. The rudder being unfortunately gone, the ship became unmanageable, and, in the evening, she again drove on the bank, whea

we all gave ourselves up for lost. Through God's providence, however, a fishing smack, at this awful juncture, hove in sight, and the Admiral, myself, and two or three more, succeeded in getting on board of her; but the rest, in endeavouring to do the same, lost all the boats they were able to get over-board. In this melancholy condition, she remained till the following morning, when, shocking to relate, she entirely sunk, we being all the time spectators of the distressful scene, without any possible means of affording the sufferers the least assistance, as any attempt to that effect would only have involved ourselves in the general calamity. By God's providence, however, the ship's launch, full of men, at length got clear of the wreck, and by her assistance, we were enabled to save some others. In the whole, about one hundred and ninety five are saved. The greater part of the officers, including the Captain have unfortunately perished. For my own part, I have left every thing but the cloaths I now wear, two shirts, and three pair of stockings, with part of my money."

#### ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The Invincible first struck upon the fatal bank, between two and three in the afternoon. In this situation she remained near three hours, when the mizen-mast went by the board, and the

main-mast was immediately after cut away. The ship, to the infinite joy of the crew, then dropped from three and a half into 17 fathom water, where, however, unfortunately losing her rudder, she soon became unmanageable, and was again driven upon the bank. A fishing-smack now approached the wreck; on which two boats belonging to the *Invincible* were ordered out. On board one of these, the Admiral, the Purser, four Midshipmen, three of the Admiral's servants, and six or eight seamen, reached the fishing-smack in safety, as did also the other boat full of people. Both of them immediately returned to the ship, but on re-approaching the smack, one was forced away, and every person on board would inevitably have perished, had not a collier which happened to be passing by at this critical moment happily picked them all up. This vessel afterwards afforded every assistance that humanity urged, or that she was capable of giving, and was the means of saving the lives of many of the crew. The fishing-smack, with the Admiral on board, being unable to afford the least assistance to the ship, remained at anchor during the whole of Monday night. On the approach of day, the Master of this vessel expressed an unwillingness to go any nearer the wreck; but Admiral Potty, in direct opposition to him, caused the cable to be cut, and immediately proceeded to the ship. Melancholy, however, to relate, while he was doing every thing of which human exertion is capable, to assist the unhappy people on board, the wreck once more got into deep water, and gradually sunk, to the infinite distress of the Admiral and other spectators, who were nearly frantic with grief at this tremendous scene of human misery and destruction. While the ship was thus rapidly going down, the launch was hove out;—as many of the crew as she could possibly hold instantly jumped on board, and had only time to clear the poop, when the vessel, with 400 souls, entirely disappeared, and went to the bottom. A number of unhappy sufferers attempted to get on board the already overlaid launch, but as no more could be permitted to enter without the certain loss of the whole, they were struck away with the oars, and in a few seconds became wholly ingulph'd in the pitiless waters.

Captain Rennie, after the ship had

sunk, attempted to swim to the launch, and after a severe exertion got within reach of the oars, when, exhausted with fatigue, and unable to make any farther effort, he calmly resigned himself to his fate: lifting up his hands, as if to implore the blessing of Heaven, and immediately after placing them upon his face, he went directly down without a struggle. Thus perished a brave and meritorious Officer, whose eminent virtues as a man ensured him the esteem of all who knew him, and whose professional fame, had he survived, bid fair to render him an ornament to his country. All the other commissioned Officers of the ship, except Lieutenants Tucker and Quash, together with all the Officers of Marines, and most of their men, likewise went to the bottom.

About 70 or 80 of the crew were saved by means of the launch, the whole of whom had assembled upon the forecastle; but all those who remained in the poop were lost.—The total number who thus found a watery grave, amounts to upwards of 400, among whom were several passengers, on their way to join other ships belonging to the North Sea fleet. The number saved, including Officers, is stated at 195.

This afflicting disaster is attributed solely to the ignorance of the Pilot. He belonged to Harwich, and was taken on board at Sheerness. Instead of taking the ship through the ordinary channel from Yarmouth, he steered her through the narrow passage of the Cockle; and when she ran upon the Sands, he insisted that the fatal spot was not laid down in any chart. In this point, however, he was soon confuted by the Gunner of one of the ships of Admiral Parker's fleet, who was only a passenger on board the *Invincible*. This man soon convinced the Pilot of his error, by shewing him the exact spot distinctly marked. But the Pilot is among the numerous sufferers, and, in common charity, death must now be considered as having expiated all his faults. When the mizen-mast went overboard, he also fell from the deck, and was never after seen.

The Lively cutter was for several hours within sight of the wreck, but was unable to afford the distressed people the least assistance. A boat from Winterton was very active on the occasion.



## LYCOPHRON.

L. 408—416.

CASSANDRA in the preceding lines had foretold the perils to which Ajax would be exposed on the rocks of Gyraë; and how the Locrians suffered for their leader's crime.

Unius ob noxam.

VIRG.

Ἐνός δὲ λωβῆς ἀντί.

LYC.

The ruin and wretchedness which one man's guilt would shortly spread thro' all the states of Greece, is the subject of this prophecy. The language is here energetic and perspicuous. Cassandra has pictured the last scene of suffering in the most vivid colours. Light breaks in upon the reader from every quarter. Scindit se nubes, et in æthera purgat apertum.

Ἄπανα δ' ἄλγη δέξεται κακοκράτων,  
Ὅσῃν Ἀραιῶδες ἰνός, ἢ δὲ δυσσατοὶ  
Λειθηδρῆαι σφίγγουσι Δωτίου πύλαι.  
Οἷς θυμὸς ἔσται κ' Ἀχερουσίαν πάρα  
Ῥηγιῶνα θαρὸν ἰστεναγμένος γάμος.  
Πολλῶν γὰρ ἐν σπλάγχοισι τυμβευθήσεται  
Βρωθεῖς πολυσταίχοισι καμπέων γυαδοῖς  
Νηριθμὸς ἔσμός· οἱ δ' ἐπὶ ξένης ξένοι,  
Πᾶν ἔρημοι, δεξιῶσονται τάφους.

Ἄπανα. In other places we read Ἑλλὰς πᾶσα, αἶα πᾶσα, χθόνα πῆσαι. Perhaps, therefore, we ought here to read, not Ἄπανα, but Γῆ πᾶσα. Ἀραιῶδες. Aræthus and Acheron are rivers that flow through the country of Epire. But the latter is poetically described as a river in hell, and is frequently substituted for that place. The sense therefore is: My misfortunes shall not only be lamented by every Greek on earth, but by every Greek that fre-

quents the coast of Acheron. Earth and hell shall attest my wrongs. Τυμβευθήσεται. — τάφος ἀνεωγμένος ὁ λάρυξ. Psalm 5. Νηριθμὸς ἔσμός, an innumerable swarm or number. Numbers without number. *Milt.* Canter, who understood the force of Greek words, is inexcusable for rendering δεξιῶσονται by intrabunt. This word but partially explains the poet's sense. At Line 565. we find δεξιῶσονται ξένους. At Line 571. the participle δεξιούμενον occurs. In these several passages the poet has not lost sight of the primitive and proper sense of δεξιόομαι. In that sense it implies not merely to receive, but to receive as friends, who give the right hand in token of mutual fellowship. But they, says the poet, strangers in a strange land, destitute of friends, shall welcome the grave, as their friend. Death alone, which puts a period to their miseries, shall finally befriend them. This is the poet's sentiment; which not Cassandra's obscurity, but the inattention of translators, has darkened and disguised. The same sentiment appears to advantage in an elegant modern poem, which begins thus:

Friend to the wretch, whom every friend  
forsakes,  
I woo thee, Death.

It is pleasing to discover coincidences, whether in the thought or the expression, whether accidental or designed; seu ratio dederit, seu fors objecerit.

R.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN Howell's *Letters*, B. ii. Letter 54, To the Rt. Hon. the Lord Cliff, Howell gives his Lordship what he calls "a dry discourse upon a fluent subject;" in other words, an account of good liquor in various countries, and anecdotes of drinking. The following relates to the

Dutch:—"I heard of a company of Low Dutchmen, that had drunk so deep, that, beginning to stagger, and their heads turning round, they thought verily they were at sea, and that the upper chamber where they were was a ship; inasmuch that, it being foul windy weather,

weather, they fell to throwing the stools and other things out of the window, to lighten the vessel, for fear of suffering shipwreck."

This anecdote, however, is not new. The same circumstance, with additional circumstances of humour, is related in "A Sermon preached at Pauls Crosse, vpon the foure and twentieth of March, 1615, by John White, D.D." 4°. London, 1615, pp. 24, 25. where the preacher says, "Now, all ouer the land, the Justice of peace is milde, & the drunkard merry, which two, you know, will amend no sinne. I will tell you a storie in Athenæus of an alehouse that came to be called *The signe of the gally*, vpon this occasion. The roaring-boyes, meeting at a house, dranke so long that, their braines being ouerwhelmed, they thought all that was about them to be the sea, and the roome where they sate a gally, so tossed with waues that they feared drowning; and therefore, as men in danger of shipwrecke, they threw all things that came to hand out of the window into the streete, pots, plate, and furniture, to lighten the ship; which being taken vp & carried away by such as came by, the Magistrate next morning comes to punish

them for the disorder: But they, hauing not yet slept out their drinke, answered him, 'That it was better to cast all into the sea, than [that] the gally, wherein they were, should be funke, & so many braue gentlemen be cast away.' And, while the Magistrate wondred at their drunken imagination, another, creeping from vnder the table where he had lien all night, replied, thinking the Magistrates to haue bene gods of the sea; 'And I, O ye Tritons, for feare laid me downe vnder the hatches? Which distemper of theirs the officers perceiuing, went their way, & forgiuing them, bade, 'Do so no more;' to whom they all gaue this thanks. 'If euer we escape this storme, & get safe to land, we vow you statues, & will set vp your images in our countrey as to our fauours.' This storie is a pattern of the behaviour which our drunkards vse, &c."

Stephano, the drunken butler in the *Tempest*, it may be added, is led to the adoption of *naval language* by the influence of the grape: A. iii. S. 1. "Tell not me;—when the butt is out, we will drink water; not a drop before; therefore *bear up, and board 'em.*"

C.

## THE MARINE VILLA OF JOHN SMITH, ESQ. UNDER DOVER CLIFFS.

(WITH A VIEW.)

THIS romantic building is situated in a pleasant part of the rocks of Dover, and affords a beautiful view of the sea, and of the vessels constantly passing. It is occupied by JOHN SMITH, Esq. a Gentleman who was formerly in the army, and Aid-de-Camp to Lord George Germaine at the famous battle of Minden. In 1760 he married Miss Mary Wilkinson, daughter of Mr. Pinckney Wilkinson, merchant, of London, and sister to Lady Camelford, without the consent of her father, by which she was deprived of the equal share she might otherwise have expected of Mr. Wilkinson's great property. By this Lady, who died last year, he has had several children, and among others a son, Sir Sidney Smith, one whose name will be transmitted to posterity with honour in the annals of his country.

This little romantic spot is about a mile from Dover, and may justly be esteemed as one of the curiosities of the place. The house and offices are built from the chalk cliff, which is cut into

square pieces, and at some distance has the appearance of Portland stone. The roofs of this building are composed entirely of old fishing boats, with the keel part uppermost. These make most excellent garrets; and being well seasoned and pitched, make not only a light covering, but is proof against all weathers. Mr. Smith has cut his dairy, poultry-yard, and stables, out of the rocks under the cliff; also a brewing-house, and a most excellent well, that is supplied with spring water. Its contiguity to the sea, which rolls in on a very bold shore, makes the shrubs that are planted about it not thrive in such a manner as to come to any height. Yet the want of a plantation is every way recompenced by the beautiful scenery from the house—the town and harbour of Dover; the Shalkpeare Cliff about two miles from it; the town of Folkestone: and several bays that are visible as far as the coast of Sussex—render Mr. Smith's situation superior to any on the coast.

ORIGINAL



## ORIGINAL LETTER

FROM

THOMAS BLACKLOCK, THE BLIND POET, TO \_\_\_\_\_.

(NOW FIRST PRINTED.)

DEAR SIR,

I RECEIVED your last inclosed to Mr. Jamieson; and so far as my situation was capable of being consoled, I was happy in the tenderness and sympathy which you express for me. Beneath those exalted pleasures which we are taught to expect in an eternal state; beneath the enjoyment of God himself; I know no happiness which deserves the attention of a wise man, but such as we derive from conscious virtue, benevolence, or friendship. These alone are at present the cordial drops with which Heaven has thought proper to mix my cup of bitterness. Since every object of my former pursuit eludes my embrace, or grows insipid by enjoyment, it is time to anticipate such pleasures as are subject to neither of these misfortunes, and to cultivate a relish for them. Fate and nature tell me, that I must quickly make my exit from the present scene; and never could they send this information to a heart less intimidated by it. I approach the verge of my present existence, not with the reluctance of unexperienced youth, not with the horrors of guilt and superstition, but with the cheerfulness of a wearied traveller in prospect of the chamber destined for his repose. From this account it will be easy to judge, how much I would prize, or how eagerly pursue any civil or ecclesiastical employment were it in my power. But far from being so, it is beyond my remotest hopes, all access to every resource whence these advantages are derived are denied to me. I have neither power nor influence in life, and am consequently incapable of interesting any who have it. There are evils which may be suffered without mortification; yet, let me confess it, there are others which I cannot think of without being melted to infantine weakness. In my former I told you, that I had projected one last resource, and made one last effort for happiness: had I then foreseen the weakness of my constitution, and the unhappiness of my circumstances,

sooner would I have run any hazard which this, or any future scene can present, than have ventured to form such an ill-fated connexion. It is true, that those who are interested in me, persuaded either by my looks or the present degree of strength which I seem to possess, flatter themselves, or are willing to flatter me, that my present indisposition will not prove decisive; such is the opinion of the Lady formerly mentioned. I have endeavoured to impress her with contrary sentiments, that the friendship between us might be dissolved without tearing; but I had reason to lament my success, for in proportion to her sense of my danger, which after my return from Edinburgh was pretty high, her whole manner, not to me only, but to all her other friends, appeared expressive of dejection and misery. I had not resolution to continue my former plan, but used every possible argument to persuade her of my returning health, and though conscious of acting a wrong part in this, I have not sufficient strength of mind to act a right one. This is my present situation of mind; I know it is what I ought not to have discovered to one of your humanity, nor can I pretend any other apology, but that I apply to the last and most natural resource of wretchedness, the sympathy of a friend. It is all I ask, 'tis all I hope, and it is what I am sure to obtain. Pray tell me whether your brother prosecutes the same business with you, or whether friends in the country may not have it in their power to serve him? The precaution in my former, concerning the balance of accounts between us, was not taken from any fear of its appearing against my relations, but that you might recover it with greater ease from myself during my own life. Once more I must ask pardon for the length and subject of this letter. But if you continue to favour me as a correspondent, my future answers shall be less tedious and more cheerful. As you are now more disengaged from secular business, the demands

demands of your friends to hear from you will proportionably increase; and as you have now long taught me to think myself of that number, I can no more resign the claim which it gives, than the tenderness which it inspires.

A tenderness which shall ever be felt in the highest degree by

Your most sincere friend and  
humble servant,

THOMAS BLACKLOCK.

*Dumfries, 15th April 1759.*

## MACKLINIANA;

OR,

ANECDOTES OF THE LATE MR. CHARLES MACKLIN, COMEDIAN:

TOGETHER WITH

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

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

(Continued from Page 98.)

HAVING in our last Number carried on the life of Henry Mollso to its conclusion, with a view not to interrupt the story of that unfortunate man, we now return to that period of his management at Smock Alley Theatre, where Macklin was not only concerned with him as a principal actor, but frequently employed as a kind of *Assisting Manager*—an office which he ever loved, but which always suited his inclination more than either his temper or his judgment.

Be it remembered, that Macklin had just quitted Crow street Theatre from pique, or rather from the love of vanity, which was ever a great drawback upon his fortune, if not upon his talents. We now find him at Smock-alley Theatre, equally bustling as an Actor and Author; for as the two late pieces which he brought out at Crow-street turned out so successful to him, he this year (1764) produced a new petite piece, called "The True-Born Scotchman," which met with equal success.

This little piece has been since extended to five acts, under the title of "The Man of the World," which is well known to have met with a favourable reception, and which stands as one of the phenomena of the drama, considering the very advanced age of the Author and Actor—it was then in its embryo, but even in this state was highly applauded. It was generally performed twice a week, during the season, to full and respectable audiences; and the character of Sir Pertinax Mac-Gycofant was thought so strong a pic-

ture of a Scotchman, that Macklin is said to have received a note from a young Scotch Nobleman, then in high favour at the Castle, accompanied with a suit of handsome laced dress clothes, saying, "that he begged his acceptance of that present as a small mark of the pleasure he received from the exhibition of so fine a picture of his grandfather."

During the career of this little piece, Mollso, who was always pushing business too rapidly to answer the demands which his own follies led him into, had engaged a number of French Opera Dancers at very considerable salaries, but which he had calculated very highly upon; but as his credit was very low at this time, Macklin became security for the payment of their salaries up to the expiration of a certain time—that time had expired; and as they were under engagements to be at Paris at the opening of the season there, they were rather importunate for the balance of their account.

Shuter was at that time in Ireland, engaged at the same Theatre; and as humanity was always a predominant feature in this droll's character, he kindly undertook to be their negotiator in this business—he accordingly first applied to Mollso, from whom he received apology after apology—but no money—he then, as a last resource, applied to Macklin, who acknowledged himself bound to pay the balance, but requested they would stay a few weeks longer, in hopes of better luck—To which Shuter replied, "That, as they were



were servants of the King's Theatre, they were indispensably bound to be in Paris by a certain day."

"Well, Sir," says Macklin, "since you are so peremptory, bring them here to-morrow, and they shall be paid." They accordingly next day attended, when Macklin appeared in great form with his book of accounts, bank-notes and cash before him, and again put the question to them, "Why they could not stay a few weeks longer."—"Because," says Shuter, in his irresistible arch manner, "they are afraid the King of France would cut off their heads."—"Cut off their heads! Sir," says Macklin in astonishment; "What do you mean by that?"—"Why they tell me," says Shuter, "that the King of France is an arbitrary Monarch, and can cut off a man's head as easy as you'd say Jack Robinfon."

"Oui, Monsieur (echoed the troop behind, who were previously instructed by Shuter) *couper la tete*."—"Oh! oh!" says the veteran, "now I understand you. Come, there's twenty pounds (putting down a bank-note); and here's five more, that's twenty-five: (then looking at Shuter)—*Cut off their heads, Sir!* D—mn me, Ned, this is a new trick. Well, Sir, where did I leave off—Oh! aye! twenty-five, and ten, that's thirty-five—thirty-five, and fifty, that's eighty-five—This I believe is the balance; and now, Gentlemen and Ladies, as the King of France won't cut off your heads, send him to me, and he shall cut off mine if he pleases, for being such a d—mned ass as to become bail for a bankrupt Manager."

A less circumstance than this would be quite sufficient to disgust Macklin, whose temper was of that changeling nature as never to continue in one stay. Accordingly we find him engaged the next season again at Crow street Theatre, where he continued, with some interruptions, occasioned by his trips to England, till the year 1767.

During this time, he was very serviceable to the Managers, both by his performance in the list of stock plays, and in the exhibition of his petite pieces. He was likewise a good Drill Serjeant (an officer particularly wanted in the Irish Theatres), being in this capacity very serviceable, both in regard of keeping the decorum of the stage, the regularity of rehearsals, &c. &c. Barry was always idle in these

matters; and not being so intelligent as Macklin, he readily committed them to his superviser, always taking care that the *spirit of reformation* should fall short of the *spirit of revolution*.

On his return to England, in 1767, he brought out, towards the latter end of that season, at Covent Garden Theatre, his last new Farce of "The True-Born Irishman," under the new title of "The Irish Fine Lady;" but the humour of this piece being entirely local (as we have before observed), it met with so cold a reception, that it was withdrawn after the first night. Macklin himself was so satisfied with the justice of this, that he said in his strong manner, "Sir, I believe the audience are right—there's a *geography* in *humour* as well as in *morals*—which I had not previously considered."

At this juncture there was a division amongst the numerous Managers of Covent Garden Theatre, owing, it was said, to the assumed authority of Mr. Colman; and as it was next to an impossibility for a man of Macklin's bustling spirit to remain an unconcerned spectator, he joined the party in opposition to Colman. The consequence of this was, a paper war amongst the critics, and a chancery-suit amongst the parties. Macklin got involved in the latter, which he entered into with as much seeming spirit and alacrity as if he had been the Solicitor instead of the client.

This suit, according to the usual custom of the law, continued for several years; and as Macklin always thought he understood whatever business he was engaged in better than any one else, he undertook himself to answer all his bills in chancery; and his method partook of his usual originality.

Whenever he had a bill to answer, or any other law question to state to his Solicitor, he gave notice to his family to have a constant fire kept up in his study, and not to be interrupted, on any account whatsoever, till such time as he should choose to make himself visible. He accordingly, on the days of commencing business, locked himself up in this chamber, where his victuals, linen, with every convenience he wanted, were all sent in to him in *dumb show*—here he likewise slept, and whenever a thought struck him in the night, he was up at his desk with all the ardour and self-importance of a poet writing for immortality.

We have seen several of these bills, and, to do the Solicitor justice, they did not disgrace the profession by an *improper brevity*. The causes of complaint we must confess to be numerous, and some of them very frivolous, but they were all set down with their accustomed *length and gravity*, "presenting to the tired eye many a sheet of endless repetition." So that Macklin's *rustication* (as he himself called it) sometimes continued for a month or six weeks—he then came out in the world, plaguing his acquaintance with the procefs and effects of his *lucubrations*, till the next bill arrived.

After a wearisome contest of many years, which must have interrupted him greatly in the course of his profession, he however obtained his cause—a victory which, taking in his loss of time, uneasiness, &c. &c. left him little better than an empty boast, and a fresh memorial, "that in being too busy there is some danger."

About the year 1770, he returned again to Ireland; and as Miss Younge (the late Mrs. Pope) had an engagement at the same Theatre, he thought this a favourable opportunity (in order to avail himself of her talents) to bring forward his "True-Born Scotchman." Miss Younge had been then about two years at Drury-lane Theatre, and had, from the first outset, shewn that genius for her profession which afterwards rose to so distinguished a height. Macklin saw her talents with a painter's eye, and above all, as he often said, "felt the harmony and variety of her tones;" he accordingly, on their first landing in Ireland, recommended the study of *Lady Rodolpha Lumbarcourt* to her attention, and undertook himself to be her tutor.

An offer of this kind, coming from a man of such harsh and iron manners, attended with such a well known attachment to his own opinions, few rising Actresses would accept of; but Miss Younge had the good sense to know the use of such a preceptor; and though she had fully calculated on the drudgery she must undergo, she was determined on the trial. She considered the part would not only be a *novelty* in the line of her profession, but that, in the many interviews with a man of Macklin's long habits and observations on the stage, much could be carried to the account of general improvement.

With these views she accepted the part, and Macklin assumed the robes of theatrical authority. The first difficulty she had to encounter with was the pronunciation of the *Scotch dialect*; she had never been in Scotland herself; and though her preceptor had been often there, and had picked up some of the prominent idioms of the language, he was never considered by the natives as a good Scotchman; though what he had substituted for Scotch was not only always accepted, but always applauded as such by an English audience.

To account for this is not difficult. In caricature, we don't want the immediate likeness, but the exaggeration of a likeness. This he had obtained to a certain degree; and without knowing that this was *all* that he had obtained, he *felt himself* perfectly master of the language, and undertook to teach it with all the authority of a connoisseur.

But it is the peculiar quality of genius, like the hand of Midas, to turn every thing it touches into gold. Miss Younge saw enough in Macklin's manner for her talents to work upon; and she so improved it by her natural taste, and the strength of her observation, that in a little time she threw her master into the back ground.

"Thus old Romano bow'd to Raphael's fame,  
And pupil to the youth he taught became."

In short, by her very skilful management of this character, she so looked, moved, and spoke the language of Lady Rodolpha, that the best judges of Scotch manners gave her the most unbounded applause—it was, through the whole course of her theatrical life, one of her finest performances; and when we consider the extreme difficulty of speaking a language so foreign to her own, through the length of five acts, accompanied by manners and deportment equally novel, it must produce an additional sigh of regret that this celebrated Actress is no more.

With the assistance of two such performers as Macklin and Miss Younge, the season was uncommonly profitable. The former came out in all his principal parts, such as Sir Gilbert Wrangle, Sir Francis Wronghead, Sir Pertinax Mac Sycophant, the Jew, &c. whilst the latter distinguished herself in *Lady Townly*, *Lady Rodolpha*, *Portia*, &c. beside



beside an infinite number of tragic and comic characters, in which the stood totally dependent on her own abilities.

We are to number amongst the curiosities of this period, the appearance of Mr. O'Keefe (the present voluminous dramatic writer) as an Actor; but he seems to have come forward with no other distinctions than one of the common *dramatis personæ*; and in this list we see him stand first for Gratiano in the Merchant of Venice; and speedily after in Filch in the Beggars Opera, Fribble in Mifs in her Teens, Jessamy in Lionel and Clarissa, and Squire Richard in the Provoked Husband, or Journey to London.

He had been Actor, we believe, for some little time before this, but of so little consequence, that although married to the Manager's daughter, he was cast for those characters more *pro speciali gratia*, than from any particular merit. O'Keefe has no reason to blush at this remark, "*non omnia possumus omnes.*" Shakspeare himself was not, perhaps, a better Actor—and happy for mankind *that he was not*; for had he talents to stand high in the profession he had chosen, *Poetry and Morality* had lost one of its brightest ornaments. Thus, to compare *small* things with *great*: had O'Keefe risen to any considerable rank either in the sock or buffin, "the world had wanted many an idle song," and "precious foolery" a most able and successful advocate.

To criticise this Author by the rigidity of dramatic laws would be unfair, as his writings have assumed no imitations from rules ancient or modern; they are calculated to *make people laugh*, and they have fully answered that effect; indeed, they are for the most part of such a nature as to set all criticism at defiance—they serve as a barometer to the spirits without the aid of much judgment—and some parts of their humour are so dependent on the *congenial humour* of the Actor, that we suppose they could not be *written* for him, but only *rehears'd* between the Author and Actor, so as to give the latter a hint for the exercise of his fancy. What we particularly allude to are the words and chorusses of some of his songs, &c. for these being of *no language* cannot be so well communicated as by sounds.

Yet with this species of talent has O'Keefe gladdened the hearts of his auditors for near thirty years, and

"sent them *laughing* to their beds"—and all this he has done in the hearing of good scholars, good writers, and good critics. He has often done more:—He has been the constant advocate for virtue; and in many of his little pieces, he has given sketches of character, which, though unfinished, can boast of much *originality*—some passages that warm and meliorate the heart, and others which mark no mean attention to life and manners.

If he has not, therefore, equalled many of our dramatic writers in *genius*, he has escaped their vices; if he has not shewn as much science of the art, he is freed from their prosaic drowiness—he is constantly looking for *fun* and *broad humour*, which are chiefly to be found in the middle and lower classes of life, and he is generally successful—he is therefore bounded by no dramatic laws, and if he keeps the laugh up in this view he is free from censure. The manners of the middling and lower classes of life have been always too much neglected by our modern dramatic writers, who do this, as Mr. Bayes says, "to shew their breeding;"—but such should consider, that although *Ladies and Gentlemen* have their peculiar vices and virtues, the general character of man is best distinguished where nature is less adulterated—where the heart and tongue have full play, and consequently have less incitement to flattery, lying, and hypocrisy.

In the extensive list of dramatic writers, perhaps no one can be better compared to Mr. O'Keefe than the celebrated Tom D'Urfe, who wrote in the reign of Charles II. The latter's pieces certainly do not boast the purity of the former, as, though the Author has not been dead above seventy years, there is not one of his dramatic works entirely fit for modern representation: but this is owing to the corruption of the age he lived in, when the success of a play depended on this mode of writing—otherwise (and we have it from the pen of Addison) "there could not be a more cheerful, honest, good-natured man." But the comparison may be further extended by recurring to the following particulars.

## D'URFEY.

D'Urfe wrote *thirty-one* plays, most of which were well received by the public, and often honoured

## O'KEEFE.

O'Keefe, we believe, has written *thirty-five* pieces, most of which have been well received by the public, and

with the presence of the King and Court.

D'Urfev first brought Dogget to public notice by his admirable acting of a part in "The Marriage Hater Matched."

"Those who did not go to a Comedy to be *grave* (says the Guardian) found ample food for mirth in D'Urfev's pieces."

D'Urfev, beside his dramatic works, wrote several popular songs.

Tom had the friendship and patronage of Charles II.; and "I myself (says the Author of the Guardian) remember the King leaning on D'Urfev's shoulder more than once, humming over a song with him."

D'Urfev had a benefit night to crown his labours in the dramatic vineyard, which greatly added to the comforts of his old age.

equally honoured by the presence of the King and Court.

O'Keefe opened a rich vein of humour for Edwin—who probably could not otherwise gain such a height amongst the stock list of acting plays before his time.

To be *grave* at "The Son-in-Law," "The Agreeable Surprise," "Dead Alive," &c. &c. must exceed all power of tace.

So has O'Keefe.

O'Keefe has had the patronage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who likewise has given him permission to dedicate his works to him.

The public has recently paid the same distinction to Mr. O'Keefe, which, we hope, with what he has already *cheerfully* earned, will be fully sufficient for that day when mental as well as corporeal faculties want repose.

"D'Urfev," says his old friend the Guardian, "had the merit of enriching our language with a multitude of rhimes, and bringing words together, which, without his good offices, would never have been acquainted with one another so long as it had been a tongue."

In the moral character of D'Urfev's pieces, this parallel will run no further, as out of the thirty-one plays he brought forward, not one is to be found on the present stock list of any Theatre; nor is this to be attributed to the obsolescence of language or character (as he only died in the year 1723), but to the viciousness of the Court he first took root in, and which banished almost all decency and decorum from the stage.

Admitting the full extent of this merit, we believe Mr. O'Keefe can at least match him, for which we refer to "Lingo," and a great variety of his other dramatic characters.

Whatever are the defects of O'Keefe's pieces, they cannot be charged with either immorality or indecency—no man has succeeded in the *broad laugh* more inoffensively—he might at times be *trivial*, but he is seldom or never *coarse*; and though many of his plays have not the seeds of longevity in them, his "Wild Oats," "Son-in-Law," "Poor Soldier," &c. possess that simplicity of humour and moral impression, that it must be more the neglect of the times than their demerit, if they are not long found in the course of representation.

(To be continued occasionally.)

## THEORY OF THE TIDES.

REFLECTIONS ON A NAUTICAL EXPERIMENT, PARTICULARLY INTERESTING IN RESPECT TO THE THEORY OF THE CURRENTS OF THE OCEAN.

A BOTTLE, containing a letter, was thrown into the sea, from a vessel on a voyage from Hamburg to the Dutch Colony of Surinam; a Note in the Latin, French, Italian, English, and German languages, for the instruction of those into whose hands it might chance to fall, was inclosed with it, and thus conceived:

"We request those who may find the letter inclosed in the bottle, to write upon it the name of the place and the date in which they found it, to seal it, and transmit it by post according to the address. As the object of the letter is to elucidate the Theory of Currents, and as it is therefore interesting to every person who wishes to promote nautical knowledge, and indeed to all

mankind, we are convinced that no person who may find it will neglect to perform this good action."

This letter was committed to the sea, 44 deg. 22 min. N. lat. and 4 deg. 52 min. long. E. of the meridian of Teneriffe, on the 15th of June 1797—and it was found at Cape Prior on the 5th of July following. This Cape is situated 43 deg. 34 m. 15 f. of N. lat. and 10 deg. 31 m. 45 f. of E. long. from Teneriffe. The letter, then, had been carried about 48 min. or 20 French leagues towards the S. supposing the degree of latitude to contain 25 of these leagues; and towards the East, 5 deg. 39 m. 15 f. which makes about 114 leagues, the degree of longitude on this parallel being equal to 20 French leagues, or one-fifth shorter than it is upon the equator. By taking the diagonal of these two directions to the south and to the east, it will be found that the direct



direct distance through which the bottle had passed was about 125 leagues.

But if the tides run towards the north, along the coast of Europe, it is probable that the bottle went more than 20 leagues towards the south, as it must have been carried in that direction by the current of the Atlantic Ocean, and afterwards driven back towards the north by the tides, which, according to this system, are only counter-currents which run towards the south in our summer. In whatever manner, however, it was carried to the south, it is certain that it did not experience any obstacles from that pretended general current of the ocean which, according to the Astronomical System, runs continually from the equator to the poles in consequence of the attraction of the moon.

If this experiment be compared with that which was also made with a bottle, thrown into the Bay of Cadiz, on the 17th of August 1786, and which was found on the coast of Normandy on the 9th of May 1787, it will appear that the general current of the Atlantic Ocean runs towards the south in summer, and north in winter.

The opposite direction taken by these two bottles is by some ascribed to the influence of the wind—by others to that of the moon. It is possible the wind may have in some degree affected their movement—but was it retarded or accelerated by it? Not knowing what winds blew at those two periods of the year off the coasts of France and Spain—though it is obvious that it would be to the advantage of this theory to suppose that the current of the atmosphere without the torrid zone is that which astronomers describe it to be. According to Dr. Halley, the west wind blows almost all the year without the tropics: he imagines this wind to be a kind of re-action of the trade wind, which has a contrary direction in the torrid zone. This, certainly, must be a mistake—or, at least, had the wind influenced the bottle which was thrown into the sea at the mouth of the Bay of Cadiz, it must have entered that bay. On the contrary, it was carried to the north, being found on the coast of Normandy. Ought it not, then, to have been more obstructed than favoured by the west wind? Was there a current which carried it towards the north, notwithstanding the resistance of this wind? The wind which blows against the mouth of a river does

not change its course, though it retards its motion.

But the current which carried the bottle to the coast of Normandy will be said to be that of the tides, which, according to the Astronomical System, flow always towards the north. If, however, this current exist, how did it happen that the bottle which came ashore at Cape Prior had been carried about twenty leagues towards the south? Did it at once overcome the tide and the western wind? All that can be said is, that a general current from the north must have carried it a considerable way towards the south; and that afterwards, the less rapid tides brought it back again towards the north, along the coasts which they wash.

As to those who think that the attraction of the moon is the cause of the motion of the ocean, and consequently of the direction of those bottles, their opinion seems to be founded in error. The currents of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, which change twice a year at the equinoxes, do not owe their motion to the permanent course of the moon, which is invariably from east to west, but to the inclination of the earth's axis after the equinoxes, in consequence of which some ice at each pole is alternately melted.

If the moon influences the motion of the ocean, to what is it owing that the spring tides do not happen on our coasts until a day and a half and two days after the full and change? Ought they not to take place the moment that it comes upon our meridian? How can this planet attract the waters towards the zenith of a meridian when it is in the nadir, and elevate the Atlantic Ocean when it is opposite the South Sea? Does its influence operate above us while it is in our antipodes? How happens it that it attracts the whole ocean twice a day, and yet leaves the Mediterranean and the lakes over which it passes without any flux or reflux? Why does it not attract the atmosphere—that aerial ocean, which is more extensive, more light, and more susceptible of motion than water? Were air attracted by it, the atmosphere would have tides like those of the ocean, which would happen also at the same periods, and the barometer would indicate them twice a day; but this does not take place.

The moon, then, makes no impression

on the ocean, but by reflecting the sun's rays on the polar ice, and accelerating its fusion by additional heat; and on account of the distance of our coasts from the pole, this fusion produces no apparent increase with us in the mass of water until a day and a half or two days after it has taken place at the pole. Thus a stream of water falling into a basin produces two different motions—the one, that of the whole mass, which it agitates almost at the same moment; the other, that which affects the surface only, and occasions an incessant succession of circles.

The first motion takes place at the equinox, when the sun, beginning to set on the ice of that pole to which he is then approaching, gives rise to torrents which suddenly augment the bulk of the ocean, and make it retrograde towards the opposite pole with an impulsion of the whole mass clearly perceptible for the space of two or three weeks in the Indian seas. The same effect occurs when the polar fusions, superabounding from the influence of the new and full moon, appears a day and a half after the spring tides of our coasts. They reach us in the summer as well as in the vernal equinox, much sooner than they do on the shores of India, because we are situated much nearer the pole, whence they issue. With regard to the motion of fluctuation, it gives us the daily tides, which succeeds each other in the same manner as the undulation of a basin receiving a stream of water, and which are particularly visible on the coasts from the constant action of the polar half-yearly currents, of which they are generally nothing more than the lateral counter-currents.

The ocean may be considered as a vast river, whose sources are the poles. It circulates round the globe with a motion at the same time direct and lateral, and with two opposite motions, like the sap in vegetables and blood in animals.

It is certain that the currents of the ocean may be rendered as useful to mankind as those of rivers. By means of the currents of the North Pole, we may bring, every summer, towards our coasts, and into our harbours, those prodigious quantities of wood which are seen drifting on the northern coasts of Europe and America, by uniting

them into large rafts, and towing them with boats. They would be carried southward with much greater facility than the mountains of ice which issue every spring from the bottom of Baffin's and Hudson's Bays, and drive on the shoals of Newfoundland. Some years ago, after a mild winter at London, when the ice-houses were almost empty in the summer, a merchant entered into the speculation of bringing a supply from the great bank of Newfoundland. He imported a cargo of ice, which he sold very dear. He might, on this plan, have towed an entire rock of it into the mouth of the Thames. In the same manner might be floated the forests of the north into our ports.

The theory of maritime currents may open a thousand useful communications among mankind; their causes being known, it will not be difficult to determine their effects by simple, easy, and cheap experiments. A bottle may thus become more interesting in the sea than an aerostatic globe in the air. The latter exposes men to the most terrible dangers—the former may be the means of their safety. It is clear, that had a vessel been wrecked on a desert island, in the situation where this bottle was thrown out, the crew would be able to send an account of the misfortune to the coast of Spain in less than three weeks.

This theory certainly deserves the attention of practical experiment, as it is the only probable chance the unfortunate survivors of a wreck have, after being driven on an unexplored island, of ever communicating their distress to those likely to afford them any assistance. Indeed, as it would be a general cause of humanity, individuals of every nation would have a common interest in promoting it.—The savage and uncultivated Indians have taken advantage of a similar observation, the leaves and fruits of trees, floating in the current of the ocean, direct them to the discovery of islands which they have no other opportunity of ever finding out.

Bottles, ends of planks, cocoa-nut shells, &c. might be occasionally employed in such cases; but bottles should have the preference, their solidity and immersion rendering them less liable to be influenced by the variation of the winds, they are also better calculated to resist the antipathy of watery bodies.



## TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE extraordinary and almost unprecedented rapid growth of grain of all descriptions, during the late wet harvest, rendered a very large portion of it totally unfit for the merchant, and apparently adapted to no other use than for pigs, horses, poultry, &c. The proportion, however, of grown corn was too great to permit the whole of it to be applied to the above uses, and experiments proved that after kiln-drying it would make very good beer, allowing rather a larger portion of this damaged corn than of the best malt to the same quantity of water. It was generally understood here, that a Committee of the House of Commons approved the idea of converting grown corn to the use of man, and that the House, at their recommendation, passed an Act empowering his Majesty's subjects to make beer of such corn, free of all duty: Will any of your readers then inform us, what authority the Officers of the Excise are armed with to interrupt this practice, and even to threaten us with the horrors of prosecution unless we desist. It is to be observed, that the maltsters, though their interests were concerned, were by no means unwilling to kiln-dry the grain, till these rapacious harpies of the excise gave out that the practice was *illegal*, and must be put a stop to.

The present high price of every article in housekeeping renders all cheaper succedaneums not only acceptable, but extremely necessary. Perhaps some of your readers may not be aware, that *treacle* is an excellent substitute for malt, in the proportion of one *pound* to a *bushel*, i. e. If two bushels are usually brewed, diminish the quantity by half a bushel, and by adding *half a pound* of treacle to the wort when it is run off and boiling in the copper, as much beer may be made, and of the same quality, from this bushel and half, as was before generally brewed from two bushels. A clear saving at present of *ten shillings* in a coomb of malt. The beer is of good flavour, and keeps well.

Bread, again, has been the subject of various experiments, with rice, turneps, potatoes, &c. &c. Some of these I have tried, but after all, I believe the most nutritious, wholesome, and I will add the *cheapest* bread, is made of the whole

of the wheat, as it comes from the mill, *if the miller has been honest*. The coarse bran is to some very disagreeable; let this, therefore, be taken out with a sieve, boiled half-an-hour, and the bread be made up with the liquor strained off (which becomes of the consistency of very thin paste); by which means no part of the wheat is lost, and the bread, I think, improved.

A Correspondent in your last, page 76, regrets that agricultural studies and pursuits form no part of our education, and are so little attended to. It is surprising that such an observation should escape him at this day, particularly when there absolutely exists a *farming mania*. Every Gentleman is a farmer (experimental I mean); and even those who do not occupy an inch of ground beside the flower-pots at their street-windows, even these *write* on farming, and grow luxuriant crops of hay and corn on *paper* fields. The late invented drill and horse-hoe are gaining ground every day, and saving to the community an immense quantity of seed yearly. Dibbling is much practised on the stiffer soils to which the drill is not so well adapted; and the advantages attending these methods of burying the corn are sufficiently evinced by the abundant crops they produce. Experiments on manure are daily making, and chemistry called in to aid the research, while earth, sea, and air are ransacked to discover new sources of fertilization. I much question if either a University education on the plan laid down by your Correspondent, or the lectures of a village Pedagogue (what an employment for a Sunday !!), would improve our breed of farmers; but am inclined to think, that one practical lesson from a good ploughman at work in our Norfolk fields would communicate more useful information in an hour than farming in theory could in a twelve-month.

I cannot forbear smiling at the idea, that the study of Virgil's *Bucolics* and *Georgics* should be seriously recommended by your Correspondent as likely to improve the modern modes of breeding cattle, or growing corn and turneps. If Greek and Latin Authors can communicate any useful improvements, surely the Clergy, whom we

we must suppose to be intimately acquainted with Hesiod, Zenophon, Varro, Pliny, and Columella, should farm well; How would their livings be improved by these old worthies!

To be serious—The art of tillage has certainly made great progress within a few years; and while such names as Macdonald, Sinclair, Ruffel, Coke, and Young, continue to attach dignity and consequence to the pursuit, we may venture to predict, that greater progress will still be made, and that the acme of agricultural perfection is not far distant.

I am, Sir,  
Yours, &c.

Feb. 23, 1801.

J. C.

In addition to our Correspondent's remarks we shall observe, that Lord Orford, in his epistle from Florence to Mr. afterwards Dr. Ashton, says:

“Perhaps a bigot to the learned page,  
No modern custom can his thoughts engage.

His little farm by GEORGIC rules he ploughs,  
And prunes by metre the luxurious boughs;

Still from ARATUS sphere or MARO'S signs,

The future calm or tempest he divines:  
And fears if the prognostic raven's found  
Expatriating alone along the dreary round.”

On these lines his Lordship observes, that Dr. Weston, Bishop of Exeter, when schoolmaster of Eton, lost a considerable sum by the experiment. It is very remarkable, that Sir Thomas Overbury, who wrote so many years before the time of Bishop Weston, gives this instance of the character of a pedant. “He gives directions for husbandry from Virgil's Georgics, for cattle from his Bucolics,” &c. EDITOR.

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

SIR,

IN pursuance of my engagement in your Magazine for February last, page 100, I now send you the remaining extracts, which a sincere desire to oblige many intelligent readers has induced me to make from Dr. CASAUBON'S treatise. I trust you, Mr. Editor, will kindly continue to extend your wonted indulgence, and will for once pardon me if I even venture to exceed my usual limits. The book has been perused by me lately, with no little interest and pleasure; and I read *with a pencil in my hand*. I have therefore been induced to select what appeared most interesting, and to transcribe the passages; since I well knew the treatise was much neglected by general readers, and I felt conscious that other studies would probably divert my attention from its interesting contents for ever.

Dr. Casaubon, in the first part of the work, “Of credulity and incredulity in things natural and civil,” page 24, thus admirably handles the favourite—may we not add, the *sole*?—study of our Alma Mater. “It must be acknowledged in general, that no science or contemplation doth afford more wonders, and more abstract from all materiality [*Theology* always excepted], than

the MATHEMATICS, or *Mathematical conclusions*. As for example, that two lines, bending the one towards the other, may be drawn, still bending as before, *ad infinitum*; that is, to eternity, and yet never meet. This, when a young scholar in the University of Oxford, I was shewed, and sufficiently, by ocular demonstration as it were, convinced that it must be so. Yet still so strange and incredible did it appear unto me, that I could never be satisfied but that there is some kind of fallacy in that business.

“I have heard it thus also proposed, which did increase my suspicion the more. *A. B. stand at a distance. B. stirreth not: A. maketh towards him. The first day, he goes half the way. The second, another half of the space that remained, after the first day's work or march. The third, another half of what remained. So the fourth; the fifth day, still one half of the way or space that remaineth, and no more. I ask: When shall A. be at his journey's end, and overtake B.?*—I answer, upon the same ground as before, *Never*.

“I would not have these things used as arguments to confirm the truth of Christian faith, or of any articles of our faith that seem most incredible. For, though *assent* may be extorted by apparent



rent irrefragable proofs and propositions, yet hardly true belief wrought and obtained. Gallendus saith, he will suspend his faith: *adhuc ambigo* is his word: and gives his reason, because mathematical suppositions may be true in one sense, and not in another. Chryf. Magnenus, a great stickler for the atoms, saith: "Non eadem est ratio linearum Mathematicarum et Physicarum." I hope, then, it will not be required, that DIVINITY shall be tried by the MATHEMATICS, and made subservient to them; — *which yet the temper of some men doth seem to threaten, who scarce will allow any thing else worthy a man's study; — and then, WHAT NEED OF UNIVERSITIES?"*

Dr. Meric Casaubon and the ingenious Richard Veritegan were cotemporaries; and, the year following Dr. C.'s publication, R. V. edited his "*Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*," if I have not been wrongly informed. I say, Sir, if I have not been wrongly informed; because my own conjectures would rather lead me \* to consider Veritegan as senior to Dr. Isaac Casaubon, the father of our author. The fact is not material. Be this as it may, however, they have both been pretty generally considered as authors of strict veracity. Yet what shall we say, Mr. Editor; to the following strange particulars?

"The German Piper, I think there be but few but some time or other have heard of, who having agreed with the town or village, at a certain rate, to destroy all the rats which did much annoy the place; and, after performance, was denied and laughed at; drew by his music all or most children of the parish after him; who were never heard of more." *Casaubon, Part I. page 106.*

THIS TALE OF WONDER, which I humbly recommend to the notice of Monk Gbost Lewis, Esq. is thus amply and horriſtically related by Richard Veritegan.

"There came into the town of Hamel, in the county of Brunswick, an old kind of companion, who for the fantastical coat that he wore (being wrought with sundry colours) was called *the pied piper*; for a piper he was, besides his other qualities. This fellow, forsooth, offered the townsmen, for a certain sum of money, to rid the town of all the rats

that were in it. The accord in fine being made, *the pied piper* with a shrill pipe went piping through the street, and forthwith the rats came all running out of the houses in great number after him; all which he led into the river of Weaſer, and therein drowned them. This done, and no one rat more perceived to be left in the town, he afterwards came to demand his reward according to his bargain. But, being told that the bargain was not made with him in good earnest; to wit, with an opinion that ever he could be able to do such a feat, they cared not what they accorded unto, when they imagined it could never be deserved, and so never be demanded: but nevertheless, seeing he had done such an unlikely thing indeed, they were content to give him a good reward; — and so offered him far less than he looked for. But he therewith discontented, said he would have his full recompence according to his bargain: but they utterly denied to give it him. He threatened them with revenge. They bade him do his worst. Whereupon, he betakes him again to his pipe, and going through the streets as before, was followed by a number of boys out at one of the gates of the city; and coming to a little hill, there opened in the side thereof a wide hole, into the which himself and all the children, being in number one hundred and thirty, did enter; and they being entered, the hill closed up again, and became as before. And this great wonder happened on the 22d day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1376." *Veritegan, page 92.*

How this truly ridiculous tale could have excited the attention of two such sensible men, is most unaccountable. Both mention the event as public and notorious! But that Dr. Casaubon, at least, was a man who did not readily adopt the opinion of præternatural occurrences, *nisi dignus vindice nodus incidit*, may be divined from a curious circumstance which happened to himself and his son; and which he thus relates, in *Part I. page 162.*

"My son and I had rid some twenty or thirty miles that day, and came to the house of a worthy gentlewoman, of some relation, by marriage, where I had been often kindly entertained. In the

\* In this conjecture our Correspondent is well founded. Richard Veritegan's "*Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*" was first printed at Antwerp. 4to. 1605.

night [about midnight, I then guessed], my said son and I lying together, and both fast asleep; I was suddenly awakened by the report of a gun or pistolet, as I then thought, discharged under the bed. It shook the bed, I am sure. Being somewhat terrified, I awakened my bed-fellow; asked him, whether he had heard nothing, and told him what I had heard and felt. He was scarce awake, when a second blow was heard, and the bed shook, as before: which did put him in such a fright, that I forgot mine own, and wholly applied myself to put him out of it, and to keep him in his right wits. Thus busy, it was not long before a third blow, and still the bed as before. I would have risen, but that he did so closely embrace me that I durst not leave him, neither was he willing to let me go. It was an hour, at least, after the third and last blow, before I could get him to sleep; and, before day, I also fell asleep. In the morning, being up before me, I bid him look under the bed, which he did; but not so carefully, as one possest with other apprehensions about the cause, as he might have done. I charged him not to speak to any, until myself had first acquainted the mistress of the house, whom I knew an understanding discreet gentlewoman. It was about dinner-time before she came down to the parlour; and then, none being present but two of her daughters, I first prepared her not much to wonder or to be troubled. So I acquainted her. I perceived by her countenance, it did trouble her; and, as we were discoursing, she looked upon me, as expecting somewhat from me, that might prevent further jealousy or suspicion. I happened to tell her, that I had some thought in the morning, that it might be the cords of the bed. She presently, and with a joyful countenance, said, "It is so, certainly; for the bed was lately corded with new cords, which were so stretched, that the man told us he was afraid they would break; if not then, yet soon after, when the bed should be used."—She had no sooner said it, but she sends one of her daughters up to look, and it was so indeed: The cords were broken in three several places. What others might have thought

of it, I know not; I have no thought to make a wonder of it, now I know the cause. But I suppose it might have happened to some other (as it did to me, till I knew the cause) to be terrified; and so terrified, that, had I gone away before I had been satisfied, I should not have been conscious to myself of a lie, if I had reported that the house was haunted. I could never have believed, that such cords could have made so loud a noise; besides the shaking of the bed, which added much to my wondering, until I knew the certainty. I could not have believed, I say: though I have considered since, that even a small thread, hastily broken, maketh no small noise; and, besides, that a pistolet could not be discharged, but there would have been a smoke and smell. But, whatever some might have thought, it is enough that it might have happened unto some others as to me, to prove that *our senses may deceive us sometimes*, and that it is not always enough to say, "I have seen it;" or, "I have heard it."

Dr. Isaac Casaubon, it should seem, was far more inclined to put faith in portentous and astonishing relations. I meet with a short anecdote, mentioned to him by the Bishop of Ely, and written down by him in the year 1610, or thereabouts. As it will not occupy much space, Mr. Editor, and as it is really a very curious article \*, I shall here request permission to lay it before your readers, as it has been preserved by his son.

"*Ἐν Θεῷ. Rem miram mihi narrabat hodie, Dom. Episcopus Eliensis, sanctæ pietatis antistes. Dicebat se accepisse à multis, sed præcipue a Dom. Episcopo Vellensi nuper mortuo, cui successit Dom. Montacutus: Evenisse ante annos circiter xv. in urbe Wellâ, five ea dicenda Wellâ, die quâdam æstiva, ut, dum in Ecclesiâ Cathedrali populus sacris vacabat, duo vel tria tonitrua inter plura audirentur, supra modum horrenda, ita ut populus universus in genua, *μὴ ὀρθῶν*, procumberet ad illum sonum terribilem. Constat, fulmen sinu cecidisse, sine cujusquam damno tamen. Atque hæc vulgaria. Illud admirandum, quod postea est ob-*

\* See Warburton's observations on this narrative in "Julian; or, A Discourse concerning the Earthquake and fiery Eruption which defeated that Emperor's Attempt to rebuild the Temple of Jerusalem." 8vo. 1750. Also Warburton's Works. 4to.



servatum à multis, repertas esse CRUCIS IMAGINES impressas corporibus eorum, qui in æde sacratum fuerant. Dicebat Episcopus Vellenfis, D. Eliensi, uxorem suam [honestissima ea fœmina fuit] venisse ad se, et ei narraffe pro grandi miraculo, sibi in corpore impressa Crucis signa extare; Quod cùm risu exciperet Episcopus, uxor, nudato corpore, ei probavit verum esse, quod dixerat. Deinde ipse observavit sibi quoque ejusdem Crucis manifestissimam imaginem impressam esse, in brachio, opinor: aliis, in humero, in pectore, in dorso, aut aliâ corporis parte. Hoc vir maximus, Dom. Eliensis, ita mihi narrabat, ut vetaret de veritate historię ambigere." *Ex Advers. Jf. Casauboni N. 4. fol. ante penult.*

And now, Sir, I shall take my leave of the Doctor's extraordinary production, with many pleasing recollections, after I shall have transcribed that *very remarkable passage which*, in my first letter, I respectfully recommended to the serious consideration of your readers.

#### ISAIAH—KINGS—HERODOTUS.

Herodotus, in his second book, where he treats of matters belonging unto Ægypt, hath this relation of one of the Kings of Ægypt, SETHON by name: First, that the King was a priest; so religious, and so confident in his God whom he served, that he made no reckoning at all of the soldiers and captains whom his predecessor had set up, and allowed them liberal maintenance, *ὡς οὐδὲν δεησόμενον αὐτῶν* as not at all fearing, that he should ever need them. But, how contrary to his expectation, Senacherib, King of Arabia and Assyria, comes with a great army to invade his kingdom; and he, forsaken by the military men of his country, had recourse unto his God; before whose statue he did weep; and lament, and exultate with his God, what things he was like to suffer. That, thereupon, his God appeared unto him in a dream; and bade

him not fear to encounter his enemy, for he would provide him assistants. In confidence whereof, that Sethon, without any soldiers, accompanied only by tradesmen and artificans, and court-men or lawyers, did go out to meet the enemy; and came in sight of them the first day, before it was night. *But that very night*, saith the historian, *an host of field mice did gnaw their bows and bucklers, their strings, I suppose, and quivers, or arrows in their quivers; so that in the morning, finding themselves destitute of arms, having lost many, the rest ran away.*

So far Herodotus. I think no man that hath read, in the Scriptures, both in the book of Kings and in the prophet Esay, the history of EZEKIAS, that pious King, not of Ægypt, but of the Jews; who being invaded by the same Senacherib intended by Herodotus, and Hierusalem, the royal city, hardly besieged; being in great distress, and in no capacity to make resistance; did, both by himself in person and by the prophet Esay, with many tears and lamentations, address himself to God, in his house (Herodotus saith μέγαρον), and there spread the threatening letter before the Lord. Upon which, God, in a dream or vision, having appeared to his prophet, sent him a gracious answer, that he should not fear; Senacherib should do him no hurt. *And that very night*, not mice, but the angel of the Lord smote in the camp of the Assyrians, an hundred fourscore and five thousand.—No man, I say, that hath read all this in the Scripture, but will take notice of the affinity and wonder at it. *Of Credulity and Incredulity in Things civil, Part II. page 264.*

The discussion continues to page 268: but the above quotation contains, in my opinion, the principal points of the passage. I remain, with esteem,

SIR,

Your much obliged humble servant,  
Chelsea. W. B.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE FOUNTAIN AT VAUCLUSE.

(WITH A VIEW.)

“VAUCLUSE is one of those places in which nature delights to appear under a form the most singular and romantic. Towards the coast of the Mediterranean, and on a plain beautiful

as the vale of Tempe, you discover a little valley, enclosed by a barrier of rocks, in the form of a horse shoe. The rocks are high, bold, and grotesque; and the valley is divided by a river,

river, along the banks of which are extended meadows and pastures of a perpetual verdure. A path, which is on the left side of the river, leads in gentle windings to the head of this vast amphitheatre. There, at the foot of an enormous rock, and directly in front, you behold a prodigious cavern, hollowed by the hand of nature; and in this cavern arises a spring as celebrated almost as that of Helicon.

“When the waters of the fountain are low, you may enter the cavern, the gloom of which is tremendous. It is a double cavern. The opening into the exterior is an arch sixty feet high: that of the interior, thirty. Near the middle of the cavern you see an oval basin, the longest diameter of which is one hundred and eight feet; and into this basin, without jet or bubble, rises that copious stream which forms the river Sorgia. There is a common report that this fountain has never been fathomed. May not this proceed from the water’s issuing with great impetuosity at the bottom, and thus forcing back the lead and line? However this may be, you see nothing but an expanse of waters, firm and tranquil.

“The surface of the fountain is black. This appearance is produced by the depth of the spring, the colour of the rocks, and the obscurity of the cavern; for, in reality, nothing can be more perfectly clear and limpid than the

water of this spring. It stains not the rocks over which it passes, nor does it produce either weeds or mud. But, what is very extraordinary, though so beautiful to the eye, it is harsh to the taste, crude, heavy, and difficult to digest. It is excellent, however, for tanning and dying; and is said to promote the growth of a plant which fattens oxen and hatches chickens. Strabo and Pliny the Naturalist speak of this peculiarity.

“In the ordinary state of the fountain, the water falls away through some cavities under the rocks, and afterwards returns to the day, and commences its course as a river. But during the swell about the spring equinox, and sometimes also after heavy rains, there is an astonishing accumulation. The waters roll on with a lofty head to the opening of the cavern, and are precipitated and dashed along the rocks with the noise of thunder. The tumult, however, soon ceases; the waters are peaceably received into a deep and commodious channel, and form a most delightful river, navigable to its very source. This river is, in its progress, divided into various branches, waters many parts of Provence, receives several other streams, reunites its branches, and falls into the Rhone near Avignon.” *The Life of Petrarch, by Mrs. Dobson, Vol. I. p. 107.*

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### ORIGINAL LETTER FROM DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

(NOT PUBLISHED IN HIS WORKS, OR ANY LIFE OF HIM.)

[From a Correspondent in Dublin, who says it was communicated by Dr. Falconer, of Bath.]

March 17, 1752, O. S.

DEAR SIR,

NOTWITHSTANDING the warnings of philosophers, and the daily examples of losses and misfortunes, which life forces upon us, such is the absorption of our thoughts in the business of the present day—such the resignation of our reason to empty hopes of future felicity, or such our unwillingness to foresee what we dread, that every calamity comes suddenly upon us, and not only presses as a burden, but crushes as a blow.

There are evils which happen out of the common course of nature, against which it is no reproach not to be provided. A flash of lightning intercepts the traveller in his way. The concussion of an earthquake heaps the ruins of cities upon their inhabitants. But other miseries time brings, though silently, yet visibly forward, by its own lapse, which yet approaches *unseen*, because we turn our eyes away, and they seize us unresisted, because we would not arm ourselves against them, by setting them before us.

That



That it is in vain to shrink from what cannot be avoided, and to hide that from ourselves which must sometimes be found, is a truth which we all know, but which all neglect, and perhaps none more than the speculative reasoner, whose thoughts are always from home, whose eye wanders over life, whose fancy dances after meteors of happiness kindled by itself, and who examines every thing rather than his own state.

Nothing is more evident, than that the decays of age must terminate in death. Yet there is no man (says Tully) who does not believe that he may yet live another year, and there is none who does not, upon the same principle, hope another year for his parent or his friend; but the fallacy will be in time detected; the last year, the last day, will come: it has come, and is past.—‘The life which made my own life pleasant is at an end, and the gates of death are shut upon my prospects.’

The loss of a friend, on whom the heart was fixed, and to whom every wish and endeavour tended, is a state of desolation in which the mind looks abroad impatient of itself, and finds nothing but emptiness and horror. The blameless life, the artless tenderness, the native simplicity, the modest resignation—the patient sickness and the quiet death, are remembered only to add value to the loss—to aggravate regret for what cannot be amended—to deepen sorrow for what cannot be recalled.

These are the calamities by which Providence gradually disengages us from the love of life. Other evils fortitude may repel, or hope may mitigate; but irreparable privation leaves nothing to exercise resolution, or flatter expectation. The dead cannot return, and nothing is left us here but languishment and grief.

Yet such is the course of nature, that whoever lives long must outlive those whom he loves and honours. Such is the condition of our present existence, that life must one time lose its associations, and every inhabitant of the earth must walk downward to the grave alone and unregarded, without any partner of his joy or grief, without any interest-

ed witness of his misfortunes or success. Misfortunes indeed he may yet feel, for where is the bottom of the misery of man! but what is success to him, who has none to enjoy it? Happiness is not found in self-contemplation; it is perceived only when it is reflected from another.

We know little of the state of departed souls, because such knowledge is not necessary to a good life. Reason deserts us at the brink of the grave, and gives no farther intelligence. Revelation is not wholly silent. ‘There is joy among the angels in heaven over a sinner that repenteth.’ And surely the joy is not incommunicable to souls disentangled from the body, and made like angels.

Let hope, therefore, dictate what revelation does not confute—that the union of souls may still remain; and that we, who are struggling with sin, sorrow, and infirmities, may have one part in the attention and kindness of those who have finished their course, and are now receiving the reward.

These are the great occasions which force the mind to take refuge in religion. When we have no help in ourselves, what can remain but that we look up to a higher and greater power? And to what hope may we not raise our eyes and hearts, when we consider that *the greatest power is the best?*

Surely there is no man who, thus afflicted, does not seek succour in the gospel, which has brought life and immortality to light! The precepts of Epicurus, which teach us to endure what the laws of the universe make necessary, may silence, but not content us. The dictates of Zeno, who commands us to look with indifference on abstract things, may dispose us to conceal our sorrow, but cannot alluage it. Real alleviation of the loss of friends, and rational tranquillity in the prospect of our own dissolution, can be received only from the promise of him in whose hands are life and death, and from the assurances of another and better state, in which all tears will be wiped from our eyes, and the whole soul shall be filled with joy. Philosophy may infuse stubbornness, but religion only can give patience.

SAM. JOHNSON.

MACBETH.

## MACBETH. SHAKSPEARE.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE kind promptitude with which you inserted my last critique on a passage in this great Tragedy (See European Magazine for January 1807, p. 8), has encouraged me to address you briefly once more, and to lay before your readers an idea which I never yet found started by commentators or editors.

Those who view the representation of "Macbeth" at Drury-lane, will have but a faint, a very faint opinion indeed, of the terrible graces which once adorned that stupendous spectacle. To entertain a full perception of Shakspeare's "*burning thoughts*," we ought to carry with us to the theatre, part of the general superstition which so much prevailed during his existence. We ought to remember, that the agency of black and white witches, of ghosts, of portents, of illusions, of apparitions, of embodied phantoms, of fairies, gnomes, and sylps, was all then implicitly received by the vulgar as possible, probable, and true. People went not then, as now, to see what they before knew to be a representation of fanciful imagery; no, Sir, they went tremblingly alive to the cunning of the scene; they contemplated the stage as a lively transcript of existent machinery: and every art of the then reigning Manager was exerted to add to the magic of the sight.

The *ideal dagger*, Act II. Scene 1.; the *ghost of Banquo*, Act III. Scene 4, &c. &c. were not then omitted: I myself, Sir, well remember these pantomimic ornaments within these few years, at a very respectable theatre. Mr. Sheridan has hastily dispensed with both; at the same time that he allows in "The Castle Spectre" a far more loathsome spectacle,—a female form, *spouting gore from its left breast!!!* I mention this circumstance, merely to shew my opinion that Shakspeare's horrors are not omitted from a strict and conscientious respect for the growing delicacy of the age.

And now for my idea, Mr. Editor. It is this. I think, Sir, that at a time when St. Chrysostom's directions [See his book *De Sacerdotis*] would have not only been admitted, but would have been successful:—*Δεινὸν τὸ δέδειται παρὰ τοῖς ἑναντίοις καὶ πεπορευμένοις ἕκαστος διὰ τινος μαγανείας, καὶ ὀπλίτας οἱ ἀέρος φερόμενους,*

*καὶ πόσῃ γοητείας δύνανται καὶ ἰδεῖν.*"—At such a time, Sir, every scenic deception would have been eagerly adopted, that would enhance the potency of the weird sisters.

Macbeth is a character of singular properties: brave, shrewd, pious, honourable, loyal—but superstitious, haughty, and ambitious. The weird sisters (whose malignant tempers are so admirably exhibited in Act I. Scene 3. and Act IV. Scene 1.), could not fail to view such a victim with exultation and anticipated triumph. Accordingly, we find Macbeth, like Charles Moor, in Schiller's "Robbers," oppressed, and at length overcome, by fatalism: Macbeth evidently duped by *preternatural*, Moor by very *unnatural*, occurrences. Macbeth *visibly* the dupe of a diabolical agency; Moor *as visibly* the dupe of a diabolical *prepossession*. Both heroes; both martyrs to deception.

These premises once admitted, let me point your full attention to Act III. Scene 3. Who is the *THIRD MURDERER*? Who *puts out the light*?—In my humble opinion, which I advance with the utmost deference to superior judgment, this *third assassin* was not "sent to join the others, from Macbeth's superabundant caution," as Mr. Malone ingeniously supposes. I imagine him to be *an infernal agent of the weird sisters, sent by them, not to aid the murder of Banquo, but to defeat the well planned stratagem against the life of Fleance*. Let not this singular interpretation be hastily rejected: the interest of the drama is hereby considerably heightened; and this *instrument of witchcraft* may even have been sent by HECATE to counteract the machinations of subordinate spirits. That she was incensed at their furtherance of Macbeth's designs is apparent from the opening of Act III. Scene 5. Nay, Sir, I think Shakspeare once intended to have introduced her (though unseen by Macbeth) uttering the words of horror quoted by Macbeth, Act II. Scene 2.

"*Sleep no more!*  
"*Macbeth doth murder sleep,*" &c.

The words, as I imagine, were intended by Hecate as indicative to Macbeth of additional interference; they were



were intended to appal Macbeth, and to drive him to despair, *after the deed of blood*; as the dagger was intended as indicative of the weird sisters' protection and encouragement. This opinion of mine is corroborated by Hecate's expressions, Act III. Scene 5. where she tells the repentant witches:—

“He shall spurn fate, scorn death, and bear

His hopes 'bove wisdom, grace, and fear.”

Indeed, all the pantomime of *raw-bones and bloody-bones* that immediately succeeds, is sublimely calculated to promote this end: and we find it succeeds;

for Macbeth is terrified beyond measure, he is *amazed*, and declares he will have “no more fights!”

Throughout the remnant of the play, we repeatedly perceive the potency of Hecate's spell; the tyrant's *reason* is evidently affected: this indisputably appears in the disordered speech, Act V. Scene 3. beginning “*Throw physic to the dogs,*” &c.

In hopes these novel suggestions may meet with the approbation of your intelligent readers, I remain respectfully,

SIR,

Your obedient humble servant,  
*Chelsea.*

W. B.

### ROUSSEAU'S LAST SECRET.

[From the HAMBURGISCHE CORRESPONDENTEN OF MAY 1800.]

“THE French Citizen Neufchateau (under the title of the Conservateur) has this day published a little work in two volumes, composed of literary and political scraps, among which is the following letter from the well-known Jean Jacques Rousseau, to the Lady Marshal of Luxembourg.

“How much have I not to communicate ere I leave you! But time presses hard upon me, I must make my confession short, and entrust your noble heart with my last secret. Know then, that for sixteen years I had cohabited with a poor girl, whose services became necessary to my habits of life. I afterwards loved her as a sister, nor is my fondness for her at all diminished. Yet, without you, Madam, I must leave her in a helpless condition, and thus render my lat-

ter moments intolerable. From this connexion have sprung five children, all of whom were sent to the Foundling Hospital, but with so little care that it may be difficult to find them again, for I had even neglected to mark the periods of their birth. A consciousness of this negligence has for some years interrupted my tranquillity, and I lament it when it is too late, to mine and their mother's great sorrow. I had merely set a particular mark on the linen of the eldest, a duplicate of which has been preserved; that child must have been born in the winter of 1746 or 1747, or thereabouts. This is all I know.

“JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU.”

So much for this professed lover of the whole human race.

### ESSAYS AFTER THE MANNER OF GOLDSMITH.

#### ESSAY V.

Opinion is the main thing which does good or harm in the world. It is our false opinions of things which ruin us. MARC. AUREL.

THERE are few situations in life so exquisitely wretched as to admit of neither comfort nor consolation, provided the heart is destitute of that self-reproach, and those inordinate affections, which can embitter and disturb the highest state of prosperity.

The truth is, that in our several conditions of life, be they what they may, we have generally a large account with Pride, which we are seldom or never able to balance. Every day we live, Pride draws heavily upon us, and mostly bills at sight; while we toil, and fret, and invent

invent, and practise almost any means to answer its unconscionable demands. We open this account as soon as we set out in life, nor is it closed till the escutcheoned hearse and funereal procession record the last instance of human infirmity.

In our commerce with the world, we purchase the paltry articles of pride and vanity, such as equipage, dress, and the refined pleasures of custom, at a very high price. We are debtors in an abundance of wealth and happiness, and place nothing to the creditor side of the account, but empty gratifications, fears, anxieties, disease, and self-reproach; when we might have received, in exchange for the goods of Fortune, the substantial advantages of peace, independence, and self-satisfaction.

But we must mend the morals before the manners can be improved. The ridiculous distinctions of appearance in dress, the living in a certain stile, etiquette, and other nonsensical of custom, must be abolished, as unnecessary to happiness and true politeness, and destructive of morality; cleanliness and propriety must be substituted in the place of those unmeaning fashions by which imperious Absurdity insolently proclaims her pre-eminence over Reason, with the joint assistance of some wretched coxcomb and an ignorant tailor. It becomes us now to cherish the useful, and to abandon the frivolous: let us endeavour to restore, if possible, the manners of those good old times, when the man was respected for his worth, and not for his coat. It is a reflection upon the sense of the people, that the paltry auxiliaries of dress are considered as necessary to our success in the world; and that in England a fool may, and a man of merit must, puff himself into public estimation. The judgments that we form from outward appearances are of all others the most fallacious, the most injurious to ourselves, and the most destructive of those genuine principles of truth which preserve the order and happiness of society: let us endeavour, then, by the assistance of Good Sense, to oust the monster Fashion and the tyrant Custom from their possessions among the upper and middle classes of people; they are not harmless or insignificant, but allure, deceive, and betray their votaries to ruin.

Were we to reflect upon the vast numbers of those who daily suffer in

involvement, anxiety, and distress, from the desire of making an appearance in the world above their circumstances, one would almost wish that sumptuary laws were established to spare the cruel competition.

But the endemic of Pride is a contagion that attacks all ages and constitutions: it rages, indeed, chiefly among the great and rich, but it is to be found also in the miserable haunts of the poor; it is the vulture that gnaws at every breast, and is the prolific parent of every care.

As Pride is the greatest enemy, so Humility is the best friend of mankind; Humility and Happiness increase in an equal ratio. If Vicissitude lowers our estate, it is only drawing upon a portion of Humility, and the account is balanced. We shall always find in the journal of life, that if we would be considerable creditors in riches, we must necessarily be debited with innumerable cares.

In one of my late perambulations in search of living characters, chance directed me to an obscure public-house in the vicinity of Fleet street, where, in a corner-box of the parlour, I discovered a man in whose countenance care seemed to have made more ravages than age; it was a face of experience, and of experience come too late. I seated myself by the fire; and, taking up a newspaper, was prepared to attend to any observations on life and manners that he might be led to make, in conversation with his companion, who was listening attentively to him over a pot of porter.

“Why, Sir (cried the Man of Experience, taking the pipe from his mouth), Pride is the cause of one half of the mischief in the world. We are poor, weak, infirm creatures, attracted by any bauble, pleased with any nonsense, and full of self-love and conceit. I often think of the happy time when I was an apprentice, sitting by the fire-side in the kitchen with Molly Bunce, reading Robinson Crusoe, and eating hot muffins; the prospect of a rainy day on Whitfun Monday constituted my chief care. I was nearly out of my time, when I became acquainted with Master Putty, the eldest son of an eminent glazier in the next street. Our acquaintance began at the door of his house, where I joined a party in tormenting a poor cat in the area: and to that little incident I owe all



all the flaws and scratches that I have since had in the world. Master Putty did me the honour to chuse me for a companion; Bill Rattle was every thing in his opinion; for I was full of spirits, and fond of mischief. Master Putty, however, informed me, it was absolutely necessary that I should dress like him; that I should have a lappelled coat, and tassels in my shoes; and that I should by all means employ his taylor, Mr. Pantaloon, in Tavistock-street, who made for the first people in the town. Pride now laid hold of me, and all my thoughts were, how I should answer the taxes that it imposed: I wrote to my friends for money, I borrowed of my acquaintance, I bought tickets in the lottery, and I got admitted, through Mr. Putty's interest, into a gaming-house. About this time my master, Mr. Peter Pruen, died, and, with the assistance of my friends, I established myself in the business of a capital grocer, not without some ideas of what is called etiquette and gentility. I knew that it was much less disgraceful to be in debt, than to want an elegantly furnished drawing room, or a glass of port wine after dinner. I soon began to live away in great style; business was neglected; the cash debtor was more than cash creditor; the bill book was filled with accommodation notes; and there was not a money-lender in town with whom I was not in some measure acquainted. For seven years I lived up to my chin in hot water; but I still persevered in etiquette; and my wife, who had been a milliner's apprentice, having the same genteel opinions with

myself, we kept up appearances to the astonishment of all who knew us. At last, Mr. Congo, the wholesale tea-dealer in Fenchurch-street, having drawn a bill upon me for goods to the amount of two hundred pounds, which I was unable to answer when it became due, struck a docquet against me, and Dick Putty and myself were gazetted the same week; my only consolation was, that I had spent fifteen hundred pounds, had lived like other people, and that things had at last come to a *genteel focus*. If this little history of life can be of any service to you, you are welcome to it; but, my dear Jack, never let any body persuade you to go beyond your circumstances. If you are determined to be worth nothing, at any rate let your expences be in exact proportion to your income; but if you would lay up for a rainy day, or bad times, let them be *something less*. Pride is not easily gratified; you will still be far behind fools more expensive than yourself; follow the good old maxim, "Be just before you are generous." Keep out of debt, and you will always have something to be generous with. I have never been able to redeem the past; but, thank God! I am not so reduced, but that I can enjoy my pipe, and give counsel to a friend." With these words the Man of Experience closed his discourse; and I returned home, contemplating the absurdity of foolishly creating numerous idle wants and vanities, the attainment of which strips us of all the real comforts and enjoyments of life.

G. B.

## SHAKSPEARE.

I AGREE with R. in your Magazine for November last, p. 344, that the true reading in the celebrated line of Macbeth, is "*written troubles*." Locke's expression occurs in scripture. See *Jeremiab xxxi. 33.* and *Heb. viii. 10.* But Shakspeare will here, perhaps, best explain himself in another passage of equal excellence with that in Macbeth; I mean where Hamlet comments on his interview with the Ghost, *Hamlet, A. I. S. 5.*

—————"Remember thee?  
Yea, from the table of my memory  
I'll wipe away all trivial fond records,  
All faws of books, all forms, all pres-  
fures past,

That youth and observation copied  
there;  
And thy commandment all alone shall  
live  
Within the *book and volume of my brain*,  
Unmix'd with baser matter."

The allusion, I think, is similar in both Tragedies. For the "*written troubles of the brain*" seem to express troubles inscribed in the "*book and volume of the brain*." I offer my opinion, however, with all deference; and shall only add that, to the above citation from Hamlet, the reader will also readily apply another passage in point from holy writ: "*Write them upon the table of thine ears.*" Proverbs iii. 3.

C.

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

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

Retropection; or, a Review of the most striking and important Events, Characters, Situations, and their Consequences, which the last Eighteen Hundred Years have presented to the View of Mankind. By Hester Lynch Piozzi. 4to. Two Volumes. Stockdale. 1801. With a Portrait of the Author.

CICERO somewhere observes—*Historia quoque modo scripta deletat*," "History, in whatever manner it is written, gives delight." And this sentiment Mrs. Piozzi has adopted to the most extensive latitude, in the amusing medley she has compiled, chiefly, as she professes, "for the benefit of young beginners." For we defy the most learned Critic to decide, to what class of literature this pretty piece of female patch-work belongs.

The title, however, is admirably suited both to the portrait and to the performance, as they look backward to things that once had an existence, but of which scarce a shadow of resemblance now remains. The portrait is not what was once the gay, the sprightly, the admired Mrs. Thrale, nor yet the maturer features of Signora Piozzi, as they were viewed by the writer at Bath in the year 1787; to be sure, some allowance must be made for *thirteen* years of health-impairing lucubrations; for the wide range she has taken through the fields of ancient and modern literature, in order to cull the *sweets* from its various flowers, to fill the present *hive* of industry, could not have been executed, by day-light alone, within that space. Yet, after every allowance for the depredations of time, we cannot discover in the plate before us the likeness of anything, but of a *cunning* looking woman, with enormous large eyes and nose, wrapt up in a *non descript* \* dress.

The work itself is subject to the same animadversion—facts half related, and in many instances left so unfinished, that they cannot possibly afford either information or instruction to young readers—*anecdotes* breaking off the thread of history, intruded without order or connexion; interlarded with scraps of poetry, the very accusation she brings against other compilers—"History," says she, "is voluminous; and fashionable extracts are so perpetually separated from each other by verses, or by essays, that they leave little trace of information upon the mind: a natural consequence and manifest disadvantage attendant upon *all* selections, where no one thing having any reference to another thing, each loses much of its effect by standing completely insulated from all the rest." Preface, page vii. Such is the character given by this Lady of some of her contemporary writers: and they, in their turn perhaps, having travelled through her compilation, "stretched to two quarto volumes"—we use her own words—will retort, that, like a careful housewife, who keeps by her strings of dried orange and lemon peels, to give a zest to her culinary compositions, so has she hoarded up shreds of poetry, to entwine with the annals of the Roman Emperors, and the religious contests of the early Christians. Take for instance the following passages in the narrative of the transactions of Constantine the Great:

\* We are not fond of destroying the uniformity of a work by the unnecessary introduction of Italic characters; but our Author having introduced them very profusely, we think it but fair, in reviewing her volumes, to follow her example.



“Under Imperial protection now rose up, on every side, majestic edifices, that vied in all exterior ornament with pagan temples, dedicated to tutelary saints beside, as *they* were to subordinate divinities. Saints who had sung their hymns in hollow catacombs, or, wandering houseless among barbarous nations, had disseminated with diligence that faith they were prepared to die for, propagating the most dangerous of all truths from the most disinterested of all motives. Among these Kebius, son to a Duke of Cornwall, and pupil to Hilary, Bishop of Poitiers, is thought to have given the name of *Hilary Point* to a protuberance of rock near Holyhead, in Anglesea, still called *Caer gybi* by the Welch inhabitants, meaning the camp, or castle, or residence, of Kebius. These taught a strenuous rejection of Arianism in the North, spite of all courtly terrors—but other snares from that hour compassed Christianity around, and the Seducer took another method:

“For Satan now is wiser than of yore,  
And tempts by making rich, not making  
poor.”

We leave the reader to judge if these lines are relevant in any respect to the preceding subject; and we can assure him, they bear no affinity to any thing that follows—for in the space of half a page more, she jumps into a discussion upon the *asbestos* or *linum vivum* said to have been Jesus's swaddling bands; and displays the most profound erudition upon this, as upon all other occasions, by quoting the authors of various nations and languages, with whose names (and works no doubt) she is familiarly acquainted. In a word, female vanity never set itself forth more conspicuously, nor more absurdly, than in the assumption of *universal knowledge* which runs through the whole compilation.

We have two remaining defects to point out, before we attempt to balance the account by stating its merits more amply. The first is, a desertion of the elements of English grammar, the more unpardonable, as she may thereby mislead the young people she intends to inform and instruct; it cannot be from her *caro sposalis* that she has learnt this eccentric affectation, for the Italian language will not allow the omission of a single article prefixed to their nouns—No, the learned Lady is so attached to the Latin tongue as to introduce *fragments* of Latin sentences in every part of

her *Retrospection*; and as the cases of Latin nouns are distinguished by their terminations instead of articles, she has thought proper to omit the definite and indefinite articles *the* and *a* in various English sentences in the body of her work, yet, in the table of contents, she preserves them: we confess ourselves unable to account for this innovation, on any rational ground, more especially as she was the pupil of that accurate grammarian and critic, the late Dr. Samuel Johnson. In justification of our censure, we quote a few of the many passages in question.

“It was he who threw the beautiful bridge over Danube”—Why not over *the* Danube, or rather the river Danube, for the benefit of *young beginners*. See Vol. I. p. 39. “Nor were his successors (of Commodus) *ephemeron* Monarchs, likely to support the dignity of that dominion which dropt from the hands of five or six pretenders in course,” instead of in *the* course, “of only eight months,” p. 57. “In time,” for in *the* time, “of Augustus Cæsar,” p. 58. The same liberties are taken with the articles *a* and *an*.

The second striking defect is, the want of a regular series of dates, essentially necessary for the same class of readers. Can it be supposed that young beginners are so versed in chronology, which Lord Chesterfield justly calls “one of the eyes of history,” as to be able to arrange and connect events related in a desultory manner, and interrupted by *verses* and other foreign digressions, for the long space of *forty* or *fifty years*. A few marginal dates would have elucidated her historic facts. We therefore earnestly recommend this improvement in a new edition, which we also recommend to be printed in small *octavo* or *duodecimo* volumes: in that form, they will bid fair to supplant those trifling and injurious publications with which our circulating libraries abound, since they will be as conveniently carried under a cloak, or in the pocket, by our *ever*-reading females. Pompous *quartos* serve very well as ornamental furniture in a Nobleman's splendid library, but are ill adapted to volatile youth, who take up and lay down a book with the same careless facility as they change a coat, or a dress.

Lastly, the following analysis of the work, as given by our Author in her preface, being a translation of the

French

French *motto* to the title-page, supports the propriety of our advice—for *fragments* are much lighter to carry about from place to place, from the town-house to the *villa* or *cottage*, than massy edifices—"This work, I grant you, is at best a *fragment*; but what else shall we find in the most finished labours of man? The biography of one particular Sovereign is a mere fragment, broken off from his own Dynasty. The revolutions of a peculiar State form but a larger fragment: one piece, one page, torn from the great book, the general account of mankind; which is itself, at last, no other than one species, one genus rather, among those uncounted millions that animate and people the earth, air, and water, of our terraqueous globe. That globe a fragment too, a trifling spot, of which the most exact and faithful narration would be found but a short chapter in the grand history, the universal volume of our Creator's works, containing the changes and chances of systems without number, rolling in illimitable space, at distances not to be judged of by *humanity*."

It is now high time to give a summary account of the Contents of Vol. I. from which we shall present to our readers some very curious and entertaining extracts, and then close the present Review with a promise of *Retrospection* in our next of Vol. II.

RETROSPECTION then, Vol. I. Chapter I. contains the *first century*; from Tiberius to Trajan—history, anecdote, learned discussions, *all* comprised in *thirty-six* pages! Happy art of abridgment, how much indebted is modern literature to thy potent aid! Chapter II. The *Second Century*, from Trajan to Caracalla, in *twenty-two* pages. Chap. III. From Caracalla to the Death of Alexander Severus, first portion of the *third century*. Chap. IV. From the Death of Alexander Severus to A. D. 300, the Retreat of Dioclesian. Chap. V. From the Death of Dioclesian to the death of Constantine the Great; part of the fourth century. Chap. VI. From Constantine to Theodosius, A. D. 400. Chap. VII. From Theodosius the Elder to the death of Attila, about fifty years. Chap. VIII. From the death of Attila to A. D. 500. Chap. IX. To the expulsion of the Gothic Kings; first portion of the sixth century. Chap. X. From the expulsion of the Gothic Kings by Belisarius, to A. D. 600. Chap. XI. From good St. Gre-

gory to the birth of Charles Martel. A. D. 700. Chap. XII. From the birth of Charles Martel to Charlemagne. A. D. 800. Chap. XIII. From the crowning of Charlemagne to the death of Alfred. A. D. 900. Chap. XIV. From the death of Alfred to the foundation of the Turkish Empire under Trangolipix. A. D. 1000. Chap. XV. From Trangolipix to the first Crusade. A. D. 1100. Chap. XVI. From the first Crusade to the middle of the *twelfth* century. A. D. 1150. Chap. XVII. To the year of Our Lord 1200. Chap. XVIII. From 1200 to 1230. Chap. XIX. Second portion of the *thirteenth* century. Chap. XX. To the year 1300. Chap. XXI. From A. D. 1300 to 1350, or nearly so. Chap. XXII. Ending with A. D. 1400. Chap. XXIII. From A. D. 1400 to the year 1425. Chap. XXIV. To the sacking of Constantinople, A. D. 1455, and its immediate consequences. End of Vol. I.

We now select a portion of history in this volume, the least interrupted of any we could find by extraneous matter. It relates to the death of the good Marcus Aurelius, and the accession of his infamous successor Commodus.

"He quitted Italy, and returned to it no more; catching a scarlet fever from some prisoners in Panonia, where the physicians, fed by Commodus, took care he should never recover. Suffering, however, no dangers to controul his truly intrepid spirit, no sorrows to awaken his stoical intrepidity, internal peace continuing outward ills, beamed on his serene majestic countenance, till this fresh proof of his successor's depravity: *then* the son's crime forced from the dying patriot a groan of anguish.—To what a guide, said he, I leave the world! and died. When Phœbus could but with difficulty poise the seat *indeed*, well might light Phaëton fall headlong from the car. The Roman power shewed evident symptoms of incipient decay; corruption could no longer be restrained; whilst opulence flowed in with every tide, and vice as certainly sapped the now-softened foundations of a structure, battered by invaders from *undiscovered* regions, and barbarous multitudes, who fought but to devour and destroy.

Commodus cared little for their acts or their intentions. Herodian describes with great spirit the boyish haste he made to get to Rome, where his uncommon



uncommon beauty secured him admiration. Effeminate and gay, he soon dismissed his father's *musty* counsellors; furnished his Imperial house with six hundred human creatures devoted to his pleasure; powdered his fine auburn hair with gold dust, to encrease its brilliancy; spent on his toilet, in ten weeks, more than his predecessor's whole establishment had cost the public in the last ten years; and took arms in his white hand only to kill wild beasts withal, a diversion that displayed his elegance of mien and accuracy of eye, and in which he was eminently skilful, cutting off the necks of ostriches, as they ran swiftly round the arena, with arrows curiously constructed and headed with a half-moon. It seems as if tyranny and archery had some unaccountable connexion: not only this Emperor, but Domitian, was surprisingly certain of his aim, and it had been his sport to make a child stand with his little fingers stretched open against a wall, and then stick a dart between two of them, shot from prodigious distance. The story of William Tell preserves the memory of our last renowned toxophilite and tyrant of modern times.\* There was an intermediate tale of the same kind told somewhere about the tenth century; and our ballads celebrate their William of Cloudestlie for the same act of heroic skill. Truth is, historians serve the dish up again and again, and one fact gains belief in very separate ages. Philip of Macedon pushed away a woman who was troublesome to him with some petition as he journeyed along: Be not our King, then, if you will not hear us, replied the woman: the Monarch then granted her request. Augustan history relates this of Adrian, and it was told me for a truth, at Vienna, of Joseph II. Query, Was it ever true at all? One thing is sure, however, that the Church of Christ gained firmness under the reign of this light-hearted profligate, whose best praise is, that he first instituted a Company of Corn Merchants for the prevention of

famine at Rome, where a medal, still extant, was struck on the occasion: Africa presenting the Emperor with ears of wheat, and a Greek inscription, that all were happy under the reign of Commodus, who, among his numerous new titles, took the name of *Felix*, and said he would renew the golden age. This Sovereign erred less through malice than mere wantonness; and when he slit an old Senator's ear, under pretence of having his hair cut fashionably, we must needs know that half Eton School would play the same trick, were they, like *this* boy, invested with illimitable power. Making Aurelius's worthy old Praefect dance naked among his young concubines, and letting them hoot and ridicule, and at length throw him in the mote to feed tame lampreys, was a little worse. That poor fellow found his *no* golden age. Oppian, the Poet, in these times, projected his well-known poem on the chase, as likely to recommend him to Commodus's favour, who was so successful in the destruction of wild beasts: he afterwards dedicated it to Caracalla, the dreadful hunter, whose chief game was man; while Julius Pollux composed his *Onomasticon*, of which Pinelli possessed a fine edition, A. D. 1786; and some Sclavonian tribes laid the first stones of Utrecht. Nor were the schools of religion and learning discouraged, though whim, and gaiety, and silly pranks, were all the Emperor thought of. In order to support such profuseness, all places of trust were set to sale, and treasures quite inconceivable were lavished upon the Prince's dissolute companions, among whom all his sisters were comprised, except Lucilla, widow of Lucius Verus: her husband, a Roman Senator of ancient mould, and friend to Marcus, refused her company to Commodus's command; the next day, of course, saw him and his wife expire on a scaffold."

"Lightning now struck the Capitol at Rome, and the great library collected by Arian, of immense value, was burnt to the ground. Two thousand people

\* This is a strange perversion of a well authenticated event, ill calculated to prove her assertion respecting archery. Tell was a patriot; not a tyrant. His skill in archery delivered his country from a tyrannic oppression. As to William of Cloudestlie, the Lady might here have introduced the ballad with more propriety than many other verses in her Work, in order to inform us who the hero was, whose tale in the *tenth* century she produces to invalidate the skill and patriotism of the Deliverer of *Helvetia* from the German yoke. This is mere whim; not history.

died in one circle of twenty-four hours, from a new pestilence, caused by the heat and crowd in this thick-thronged metropolis. Plagues raged at home, and famines wasted the *limits* of the empire; whilst the young Sovereign, intent on a new frolic, purposed to fence naked in the amphitheatre, and there exhibit his symmetric form to forty thousand admirers at once. This shameless project, this unheard-of folly, revolted the delicacy of his most favourite *female*, Marcia, and prompted her to represent the meanness of such conduct in terms her uncontradicted paramour was little likely to forgive. He wrote her name on the dead-list immediately: but a fondled baby picking up the paper as he played about the apartments, and bringing it to the lady by mere chance, she resolved to prevent her own death by her master's; and easily engaging his Chamberlains' assistance, who saw themselves marked down with her for execution, threw her zone round his undefended neck, while bathing, and, helped by two assassins, soon destroyed a Prince, who, had he met with any other death, had scarce deserved compassion." Now let us ask our author, why he deserved it in any degree, with respect to his actual fate. Had the parties he condemned to die deserved to perish by the absolute command of a tyrant? But this is the man whom she had before characterised as *erring less from malice than wantonness*; and whom we must needs know that *half Eton School would have imitated*. Admirable Historian!

"Commodus seems to have approached modern *exuberance* more than any other Sovereign we have mentioned yet: he had a genius for mechanic arts" (one of our modern exuberances). "Unlike Flavius Vespasian, to whom, when some one presented a machine for useful purposes, the Emperor saw him rewarded, and the mechanism burnt: for how, said he, must my subjects live by labour, if all their work is to be done by engines? On the contrary, *this* youth, *elaborately* voluptuous, gave immense sums to the inventors of *umbrella*-chariots, which, I believe, had springs to them besides."

As an Appendix to this choice scrap of history, we subjoin two or three anecdotes to recommend the work to the lovers of those amusing composi-

tions, which besides furnish ample matter for retailing at second or third hand in conversation, a practice much in vogue with our *ephemeron* wits.

OF HELIOGABALUS. S. C.

"This Emperor instituted a Senate House for female debates, and entertained troops of Bacchante girls and empty parasites with feasts which cost *sixty thousand* guineas of our money each, for many nights together, making a hair-dresser head of the privy council, a dancing-boy prefect (mayor) of the city, and at length forming a procession through the *degraded* streets, drawn by four women, the most beautiful that could be found, in honour of an idol, to which he sacrificed rarities of quite inordinate expence, while he himself and his immediate favourites were diverted by weighing the cobwebs of the capital, in order to judge the better of its population. Many of his tricks and whims are recorded. The dinner set for eight blind men, eight deaf, and eight so fat they could not sit at table, was given in the true spirit of licentious childhood, laughing at human infirmity; and possibly it might have been from his caprice of suffocating people with perfumes for sport, that modern ladies in Italy have such a dread of scented powder, and every kind of vegetable fragrance. Till his time sweets were fashionable in Rome. Otho had so flung perfumes about the chamber, when Nero dined with him, as to endanger his own safety from the tyrant, who had esteemed himself happy in procuring a small phial of this inestimable odour, perhaps the now well-known *otto of roses*, extracted from those flowers in the East even then. The eating-rooms, we know, were strewed with lilies, a very powerful and overbearing smell, and they sat with garlands of flowers on their heads at supper, throwing them into the bowl of wine for frolic and convivial merriment."

OF CARAUSIUS. S. C.

"The Anglo-Italian Carausius called himself Emperor, and killed Alectus, though some defer the exploits he did to Dioclesian's day. The medalists are best to settle these disputes: they have preserved his effigies; who, finding that maritime strength was the true *vis Britannica*, built ships, and besieged *Boulogne-sur-Mer*, the new-born daughter



ter of our natural enemy; disgracing his heroism with cruelty, however, the Britons set up Asclepiodotus. He set his forces down encamped near London, which was defended then by Livius Gallus, a Roman General, whom the new-made Duke of Cornwall killed, and threw into the running stream, from him called Gallus' Brook or *Wallbrook* (the street adjoining to the Mansion House). *Speed* places this event in A. D. 228, but *Isaacson*, from *Cooper*, sets it earlier." Young beginners may want to be informed who were these persons, though the learned author thinks it sufficient barely to mention their names.

#### ORIGIN OF RUNNING-FOOTMEN.

Lucius Verus Commodus, adopted

by the Emperor Adrian, Mrs. Piozzi says, "Of this man nothing I think is recorded, but that he lays on mattresses of roses, rendered elastic by their quantity and number, and that he first brought up the custom of making footmen run before a carriage. Those destined for his use were boys, eminent in personal beauty, dressed like the four winds, and their lord called them *volanti*. They were so dressed at Rome when I was there, and called so then." Query, in what year, and how are we to account for the silence of Dr. Moore and other intelligent travellers respecting this curious subject?

M.

(To be continued in our next.)

Travels in the Interior of Africa, from the Cape of Good Hope to Morocco, from the Year 1781 to 1797, through the Kingdoms of Mataman, Angola, Massi, Monœmugi, Muschako, &c. Likewise across the Great Desert of Sahara, and the Northern Parts of Barbary. Translated from the German of Christian Frederick Damberger. Illustrated by a Map and coloured Plates. Two Volumes, 8vo. bound in One. 10s. 6d. Longman and Rees.

(Concluded from Page 113.)

OUR traveller proceeded farther on his journey, attended by guides sent with him, who had private orders not to suffer him to direct his course eastward, lest he should visit the Portuguese settlements, of which the King was suspicious. When, therefore, he found that they conducted him through different small towns and villages, on the northern line, he watched an opportunity to elude their vigilance, in order to gratify his own inclinations. But after these guards, rather than guides, returned home, he was confided to the care of a messenger, sent with him by the judge of a village within the same territory, but nearly on its confines. This man, less strict in his charge, pointed out to him at a distance the path he must take to pursue his intended route, but at the same time informed him of the great danger and difficulty of attempting to explore it, as it lay between two sharp-pointed mountains, and descended into a hollow, which he called the nest of serpents, being the resort of a prodigious multitude of these reptiles, who sought their food in the surrounding regions. He afterwards learnt the best method of taking and killing these dangerous

creatures, which he describes, Vol. II. page 9.

On the 5th of June, 1786, Damberger was left alone to continue his journey, his conductor having left him; but having narrowly escaped missing a village, on the frontier of the old kingdom of Loango, which lay hid among a number of hills, he suffered a good-natured woman, who was picking up sticks, to shew him the way and conduct him to the judge, who represented to him the impossibility of travelling through some of the adjacent wild and cruel nations, without being in danger of losing his life. Not disheartened, however, by any insinuations of persons whom he considered as partial informers, he only made use of the judge's advice so far as to collect from him in what manner he might best provide for his safety, making particular inquiries respecting the road leading to the city of *Malemba*, which his last conductor had described to him as spacious and well-built. The result of their conversation was, his hiring another guide, who, in the space of five days, conducted him in safety to the capital of the *Malembasse*. This country is divided

into three districts. The upper part bordering on the sea, which belongs to the Portuguese; the middle region, inhabited by the native Malembese, who dwell in the heart of the country, and are contiguous on the western side to the Portuguese 'compting-houses; the third or lower part is called the kingdom of Cacongá. Introductory to the description of the city, we have a satisfactory account of the nation said to be so savage. P. 13 to 19.

On their arrival at Malemba, an officer came to them, who put nearly the same interrogatories to them as are made at almost all the great towns in Germany; then, leaving our traveller under a guard of three men, he took the guide along with him, to examine him apart, who returning soon after, took leave of our traveller, and was conducted, on his way home, to the extremity of the suburbs by another guard. They now presented to their visitor plumbs, apples, and a portion of milk and meal, leaving him to enjoy repose in the hut, which served for a guard-house, till the next morning, when the King, who had been informed of his arrival, sent for him, and interrogated him in a very sensible manner, and concluded with this sentence: "I will keep thee till some ship arrives that may convey thee to thy friends." The officer was then commanded to take him back to the guard house, and to furnish him with clothes. He was now dressed like the body-guard, in a blue short cloak reaching down to the ham, a short apron, and a piece of cotton to wind about his head as a turban. Being conducted again to the King, he was graciously pleased to appoint him to the office of attendant on his pack-buffaloes, in which it was his business to load them with the packs and to unload them. In this employment he continued three months.

Malemba was formerly the capital only of a petty principality. The last of its native Princes formed an alliance with the *Zogoreans*, a nation tributary to the Kings of Angola, in the design of making himself king of both nations, and of usurping other territories from his neighbours; but he was defeated by the King of *Cacongá*, taken prisoner, and deprived of his dominions. Malemba was then added to the kingdom of *Cacongá*, and so remains. The trade of Malemba is ex-

tremely advantageous to the Europeans; as, for the merest trifles, such as shells, bits of iron, beads, coarse cloth, linen, cotton, and badly manufactured arms, they frequently get in return the best skins and furs in great quantities.

The King's standing army consists of between ten and twelve thousand men, who can at any time be brought together in the space of forty-eight hours. He is a good soldier, and his pride is not less conspicuous than his bravery. When he goes abroad, he is usually attended by four of his ministers, who are at the same time officers, and twelve men of his body-guard. When he gives audience, all present must fall on their knees: he has twenty wives, who are treated in a very slavish manner, being rarely allowed to appear in public; but their sons are appointed officers at a very early period. In war time, only the officers receive pay and provisions from the King; but the common soldiers must provide for their own subsistence: they therefore generally take their wives with them to procure victuals.

The city contains seven hundred huts and houses, three strait principal streets, and two cross streets, of which the *kossa*, or commercial street, is the handsomest and most frequented. In this the market is frequently held, as the Portuguese and Dutch merchants have in it their 'compting-houses and warehouses. Each of the main streets has two gates, having a watch of twenty men, to see that no body may bring victuals, goods, and the like, into the town, without previously having paid a sort of toll, similar to that paid under the name of *accise* in Germany. To the markets of this town are brought from the whole country round ivory and raw minerals, which are either sold or bartered for European commodities. The Christians that trade hither are obliged to pay a tax of five per cent.

In a bargain between the King and the master of a Dutch ship, *Damberger* perceived that the Dutchman wanted to overreach the King, by demanding thirty elephants teeth for sundry articles, which he thought deserved only ten. The King, at first, grew angry, but at length permitted our traveller to finish the business, when, having obtained the Dutchman's commodities for the ten teeth, his Majesty was so well pleased, that he promoted him to



the rank of being his free servant to attend on his person, instead of the Buffaloes. But a reverse of fortune soon took place; for the Evanga, one of the King's Ministers, who was jealous of the favours bestowed on him, as he was now of the hunting parties, contrived to get him disgraced and severely punished, on a false accusation of his having privately visited that part of the palace where the King's wives were shut up. The story of his sufferings in prison is affecting. At length, after seven weeks confinement and the most cruel treatment, he was brought before the King, when he endeavoured to justify his conduct, and to retort the charge upon the Evanga, but in vain; for the summary trial ended with his being ordered to make a journey with the slaves, to fetch elephants teeth. On the 12th of October they left Malemba, and arrived the third day at the place where they were to pitch their tents: it was on the frontiers of the country of the Yaganese, who do not permit their neighbours to search for teeth in their territories. One of Damberger's companions discovering a fire at some distance, informed him it was probable that some Yaganese were encamped round it, who must not know of their arrival. Of this hint he availed himself, to accomplish a secret design to free himself from his state of slavery to the Malembanese Monarch, which he carried into execution by running away whilst the guards were asleep.

The Yaganese received him kindly, thanked him for his information, and prepared to resent the injury and insult offered to their nation, by another people coming to hunt and seek for teeth on their confines.

The history and description of the Yaganese, their manners, customs, and way of life; an account of the fighting buffaloes, and of the water-bags made of the entrails of the elephant; of the author's journey over the *Akasi* mountains to the frontier town of *Vabbola* in the territory of *Mugaxi* or *Minto*; his passing through thick forests and other mountains to *Mamkam*, the capital of the kingdom of *Massi*; from thence to the kingdom of *Monamugi*; to the lake and town of *Zambre*; across the *Akmaho* mountains, throughundry villages to the last in the kingdom of *Monamugi*; are the subjects of the second chapter. The various

incidents of the journey, the account of the religion, manners, and customs of the *Monamugians*, and of the different reception he met with in his progress, furnish a considerable fund of information and amusement.

Chapter XIII. opens with our traveller's arrival at the frontier huts of the *Moohatans*, where he is detained under adverse circumstances, by the rainy season; he sets out with some buffalo drivers, crosses the river *Druma*, parts from his companions, comes to the *Mophanians*, who dwell in *caves*, and is well received by their King, of whose religion, government, &c. he gives a curious relation. Here he first forms a design to travel with a caravan to Guinea, and from thence to take his departure for Europe; but this plan is afterwards given up. He ascends the *Moon* mountains; and, in Chapter IV. comes among the *Vomabnians*, crosses *Dahanta* northward of the kingdom of *Vohyagtam*, meets with a travelling party of free-bordering Negroes, with whom he travels as far as the huts of *Babahara* to *Vangara*. Falling sick on the road, he is obliged to return to *Bahahara*, the capital of the King, who employs him a short time as a slave, but obtains his liberty by repairing the King's fire-arms, and travels in his suit to *Kaboratho*. From thence we find him, in Chapter V. entering the kingdom of *Haoussa*, where he is ill-treated by the *Samtygoetys*, a piratical nation; but one of the natives attaching himself to him, conducts him over the river *Gambura*, or *Niger*. Arrived at *Haoussa*, the capital, he was carried before the King, to whom from his Journal he read such parts of his travels as might convince him that he was not a spy, and at the same time gratify his curiosity: he appeared to be highly entertained, and ordered the interpreter to write down the most remarkable occurrences on a piece of wood. Meat and drink was then set before our traveller: he was newly clothed, and informed that he was taken into the royal service as one of the sixty-eight attendants on the person of the King, whose functions were to go with him twice a day to the temple, once to the place where he issued his decrees, and alternately to bear him in a litter, whenever he went out of the town. Having asked permission one day from the King to visit the environs of the town, it was immediately

mediately granted, but he was commanded to return into town by sunset. Though provided with a pass, to secure him from all molestation, consisting of a piece of wood, engraved with the royal arms, *viz.* a half-tiger, three men suddenly rushed out of the village of *Vabafua*, while he was looking about him, and pretending to take him for a deserter, dismounted, tied his hands together, gave him repeated strokes with their sabres, and suspending him between two of their horses, hurried him along into the town, and took him to the King, who expressed his surprise at this proceeding; but one of the men persisted in his accusation, that the stranger was found behind the village, going to leave the kingdom. Damberger attempted to justify himself; but, after a very patient hearing of both parties, he was sent to prison, and his accuser was ordered to remain in the palace, to be present at his punishment the next day. Being now inconsolable, and convinced that here all his travels would soon be at an end with his life, he slept not the whole night, and in the morning four soldiers came, and ordered him to follow them. On the public place where he was to be punished, thirty soldiers on foot, and twenty on horseback, were drawn up in a circle, in the middle whereof a buffalo's skin was stretched, and near it stood six young men, two of the strongest having platted thongs in their hands. This apparatus made our author apprehensive that he was to suffer either a violent death or a most cruel scourging. The King with his officers now arriving, he called for the principal accuser, who sprung into the circle, apparently with great satisfaction. The King then asked the traveller whither he intended going; and he replied, to *Vabafua*. Where did you meet the stranger? said he to the accuser. On the by-road behind the village, which was the way to *Feene*, by which many persons had secretly made their escape from this territory. The King immediately ordered the man to be stripped, then thrown on the buffalo skin, and to receive sixty strokes on the belly. The assembled multitude were astonished at this proceeding, when the King publicly declared, that nobody should belye a stranger, or do him an injury, or endeavour to draw

on him a punishment he did not deserve. The innocence of Damberger had been discovered by the confession of the two companions of the accuser, who was exiled; and, as a reward for the injury, the King gave him the accuser's horse and his post, which was that of one of his horse-guards.

He now petitioned the King to let him depart; but he refused, telling him it was his duty to do as he commanded him, and promising at the same time to promote him to a higher office, if he would remain with him. Seeing no present prospect of escaping, he submitted to his fate, employed himself when not on duty in carving toys, or in strolling about the town to procure information concerning the neighbouring nations. From a merchant, with whom he made acquaintance, he learned, that at two several times caravans from the Western Barbary had passed through the town; and he got from one of this man's slaves an exact account of the march-route into the greater Barbary; but no opportunity offered to avail himself of this discovery; for a war broke out between the King of *Haoussa* and the King of *Vangara*, and he was obliged to accompany his royal master to the field of battle, and to remain several months longer in captivity.

The Kingdom of *Haoussa* our author describes to be the finest tract of country he saw in Africa, on his whole journey from the Cape of Good Hope. The river *Niger* flows through one part of the country, fertilizing it, and procuring it many advantages for commerce, as a number of vessels go from *Tambuko* to *Boosu*, where the goods are unshipped, and farther transported by caravans. In general, the country is extremely fruitful; and if it were inhabited by civilized nations, might obtain great wealth. It is rich in animals of all kinds, with plenty of timber, and a variety of fruits. The mountains yield salt and saltpetre; the forests honey and wax; and the mines which might be found in their bowels, if the inhabitants would but explore them, would produce immense treasures. The native *Haoussians*, who dwell in the heart of the country, wear long cloaks of party-coloured linen, fastened about the body; and instead of shoes, leather thongs wound crosswise over their feet. About the head they



they usually wind a party-coloured linen or cotton cloth. The soldiers alone wear round their heads a red cloth, made either of goat's hair or cotton, together with the ordinary cloak."

"They are a kind and obliging people, every one taking pains to entertain the stranger who applies to him as well as he is able, and then shewing him the right road; which they are particular in doing, that the Moors may not attack and rob him, or privately convey him away and sell him." The further account of the singular manners and customs of these people, will be found very entertaining. The commerce carried on in the country, and through it, is very considerable. The caravans stop here to furnish themselves with provisions and forage, and also to enter into agreements for the time of their return. The products exported are manna, dates, and cotton to Tambukto; ambergris, gums, and civet into Barbary; and ivory, skins, ostrich feathers, and whalebone, to the kingdom of *Tookabat*." An ample description of the city of Haoussa, and of the arts and trades exercised by the inhabitants, follows this concise account of the commerce and products of the country. Constantly attended by a Moor, in the double capacity of a guard to watch all his motions, and to prevent, by the King's express command, his receiving any further insults from those who were jealous of the favours conferred on him, he found it very difficult to make his escape, which however he at length effected, and made the best of his way to the adjacent kingdom of *Feene*; and travelling in the capacity of a gun-maker, some Moors on the road told him he would find employment in the capital, which accordingly happened; for he had so much work from the King, and from the officers and merchants, for which he was liberally rewarded by presents, that in the space of three months he had got together provisions enough for a whole year, with several articles of clothes, but he was obliged to work very hard, having such a number of firelocks to repair and furnish. No restraint was put upon him at *Feene*; he was left at full liberty to proceed on his journey when he had no more work to perform. To travel on foot, however, was impossible; since between this city and the borders

of *Biledulgered*, lay vast deserts (see the Map) whose inhabitants lived solely by plunder; and if he turned to the westward, he ran a great risk to be used very ill, if the people in that quarter should take him for a Christian. After a residence of six months, he at length found an opportunity to set out for *Tambukto* with a small caravan, on the 7th of April 1789; but there is a considerable defect of dates.

In Chapter VI. the town of *Feene*, and the persons, manners, &c. of the inhabitants is described; and the narrative of the journey is continued partly by water and partly by caravans, in which a variety of interesting events are related, more particularly in passing the *Gold Mountains*, the *Lion Desert*.

Chapter VII. opens with a description of the several inhabitants of the desert of *Sabara*, and closes with the captivity of our traveller at *Mezzabath*, where he is bartered away to a native of that place, who, after keeping him four months, disposes of him to a merchant of Morocco, with whose caravan he travels to that country. They set out on the 2d of September 1791, and arrived at the town of *Azafia* on the 11th of October. A description of the country of Morocco, which our author says is one of the most charming and fertile upon the face of the earth, though not so well cultivated as it would be by a different race of inhabitants, with some account of the reigning Emperor, are the principal subjects of Chapter VIII. Our author's master at *Azafia* "kept eight negro slaves, but he was not cruel to them, nor did he treat him with any degree of severity. His business was to look after four horses and three camels; and, though properly allowed only the ordinary food of the slaves, yet his master almost every day supplied him with other victuals." And here he takes occasion to remark, that "the accounts of those who pretend likewise to have lived in slavery in this country, and speak of nothing but the utmost severity and cruelty, are false; for "I had frequent occasion to observe, that honest industrious Christian slaves are all over this country treated with peculiar indulgence." When he had been nearly a year in the service of his master, he informed him of the arrival of a Spanish ship, the commander of which might probably offer to ransom him, if he wished to return to Europe; but he

he had an insuperable aversion to Spaniards and Portuguese, well knowing that ransomed slaves are very badly treated by them; and as his master now gave orders to his servants not to consider him any longer as a slave, but as their comrade, he remained with him till the month of November 1796, when a Dutch merchant having paid his ransom to his master, he embarked on board a Dutch ship for Holland; and Chapter IX. conducts him to the Texel, where they dropped anchor on the 9th of February 1797. At Amsterdam he was imprisoned as a deserter from the Dutch service; but was released by a Prussian officer, who claimed him as a subject of his Sovereign, on finding that he was his countryman; and he sailed with him in a vessel to Dantzic, where they arrived the latter end of May 1797; and, after taking leave of his generous deliverer, he proceeded to his native town, (not mentioned,) happy in the sentiment that he was at length delivered from so many toils and such uncommon perils.

The rapid sale of this work has excited public curiosity, and some doubts have arisen concerning its authenticity. It is asserted that it has been fabricated by some ingenious compiler, employed by the Bookseller at Leipzig, whose name is subscribed to an Explanation of the Map, at the end of the Second Volume. Time alone can clear up the doubt; but, at all events, it is novel, curious, highly interesting, and well worth the time that may be bestowed in reading it. The decorations of this work are—A Coloured Engraving of the Author in *Casfraria*, with two Natives in the dress of the Country, the Frontispiece to Vol. I. A Male and Female Inhabitant of Bahahara, facing page 195, Vol. II. And a Moor of the Desert of Sahara on Horseback, page 229.

M.

That our readers may have a full view of the evidence of the authenticity or spuriousness of these Travels, we insert the following narrative, to which it will not be thought necessary to add any farther observation, than that it receives countenance from many well informed persons, who assert that it is intitled to credit.

EDITOR.

“A discovery has lately been made of an extremely implicated literary imposture, of which Germany, France, and England, have been made the dupes.

“Last year there appeared, at Leipzig, a Journey to the East Indies, and in Egypt, performed by a Saxon artificer, named JOSEPH SCHROEDER. This traveller relates, among other wonders, that after having embarked at Pondicherry, on the 28th of April 1797, and having assisted at a naval engagement, near the Coast of Africa, between the French and English, he was taken by the latter, and landed on the 16th of June, the same year, at Alexandria, where, the following year, he was witness to the conquest of that country by the French, &c. Notwithstanding a heap of lies, as gross as his rapid passage from Pondicherry to Alexandria, Schroeder found readers, and even encomiasts.

“M. Paulus, the celebrated Professor of Jena, and Author of an excellent Supplement to Volney's Travels, did justice to this cheat, in the Literary Gazette of Jena. He exposed the imposture in the clearest manner, and no person defended it.

“About the same time appeared another work, entitled, Travels in Africa, Asia, and America, by ZACHARIAS TAURINIUS, who was born at Cairo, in 1758, was the son of a Copht, named Stirish, and who went by Constantino-ple to Riga, and from thence to Nuremberg, where he changed his name and religion. He then went to Wittenberg, in Saxony, and became a journeyman printer. M. Ebent, a professor in that town, and a man of merit besides, enriched his Travels with a Preface, which served as a certificate to Zacharias Taurinius. But though there was nothing absolutely impossible in the circumstance, that a native of Cairo should become a printer at Wittenberg, the work itself presented nothing but ill-selected and ill arranged extracts from Danpiere, Legenil, Dapper, which afforded the clearest proof that this Author had never travelled, except in his closet.

“Scarcely had the second volume of Taurinius appeared, when a proposal was made to Martini, a bookseller of Leipzig, to publish an Account of a Journey made in Africa, by a Carpenter's Apprentice in Suabia, named DAMBERGER, and who was also residing at Wittenberg. M. Martini, wishing  
to



to take his precautions, went to Wittemberg, there formed a personal acquaintance with Damberger, and saw the papers and certificates of every kind, which he exhibited; after which he thought he could no longer doubt that this new Anacharis had, in reality, pushed his travels much farther than any of those who had attempted to penetrate into Africa.

"M. Martini made him come to Leipfick, where he had several interviews and conversations with a geographer, employed to make a chart of his journey, and with a man of letters, who was to draw up his Journal. Neither had any doubt of the truth of his assertions.

"All the Journals announced, before-hand, the Travels of Damberger, as one of the most remarkable productions of the age. The booksellers of Paris and of London, had the sheets sent to them, at a great expence, as they were printed.

"An English bookseller, wishing to be before-hand with two of his brethren, who were entering into an agreement with him for the translation of Damberger, distributed these sheets among six Translators. The French and English papers were filled with extracts from the Travels of Damberger. In France, great pains were taken to justify Le Vaillant, whom Damberger charged with falsehood.

"Meantime, M. Paulus, the same who had unmasked Joseph Schroeder, and M. Meiners, a celebrated man of learning in Gottingen, published, in the Literary Gazettes of Jena and of Gottingen, some accurate criticisms on these Travels, which evidently demonstrate, that the pretended Damberger was nothing but an impostor, of equal ignorance and effrontery.

"M. Martini, informed of the opinion of those men of letters, who are best capable of judging on such a subject, collected new information, which

suggested to him the idea of applying to the Publishers of the Travels of Joseph Schroeder and Zachary Taurinius, who, like himself, are booksellers at Leipfick. He compared the manuscripts of these two works with that of his Damberger, and he recognised the same writing in the three manuscripts. He found means to prevail on the person whom he had known by the name of Damberger, to return to Leipfick. The latter being warmly pressed, at last acknowledged, that, in reality, he was not Damberger, but, in fact, the self-same Egyptian called Zachary Taurinius; that Schroeder, who is at present at Hamburgh, not knowing how to write, had employed him to draw up the account of his travels; that as to the last work, which he was publishing, he borrowed the name of Damberger, because he had really known at the Cape a man of that name, and that he had made use of a Journal of Travels in Barbary St. Marroc, which this Damberger had left him, when he quitted him in Holland, whither he had accompanied him; and farther, that Damberger, at present, lives in Surinam.

"The explanations given verbally to M. Martini, and by writing to Messrs. Bertach and Boettiger, two literati of Weimar, could not deceive any body; but the object now was, who was the manufacturer of the books which have brought this pretended Taurinius into notice, whose letters, filled with errors in orthography and grammar, prove that he is nothing more than the instrument of some Compiler, who has invented this truly ingenious method of disposing, to the best advantage, of his merchandize. An obscure *litterateur* of Wittemberg, whose name is Junge, is strongly suspected, because a part of the Travels of Damberger are written in his hand. The circumstances of this intricate imposture cannot fail to be brought to light.

Old Nick: a Satirical Story. In Three Volumes. By the Author of "A Piece of Family Biography." 12mo. 10s. 6d. Murray and Highley.

**T**HIS Novel (though we cannot say that we admire its title) is evidently the production of a man of wit, a gentleman, and a scholar. The characters are numerous, and several of them sketched with a masterly hand. The situations are natural, and the in-

cidents succeed each other with a sufficient degree of probability; while such a spirit is thrown into the narrative and dialogue, that scarcely a page presents itself, which does not either excite our laughter by wit and whim, or interest the finer sensations by genuine pathos.

The

The characters and manners of the present day are well delineated; and most readers will be inclined to make applications of different portraits to supposed originals.

The following extract we select, not as the most favourable specimen that we could find, but as best suiting our limits. The King's Bench Prison is the scene of action.

"Zounds, Sir, I see traits of genius in you—you are a clever fellow, I'll be bound. Can you write? If you can write, I can get you employment directly."

"Barclay replied, "You are very good, Sir—I doubt my ability; though my education has been such, that——"

"A fig for your education," interrupted the other; "genius is every thing! If you are willing, that's enough. How do I get on? An't I one of the first Authors going, and what education have I had? To be sure, added he, smiling, "I am of Oxford."

"Of Oxford?" iterated Barclay, "I was of that University. Of what College are you?"

"Of Pembroke," replied Mr. Grub.

"I don't recollect you in my time," said Barclay.

"Quince laughed.

"No," cried Grub, "I wonder how the Devil you should. I never was there but twice, and then by two rules, during the eight years I have been here. Come, as you are going to be one of us, I'll tell you the fact. About three years ago, a bookfeller came to me, and, talking about different works, he said, he thought, as I had been here five years, and nobody knew where I was, I might write some travels under my own name. I caught at the hint, and soon produced three volumes of what I termed "Gleanings in Lapland." The work being done, and approved of, my name was not held respectable enough, as it stood; therefore, with one rule I went to Oxford, and entered myself of Pembroke; and in about a fortnight after, with the other, I paid a second visit, and took my name off. I then came out with "Gleanings in Lapland, by Gustavus Grub, late of Pembroke College, Oxford;" and my work went off so well, that I have an application for further gleanings, and shall set out on my travels again in a very short time."

"I am astonished!" cried Barclay.

"But there's no cause," said Grub:

"nothing can be so plain. Copy facts of other travellers, and swear you were present. Beside, I think a man must be a very dull fellow, who can't imagine something like a good thing every day. At the end of the year, then, he'll have 365 good things—enough for any book. Well, down with them, interperse them, and say they all happened to you in the course of your tour. That's the way. I wish writing advertisements was half as easy: that's a task requires great genius and invention! I have more plague with the d—d quack doctors, quack milliners, quack taylors, and quack barbers, than I have with all the book-fellers in London! And if they did not pay better, I'd see 'em all poisoned before I'd write a single puff for them."

"I doubt," said Barclay, after a pause, "I doubt whether I shall be able to do any thing of this kind."

"No need!" cried the other: "what I offer to you is quite a different thing: it's to write for a new magazine that's just begun. Essays, and strictures in prose, on any subject; and in poetry, if you could write sonnets on a fly, a flea, a gnat, a dew-drop, or the like, it cannot fail of answering the purpose. A series of papers, now, with a title borrowed from the Greek, would do famously; and as you have been at Oxford, perhaps you can whip in a few scraps of the dead languages occasionally—the longer the better. The less they understand you, the more they'll like you—at least I find it so!"

"Weary says, that obscurity is a part of the sublime," said Quince.

"Yes," replied Grub, nodding, "and that's the only part he practises."

"Barclay saw no objection to this employment, and, having now given up all thoughts of writing an opera in the modern style, he readily undertook the office proposed, returning thanks to Mr. Grub, who, *having full power to treat*, engaged him on the spot.

"Mr. Quince and Barclay now took their leave of Mr. Grub; Barclay promising to wait upon him speedily, with some of his productions."

"As soon as our hero had finished a disquisition on Homer, an essay, under a long Greek head, and four sonnets, he took them to Mr. Grub, who read them with ecstacy, declaring that Barclay was a prodigy of genius.

"They shall all go in this month," said he. "I only fear they are too good.

But



But no matter," continued he, winking, "we can easily remedy that, you know! Your fortune is made, Sir. But, by the way, you are not the only man who has made a fortune by coming to jail. Good hit, eh?"

"On the first of the succeeding month, Mr. Pulp, the publisher, came as usual to the Bench, to treat all *his men* with a dinner. Barclay was particularly distinguished by him, and very handsomely rewarded for his trouble. Mr. Pulp had nearly a dozen Authors engaged in the Bench, in different magazines. They were all invited on this occasion. To describe them briefly—*Falstaff's* regiment was a wholesome, well-dressed body of men, compared to this division of the *martyrs to genius*. Mr. Pulp sat at the head of the table, and Mr. Grub at the bottom. The dinner was good, but the wines, although he allowed them claret, were execrable.

"They call this *French wine*," cried Grub, "but may I come to the stall, if it has ever been in France, any more

than the *French roll* I ate for breakfast."

"Good!" said Mr. Pulp; "the idea's good.—Mind you let that come in the next number of *Bon Mots* by EDWIN, *never before published*."

"The port, too," said Quince, who indeed was the only person present who dared presume to find fault with any thing—"the port is villanously bad."

"Let the master of the house be summoned to appear before us, then," replied Mr. Pulp; and he was consequently called. The complaint being made, the man, who knew that nobody dined there but by compulsion, was very blunt in his reply.

"Bad!" said he, "how can that be? I say, Gentlemen, it's good port wine! Isn't it black, and doesn't it make you drunk? What the Devil would you have?"

"This answer produced a general roar of laughter; and Mr. Pulp nodding to Grub to note it down, they, per force, went on drinking such wine as they could obtain."

*The Millennium, A Poem in Three Cantos.*  
8vo. 3s. Carpenter, &c.

"It seems (says the Author) to be a proposition universally acceded to by every party, that a *Millennium*, or *Golden Age*, will in due time arrive, and banish every evil from among us; when the faculties of man shall be prodigiously enlarged and enlightened, when virtue shall triumph over vice, when Nature herself shall assume a dress of perpetual flowers and sunshine, and the misery of past ages be forgotten in the overflowing felicity of the present," &c. &c. &c.

He then proceeds to remark on the countenance given to this proposition by the writings of ancient and modern churchmen; and observes, that the belief extends itself to "Jews and New Jerusalemits, to heretics and infidels; it forms the blessed hope of the Illuminati abroad, and of our Corresponding Societies at home: it is alike admitted by Dr. Priestley in America, and Condorcet in France; by Godwin in our own country, and Kant in Germany."

The latter Philosopher has attempted to demonstrate, not only that this Millennium, or chiliad of moral perfection,

will indubitably take place, but that the laws by which it is to be accomplished are as certain and definite as those which regulate the seasons: and, though he declares himself incapable of predicting the precise period in which that age of happiness shall commence, and seems disposed to refer it to a very distant and incalculable epoch, he nevertheless assures us, that its arrival is as certain as if it had reached us already. The world will then become one universal nation, governed by the same system of laws, and superintended by the same benevolent and paternal authority; while every cosmopolite, or universal citizen will equally promote and participate in the felicity of his brethren.

With delicate but forcible irony, the Author pretends from passing circumstances to demonstrate the actual commencement of this happy æra. His style is vigorous and animated; and we hope that he will find encouragement to complete the Poem.

*St. Ann's Hill: a Poem.* 4to. 5s. Debrett.

An elegant Birth-day Compliment to Mr. Fox, of whose seat on St. Ann's Hill a neat Engraving is prefixed.

*A Digest*

*A Digest of the Hindu Law, on Contracts and Successions: with a Commentary by Jagannátha Tercapanchánána. Translated from the Original Sanscrit, by H. T. Colebrooke, Esquire, Judge of Mirzapore, Resident at the Court of Berar, and Member of the Society instituted in Bengal for inquiring into the History, Antiquities, Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Asia.* In Three Vols. 8vo. 2l. 2s. Debrett.

The spirit of inquiry that was roused by the late learned Sir William Jones has opened in India a vast field of knowledge, the cultivation of which has been industriously pursued by his able and diligent successors. The thirst for Asiatic literature is daily increasing; nor can we wonder; because, the stores having been for ages accumulating, and but recently brought to light, every fresh discovery is interesting by its novelty.

We find, that the present work was compiled from various Digests and Commentaries on the Institutes of Law, under the superintendance of Sir William Jones; and it is with due propriety inscribed by the Translator to the Memory of that great luminary of oriental learning.

The Author, however, has added a copious and valuable commentary, sometimes indeed (as the Translator says,) pursuing frivolous disquisitions, but always fully explaining the various interpretations of which the text is susceptible. The body of Indian Law comprises a system of duties religious and civil; and Mr. Colebrooke was elected by Sir John Shore (now Lord Teignmouth) to complete a translation of this Digest of Jagannátha, which serves at the present day as a standard for the administration of justice among the Hindu subjects of Great Britain.

The First Part of the Work, treating of **CONTRACTS**, is divided into Four Books: I. *On Loans and Payment*; and therein of Interest, Pledges, Sureties, Redress for Non-Payment, &c. II. *On Deposits*; and therein of Sale without Ownership, Concerns among Partners, and Gifts. III. *On the Non-performance of Agreements*; and therein of Wages or Hire, Emancipation from Slavery, Rescission of Purchase and Sale, Disputes between Master and Servant, &c. IV. *On the Duties of Man and Wife*.—The Second Part respecting **SUCCESSIONS**, forms a Fifth Book, and divides itself into Nine Chapters, as follow: 1.

On Partition of Patrimony. 2. Distribution by a Father in his Lifetime. 3. Partition among Brothers. 4. On Sons Legitimate and Adopted. 5. On Exclusion from Participation. 6. On Partible Property. 7. On the Rights of Co heirs. 8. On Collateral Succession. 9. On Succession to Females. —These Chapters are again subdivided into numerous Sections, in which the most minute Parts of the respective Subjects are discussed.

Beside the Commentary of Jagannátha, which is very ample and perspicuous, the text is further illustrated by occasional Notes of the Translator.

*Cary's New Guide for ascertaining Hackney Coach Fares and Portage Rates: being an actual and minute Admeasurement of every Street which is a Carriage-way throughout the Metropolis: Shewing not only the whole Length of each Street, but also the Distance between each Coach-turning leading out of the same, and thereby affording the Means of ascertaining with the greatest Precision the Length of any Route, however indirect, throughout the whole of the Survey; which, for further Accommodation, is extended to Hampstead, Highgate, Islington, High-bury, Hornsey House, Stoke Newington, Hoxton, Hackney, Waltham, Newington Butts, Lambeth, Vauxhall, Brompton, Kensington, Paddington, &c. &c. To which are also added, Abstracts of the Hackney Coach and Portage Acts; a copious Index, containing the Whole of the Streets described, their relative Situations, Lengths, List of Coach Stands, &c. &c. 8vo. 3s. 6d. Cary. With a Sheet Map coloured, 5s.*

This very copious title-page renders any explanation of the nature and object of the work almost unnecessary on our part.

The books in use for ascertaining coach-fares previous to this publication were certainly not sufficiently particular; their rates being estimated, generally, from one stand to another, and their distances measured by furlongs; so that their information never was exact within 220 yards; whereas, in that before us, all the admeasurements are made to the exactitude of a pole ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  yards), and are not regulated by coach-stands, but applicable alike to whatever route a coachman may take, from any one given street to another, including also the distance that the coach may go to take-up, which is reckoned in the charge.

Mr.



Mr. Cary seems to have executed a very laborious task with care : his instructions to the Reader are simple and clear ; and the Work cannot fail to be of extensive utility to the Public.

*A Letter addressed to the Right Hon. Lord Carrington, President of the Board of Agriculture.* By Colonel Fullarton, of Fullarton, M. P. F. R. S. Author of the *Agricultural Report for the County of Ayr.* 8vo, 2s, 6d. Debrett.

The Board of Agriculture some time since invited communications from all descriptions of persons who had experience of the best methods of converting grass lands into tillage without exhausting the soil, and of returning the same to grass in an improved state, or, at least, without injury,

To excite emulation on this important subject, the Board proposed a prize for the best Essay that should be produced on the 1st of February last : the present has, in consequence, been written by Colonel Fullarton, a practical agriculturalist, and contains matter well worthy of general perusal.

The Colonel's remarks characterising the leading qualities of land, and explaining the nature and properties of different soils, are, though compendious, clear and satisfactory ; particularly in the useful distinction which he draws between clay, &c. in the language of a chymist, and the same terms in the acceptance of a farmer.

The tendency of the whole argument, which is sustained by practical experiments, is, to render lands more productive than they are under the present management of crops, &c. : and the letter concludes with a strong and humane appeal in favour of the poor labouring classes of the people, which we hope will not pass unregarded either by landholders or the Legislature.

*Visits to the Aviary.* For the Instruction of Youth. 12mo. 1s. 6d. Vernor and Hood.

A pleasant and attractive mode of inculcating in children the most useful and interesting points of knowledge respecting the Natural History of Birds.

*A Proposal on Behalf of the Married Poor.* 8vo. Arch. 1801. 1s. 6d.

The writer of this pamphlet ably and humanely pleads the cause of that useful and truly meritorious body the married poor. In the present times of

distress, he proposes that a commission should issue authorising six respectable persons in every parish or district who contribute largest to the assessed taxes, three of whom to form a quorum, who should be authorized to allow to every labourer and poor artisan whose wages do not exceed fifteen shillings per week, if within twenty miles of the metropolis, one shilling per week at least for every child born in lawful wedlock, and the like allowance to such as shall reside more than twenty miles from the metropolis, whose wages shall not exceed twelve shillings per week, until their respective children shall attain the age of seven or eight years ; and for every lawful child of a widow, at the rate of one shilling and sixpence per week for each, and every such child or children under the like restrictions. From this moderate allowance, though not adapted to the present scarcity and dearth of provisions, he augurs the most beneficial effects, as well to the morals of the poor as to the diminution of the poor rates.

*Remarks on the present high Price of Grain, and of the Expediency of further legislative Restrictions in order to effect its Reduction.* 8vo. Jordan. 6d.

This writer, deprecating the consequences which must follow from a permanent additional increase in the price of articles of general consumption, questions the truth of the position, that the entire and complete freedom of commerce is in all times, and under all circumstances, compatible with the best interests of the community ; and whether the freedom from regulation or restriction may not admit of abuses peculiarly hurtful in times of scarcity. He observes, that no predilection for the abstract theory of commercial freedom, though supported by the greatest names, should delude us into such an approbation of it as should prevent us from modifying it according to the exigency of particular circumstances. He reasons closely and forcibly, and concludes : " The affairs of men are too complicated, their mutual relations are too numerous, the different views and interests by which they are moved clash too much, and are too discordant, to allow the possibility of always reducing to practice what in the closet and on paper may appear the most simple, beautiful, and alluring theory."

## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

FEBRUARY 24.

AT Drury-lane Theatre was produced, for the first time, a new Historical Drama, entitled, "DEAF AND DUMB; OR, THE ORPHAN PROTECTED." The characters were as follow, and thus represented :

Abbé De l'Epee	Mr. KEMBLE.
Julio of Harancour (Theodore)	Miss DE CAMP.
Darlemont	Mr. WROUGHTON.
St. Alme	Mr. C. KEMBLE.
Franval	Mr. BARRYMORE.
Dupré	Mr. BANNISTER, jun.
Pierre	Mr. PALMER.
Dominick	Mr. SUETT.
Madame Franval	Miss POPE.
Marianne	Mrs. MOUNTAIN.
Claudine	Mrs. SPARKS.

The scene is laid in France ; and the story relates chiefly to the amiable and philanthropic disposition of the celebrated Abbe de l'Epee, whose successful efforts in the laudable undertaking of instructing the *Deaf and Dumb* so justly endeared him to the liberal and enlightened classes of all countries.

The Count d'Harancour, President of the High Court of Justice in the Province of Languedoc, dies, leaving his orphan son Julio, *deaf and dumb*, then in his tenth year, under the guardianship of Darlemont, his wife's brother. Darlemont takes the boy with him to Paris, and, having dressed him in rags, abandons him on the Pont Neuf, "with all the world before him, and Providence his guide." In this state of wretchedness, he is placed under the protection of l'Abbé de l'Epee, the celebrated instructor of the *Deaf and Dumb*. He was affected by a certain dignity in the boy's looks, who expressed striking marks of astonishment and sorrow at finding himself in that beggarly attire. Convinced from these demonstrations that he had been thus clothed and exposed, the Abbé described his person in the newspapers, but without effect. He next endeavoured to obtain information from the boy himself, gave him the name of Theodore, and received him among his pupils. He soon conversed with him in signs with a rapidity which almost equalled thought. As they passed one day

before a Court of Justice in Paris, they saw a Judge alight from his carriage, and Theodore was unusually affected at the sight. The Abbé enquired the cause, and he learned that a man dressed like a Judge, in purple and ermine, had often embraced his pupil, and shed tears over him. Another time they met the funeral of a Nobleman, and Theodore was so deeply affected, that, as the hearse passed, he wept, trembled, and fell into the arms of his master. De l'Epee having again questioned him, he replied by signs that a short time before he was conveyed to Paris, he had followed the hearse in which was the man who had so often caressed him. From these circumstances, he concluded that the father of his pupil had been the Magistrate of a superior Court of Justice ; that he was himself an orphan, and had, in consequence of his helpless situation, been deprived of his fortune. These important discoveries redoubled his zeal and resolution. He asked Theodore whether he remembered when he was first brought to Paris, who answered in the affirmative, and added, he should know the gates through which he entered. The next morning they viewed some of the gates, and having come to one which was the grand entrance from the South of France, Theodore instantly recognized it as that through which he had entered the city with two conductors. He also stated, that he had been several days on the road, and that the horses were changed many times in the day. The Abbé concluded, that his pupil's native place was one of the principal towns in the Southern provinces, and, after many useless enquiries, determined to make a tour through them with Theodore. They at length arrive at Toulouse, and the first gate they saw was eagerly recognized by the young man, now in his eighteenth year. As they proceeded through the city, his appearance became more animated, and tears fell from his eyes. He knew many of the public buildings, and having observed a palace, he uttered a loud shriek, threw himself breathless into his master's arms, and pointed out his father's habitation. The Abbé found that it belonged to Darlemont, who became possessed of it, and all the fortune of the Harancour family,



family, in consequence of the death of Julio, which was attested by a false declaration. The Abbé thus satisfied, at length finds proofs of Darlemont's guilt in the evidence of his accomplice Dupré, formerly Harancour's servant, in the recollection of Julio's nurse, and in a wound which his pupil still retains on his arm, received in his efforts to preserve his cousin St. Alme's life, when attacked by a wolf, while they were still play-fellows. Darlemont consents to restore the estate to his nephew Julio, who generously bestows half of it on his cousin St. Alme.

This Drama is an alteration, to adapt it to the English Stage, of a French Play written by M. Bouilly, and acted with great success at Paris. The Translator is understood to be a Mr. Hill, who acknowledges himself much indebted for a judicious revision by Mr. Kemble. We can justly say, that if Mr. Kemble was the Author's friend in the preparation of the drama, he is eminently so in the performance; for never, we believe, was a chaster or more impressive piece of acting witnessed, than that of the Abbé de l'Épée by this excellent Tragedian; but, to form a due conception of it, it must be seen; for, it is so much out of the ordinary line of stage characters, that it cannot easily be indicated by writing.

Darlemont too ranks among the best performances of Mr. Wroughton; and Barrymore and Bannister, jun. give as much interest to their respective parts as they would admit of.

But the prominent character, of course, is that of *Theodore*. Miss De Camp, by her admirable expression of countenance and attitude, seemed to render speech almost unnecessary: and her performance alternately excited throughout loud applause and tearful sympathy. Miss Popc gave a good portraiture of the family pride of the ancient Noblesse of France; and the other performers did ample justice to their respective characters.

A Prologue was spoken by Mr. Powell; an Epilogue (pointed, but perhaps somewhat too short) by Miss De Camp; and the Play has ever since its appearance, with little intermission, drawn crowded audiences, and received general applause.

The following are the Prologue and Epilogue:

## PROLOGUE.

Written by CHARLES MOORE, Esq.

Spoken by Mr. POWELL.

JUST is the censure of the vent'rous wight  
Who wings for novelty a lawless flight;  
Whose Muse, from rational restriction free,  
[shall be.]  
Paints, what "nor was, nor is, nor e'er  
Who thinks the probable too dully true,  
And keeps the dubious possible in view.  
Though vainly he to fair applause pre-  
tends, [sends;  
Whose art commences just where Nature  
Yet in the Drama's right, I must here  
claim [game;  
All Nature's offspring as our lawful  
Our's the free privilege to copy here  
Each varied form Humanity can wear, }  
To win the smile, or wake the moral }  
tear.

Our Author aims at novelty, 'tis true;  
But is the picture false, because 'tis new?  
Consents our age to imitate, alone,  
And build on no foundations of its own,  
Tho' Nature still, from her exhaustless  
store, [with more?  
Pour forth new treasures, and still seem  
Think not, we mean, in decency's neglect,  
To sport with frailty, and to mock defect;  
To bid mean souls with selfish triumph see  
Two wants, at least, from which them-  
selves are free. [tal shew,

The Sage yet lives whose toils immortal  
What human powers without these aids  
can do.

Taught by commanding genius to restrain  
Their causeless pride—who hear and speak  
in vain.

To prove that pertness wisely had resign'd  
Her fluent utterance for a fluent mind;  
And chang'd for ears, with folly's jargon  
fraught,

The keener sense of uncorrupted thought.

## EPILOGUE.

Written by GEORGE COLMAN, Esq.

Spoken by Miss DE CAMP.

HERE'S *Dumby* come to speak—'twas  
ten to one [done.  
That I had talk'd before the play was  
Of all our authors, he is far most cunning  
Who can insure a woman's tongue from  
running. [me—  
Speech is our nature;—if I err, convict  
What *bachelor* so rude to contradict me?  
Talking's our charter;—more than life  
we prize it;  
I'm sure no *married Gentleman* denies it.  
Speech

Speech is our birth-right—ask the ladies  
whether :— [gether.

They'll all maintain it—and all talk to—  
The woman who cried pippins on the  
ice

Fell in—and cut her head off in a trice ;  
Her head slid on, still jealous of its power,  
And bawl'd out “ Pip, pip, pip,” for  
half an hour. [I come

Our charter prov'd, in my own right  
To ask you how you like *The Deaf and  
Dumb ?* [need you ?

—Be not too noisy, gentlemen!—Why  
—Our charter!—Women's voices super-  
sede you. [to say !

Pray, ladies, tell them what they ought  
You smile!—I thank you!—And so  
speed our play!—

One *dumby* in our piece 'twas bold to try—  
Strike not the talkers, all, as dumb as I!

If here to-night our efforts be rejected,  
For the first time, an *orphan's unprotected*.  
If to the summit of our wish we reach,  
Then, unlike women, gratitude wants  
speech.

FEB. 28. A new Historical Panto-  
mime, called “ LA PEROUSE ; OR,  
THE DESOLATE ISLAND,” was pre-  
sented for the first time at Covent Gar-  
den Theatre.

The subject of this piece is avowedly  
taken from Kotzebue's drama of *La  
Perouse*, and is founded on the extra-  
ordinary perils which that great but  
unfortunate Navigator had for so many  
years to encounter. Mr. Fawcett, who  
has judiciously adapted the story to the  
taste of an English audience, has so var-  
ied the incidents, as in a great measure  
to preserve the probability which should  
exist in the scene, and which, in the  
German drama, is not unfrequently

violated.—As the fate of the French  
Navigator is even to this hour un-  
known, it affords scope for the powers  
of imagination. Perouse is seen to  
escape from the wreck, and to be  
thrown on a desert island, where he is  
obliged to use various expedients to  
guard against the savage natives of a  
neighbouring place. He builds a hut,  
and is greatly assisted in preserving his  
life by a little savage called Champan-  
zee, an animal approaching something  
nearer to the human form and rational  
faculties than the Ourang-Outang.

This piece is formed on the model of  
former Ballets or Pantomimes which  
have been received very favourably,  
such as Raymond and Agnes, Obi, &c.  
&c. and abounds with beautiful scenery,  
appropriate music, and (particularly  
in the second act) with interesting ad-  
venture.

The music is by Messrs. Moorhead  
and Davy, and the business of the piece  
under the direction of Mr. Farley.

Of the performers, Mr. and Mrs. H.  
Johnston claim particular notice in the  
respective parts of Perouse and his wife,  
to which they gave great effect. Mr.  
Farley and Mrs. Mills also exhibited  
interesting traits of savage passions and  
manners; and young Menage made a  
most natural and diverting character of  
the Champanzee.

This piece continues to fill the House,  
and gratify the audience: though we  
doubt that the applause given to even  
the best of these dumb shows is an im-  
peachment of the public taste and judg-  
ment, which can prefer such exhibitions  
to the legitimate species of Tragedy,  
Comedy, and Farce.

## POETRY.

### KISSES.

Now first translated into English from the  
BASIA of JOANNES RUSTICIUS DEL-  
LIUS, the *Hermit*, a Native of *Du-  
brifium*.

Written, originally, in Latin, about 500  
Years since.

(Continued from page 126.)

#### KISS VI.

#### *The Imprecation.*

ERE yet from this valley for ever I rove,  
To find some lone cave where my  
sorrows may rest,  
Once more I return to this ill fated grove,  
To vent all the passions that rise in my  
breast.

Accurst, from this moment, O Grove !  
be thy doom ! [pervade !

Be desert the paths which thy centre  
May Spring, the fond parent of verdure  
and bloom, [thy shade.

No more with her flow'rets embellish  
May Poets no more, strolling pensive  
along

In search of the Muses, thy arbours ex-  
plore ;  
And she who, all night, pours her love-  
sorrow song,

May Philomel visit thy branches no  
more !

No



No more be repeated the amorous tale,  
 O! lovers reclining at eve in the shade!  
 Here shepherds no more tune their pipes  
 to the gale, [rosy cheek'd maid!  
 Or weave a green wreath for some  
 May Zephyr no more, at the sweet call  
 of morn, [declare;  
 In whispers most tender his passion  
 But by storms may thy wide-spreading  
 branches be torn, [the air!  
 And all thy proud honours be tofs'd to  
 And thou, native *Dure!* gliding softly  
 along, [my theme!  
 O, aid the just vengeance that urges  
 For I was the first, to the virgins of song,  
 That painted thy beauties, or men-  
 tion'd thy stream.

Thy urn, resting deep in this valley, re-  
 move, [fall;  
 Whose waters so pure, and melodiously  
 No more let them fringe this detestable  
 grove, [with their brawl!  
 To feed with their current, or soothe  
 Come, Terror! and sit on this hillock  
 thy throne! [the scene!  
 Come, Boreas! and blight, in thy fury,  
 Ye shepherds! no longer here wander  
 alone! [is green!  
 Ye lambkins! forsake what no longer  
 Such, such, from this moment, curst  
 Grove! be thy fate! [ground,  
 For under thy shadow, reclin'd on the  
 I first beheld *Julia*—who flies me with  
 hate! [smiles at the wound!  
 Who pierc'd me with *Love*, and now  
 'Twas here, in the moment of heedless  
 desire, [on my arms!  
 'Twas here I first caught the sweet maid  
 'Twas here I first ravish'd such kisses of  
 fire! [her charms!  
 A crime that has banish'd me far from

## KISS VII.

*The Recantation.*

To Grief and Rage my lyre I strung,  
 Then swiftly to this grove retir'd,  
 Where frantic Passion urg'd my tongue  
 To speak whatever Rage inspir'd!  
 In that sad moment of despair,  
 O, Grove! thou know'st how I com-  
 plain'd!  
 Thou saw'st me weep—thou heard'st my  
 Whilst vengeance in my bosom reign'd.  
 Did *Julia* hear the pray'r I made?  
 And was her heart by Pity won?  
 For lonely she approach'd the shade,  
 Where I sat hopeless and undone.

She saw—nor fled me as before!  
 Her not reluctant hand I press'd;  
 Then—Oh! sweet maid, whom I adore,  
 I cried—behold a youth distress'd;  
 Who seeks at morning's dawn this grove,  
 Nor leaves it 'till the evening's close,  
 Banish'd, alas! from thee and love,  
 To weep in secret o'er his woes!  
 What words can paint the bliss divine  
 I felt within my bosom rise,  
 When *Julia* mixt her sighs with mine,  
 And wip'd the tear-drops from her  
 eyes!  
 "Fortune," I cried—I ask no more,  
 'Tis all my soul desires below!  
 My *Julia* smiles! my cares are o'er!  
 O, sweet reward for all my woe!"  
 And now, dear Grove! to thee I kneel,  
 Repentant for my angry pray'r:  
 The anguish I was doom'd to feel,  
 Had driv'n my spirit to despair.  
 Forgive? and may thy whispering shades,  
 Devoted long to love and bliss,  
 View amorous twains, and soft ey'd maids,  
 Exchange, unseen, the rapt'rous kiss.  
 'Till Fame shall catch the gladdening  
 sound,  
 And thus proclaim thro' every grove:  
*This bank is Love's most hallow'd ground!*  
*This grove the sacred fane of love!*  
 Come, *Venus!* come! I'll raise thy shrine  
 Beneath this widely-spreading tree!  
 Come, *Venus!* come! this heart of mine  
 Bled, the first victim here, to thee!

## KISS VIII.

*The Reconciliation.*

YES! I'll no more of Fate complain,  
 Or wake the lyre of Woe again;  
 No more, from out the flowing bowl,  
 With draughts oblivious drench my soul;  
 For, O! with one permitted kiss,  
*Julia* has fill'd my soul with bliss!  
 She has forgiv'n, sweet-natur'd maid!  
 My crime in *Dure's* secret shade.  
 She saw me near her trembling stand;  
 She felt my tears bedew her hand;  
 She saw my cheeks were ghastly pale;  
 She listen'd to my plaintive tale;  
 And when I, with a gentle strain,  
 Press'd her soft hand, she press'd again;  
 The touch electric, from each part,  
 Call'd all life's blood into my heart!  
 I wish'd, but wish'd in vain, to speak,  
 And much I fear'd my heart would break.  
 At length my happy arms embrac'd  
 The treasure of her slender waist!  
 At length upon her lips I hung,  
 And heard the murmurs of her tongue,

As.

As, in a long, voluptuous kiss,  
I suck'd delicious draughts of bliss !  
Her pouting lips rebellious rose,  
My eager transports to oppose,  
And strove to chide me ; but the more }  
They strove to chide, I press'd the }  
more,

Insatiate of their fragrant store!  
O, charming maid ! that happy day  
An age of sorrow would repay !

Should Fortune never more incline  
To bless this tender heart of mine ;  
Or should the angry Goddess shed  
Her worst of curses on my head ;  
And doom me, yet again, to prove  
My *Julia* scornful of my love ;  
Yet Fortune cannot take away  
*The sweet remembrance of that day !*  
That day, when *Julia* taught the vale,  
And listen'd to my am'rous tale ;  
And, O, unlook'd-for bliss ! confess'd  
A mutual passion in her breast !  
That dear remembrance would remain,  
And soothe me thro' a life of pain.

THE TRANSLATOR.

*Cottage of Mon Repos,  
near Canterbury, Kent.*

(To be continued.)

### SONNETS

IN THE MANNER OF MODERN WRITERS.

BY LIONEL LOFTY, ESQ.

#### SONNET I.

**H**ARRIOT, when you your inward gar-  
ment lave,

What grand ideas it creates in me !  
Your arm immersed in the foamy wave,  
Appears like *Venus* rising from the sea.  
And when you summon all your little  
force

To urge the sullied liquid from its bed,  
'Tis then you change fair Nature's  
wonted course, [ness spread.

And o'er your charms a tullen dark-  
So have I seen, on some fair summer day,  
An envious cloud its feeble power em-  
ploy

To rob the world of Sol's enliv'ning ray,  
And all his fair creation to destroy.

But short and transitory is its reign,  
And *Phœbus* sets, redoubled strength to  
gain.

#### SONNET II.

**P**ITILESS sice ! why dost thou pinch my  
toes ?

I'm sure they never evil did to thee ;  
Why so afflict them with soul-harrowing  
woes, [to be free ?

And keep them slaves whose right is

Why would you such base cruelty pursue ?  
And never think of mercy ? pitiless shoe !  
Few would believe you were of leather  
made ; [no worse.

*Gallia's* fam'd wooden shoes could pinch  
Take my advice ; leave off your horrid  
trade, [curse.

Nor make the life of man one lengthen'd  
But why, my shoe, should you have all  
my blame, [same ?

When thro' all Nature's works it is the  
One fact it proves, so well all act their  
part, [the heart.

That power, from shoes to man, corrupts  
*March 5, 1801.*

### VERSES,

INSCRIBED IN THE TEMPLE OF FRIEND-  
SHIP, AT ST. ANNE'S HILL.

BY THE RIGHT HON. R. FITZPATRICK.

**T**HE STAR, whose radiant beams adorn,  
With vivid light, the rising morn,  
The season chang'd—with milder ray,  
Cheers the calm hour of parting day.  
So FRIENDSHIP, of the generous breast  
The earliest, and the latest guest,  
In youthful prime with ardour glows,  
And sweetens Life's serener clove.

Benignant pow'r ! in this retreat  
Odeign to fix thy tranquil seat ;  
Where, rais'd above the dusky vale,  
Thy favourites brighter suns shall hail ;  
And, from *Life's* busy scenes remote,  
To thee their cheerful hours devote ;  
Nor waste a transient thought to know  
What cares disturb the Crowd below !

### STANZAS.

BY THOMAS ADNEY.

**G**AJ *JULIA* would fain all her beauties  
unfold

With a countenance matchless and fair ;  
The *FAIRIES*, time past, her enchant-  
ments foretold, [hair !

As the *LOVES* turn'd in ringlets her  
The garden's rich charms soon attracted  
her pride ;

A *rose-bud* ! How sweet a reward !  
To gain it how oft with emotion she tried,  
But it pointed a *THORN* for its guard !

To plunder the bud she attempted in vain,  
So protect'd, her arts to withstand ;

'Till, often repuls'd, she resign'd it with  
pain, [hand !

For the *THORN* treated rudely her  
Thus *VIRTUE* will ever defend the fair  
prize,

Her charms only wait on the blest ;  
She renders us fit to partake of the skies,  
And turns ev'ry thorn from the breast !



## JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED  
KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

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*(Continued from Page 139.)*

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## HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, FEB. 9.

**T**HE Amended Bread Bill was brought up from the Commons, passed through all its stages, and received the Royal Assent by Commission.

The Duke of Bedford brought in a Bill for the relief of the poor of that class who did not receive parochial relief; the object was to exempt this class from the payment of rates and assessments, stating as a reason, that their income did not, on an average, amount to more than the wages of such poor as were necessitated to receive parish relief; and as such, they were unable to contribute to such rates and assessments. The Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

TUESDAY, FEB. 10.

Lord Darnley's Motion for an inquiry into the state of the Nation, on which the House was summoned, was deferred until Friday se'nnight, and the House adjourned to

THURSDAY, FEB. 12.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the appointment of Sir John Mitford to be Speaker of the House of Commons, and the usual ceremony was gone through.

MONDAY, FEB. 16.

The Lord Chancellor brought in a Bill for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the benefit of Creditors. His Lordship stated, that the object of the Bill was to give creditors a power over the property of the debtors; and that it should not be at the option of the latter to remain in prison, and keep possession of their property. This should also be followed up by two other things—that freehold and copyhold estates should be liable to simple contract debts, and that measures should be adopted for the better carrying the laws on this subject into effect. The Bill was read a first time.

TUESDAY, FEB. 17.

Earl Spencer brought down a message from his Majesty, expressive of his Majesty's desire to remunerate the services of the gallant Sir Sidney Smith—similar to that stated in the Commons [See page 211]. On this his Lordship moved an Address, assuring his Majesty of their Lordships' satisfaction, and of their readiness to concur with the Commons on his Majesty's most gracious recommendation; which was agreed to *nem. dij.*

The Debtor and Creditor Relief Bill was considered, and ordered to be engrossed.

Lord Holland said, he should wish to obtain the earliest information (as before expressed) of knowing who the Members of the new Administration were, in order that he might move for certain papers previous to the debate of Monday, relative to a most important question, which was likely to form a most prominent part in the deliberation of the Session; and these he would move for on Friday next, if he did not think that an objection would be made on account of the arrangements of Administration not being then made up.

Lord Auckland said, he hoped the noble Lord would delay that Motion, as he supposed he meant the production of such papers as contained the engagements of Government respecting the Catholic Emancipation. He would wish this question, whenever it came under discussion, should be fairly, clearly, and distinctly stated—first as to its consequences with respect to the Union; then as affecting our laws and constitution; and, lastly, as to toleration, which involved in it the farther consideration of our civil and religious establishments, as connected with Church and State.

Some farther conversation passed between

tween Lord Auckland and Lord Holland, the result of which was, that a day should be named in which Lord Holland would move for the papers alluded to.

THURSDAY, FEB. 19.

The Earl of Moira presented a Petition from certain debtors confined in the gaol of the county of the city of Dublin, setting forth the extreme hardships they labour under, which were much aggravated by the present scarcity and dearth of all sorts of provisions. His Lordship observed, that the Bill lately brought before the House did not at all supersede the necessity of those applications; from the noble and learned Lord's own statement, the Bill in question by no means went far enough, and in which opinion he most cordially agreed. The option of acting upon it was vested solely in the creditor; and to debtors of the description of which he had frequently to solicit the feeling and attention of that House, it seemed to promise but a small portion of relief. That measure not being then regularly before their Lordships, he should offer no detailed opinions upon it. His present observation was only to impress the idea, that the same grounds for entertaining applica-

tions of the kind existed as heretofore. He moved, that after the title, a particular part of the body of the petition (setting forth the extreme distress of the petitioners) be read.—Which was accordingly done, and the petition, on his Lordship's motion, was ordered to lie on the table.

The Bill for the exemption of certain persons from the payment of the Poor's Rate, was read a third time, passed, and a message ordered to acquaint the Commons therewith.

Mr. Bragge, attended by several Members, brought up from the Commons a Bill to repeal the Act for the use of Brown Bread, &c. passed last Session.

The Bill was forthwith read a first time.

Mr. Bragge also presented from the Commons a variety of papers and documents relative to a system of general Inclosure and the Cultivation of Waste Lands, agreeably to a recent message of their Lordships desiring such communication.

FRIDAY, FEB. 20.

An order was made that all private petitions should be received before the 14th of April next.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, FEB. 5.

MR. SHERIDAN postponed his motion, in consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Pitt, till Thursday se'nnight. He said, it was only preliminary to another motion with which he meant to follow it up, of a great, direct, and criminal charge against Administration, in which he meant to persevere, let what would be the fate of the first.

Mr. Yorke observed, that the permission granted by the Act of last Session to mix barley and oats with meal, for the purpose of making bread had been most grossly abused, and not answered the object. He therefore moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal so much of the said Bill as authorized the use of barley and oats, or any other material but flour, in the manufacture of bread.

The Bill was brought up, read a first and second time, and committed for tomorrow.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee, a resolution was proposed

for granting a supply to his Majesty, which was put and agreed to.

It was ordered, that no private petitions, so far as respected Great Britain, should be received after the 13th of March. The other business, which was not important, principally related to Ireland.

FRIDAY, FEB. 6.

The Order of the Day was read for entering on the adjourned debate on the standing order, prohibiting the interference of Lord Lieutenants, &c. in the election of Members to serve in Parliament.

Sir C. Morgan moved an amendment after the words "Great Britain," with these words, "That no Lord Lieutenant avail himself of any authority derived from his Commission to influence the election of any Member to serve for the Commons in Parliament," which was agreed to.

The House went into a Committee on the New Bread Amended Bill; and the House being resumed, the Bill, with  
1 amendments,



amendments, was reported, agreed to, and read a third time.

The House in a Committee of Supply,

Mr. Rose moved the Estimates of the Army and Navy, and Officers on Half-pay; Estimates for building, repairing, &c. of Ships of War; Estimates of Guards and Garrisons, &c.

The House being resumed, it was resolved, that the House resolve itself further into a Committee of Supply on Monday next.

MONDAY, FEB. 9.

Colonel Gascoyne moved, "That the House should be called over on this day three weeks."—Ordered.

Mr. Grey said, he considered that events were occurring so rapidly in every direction to aggravate the calamities, to magnify the danger of the country, that he should on Monday next bring forward a motion respecting the general state of the Nation.

TUESDAY, FEB. 10.

Mr. Leigh, the Clerk, informed the House, that he had received a letter from the Right Hon. Henry Addington, stating, "that in consequence of an intimation received from his Majesty, of an intention to appoint him (Mr. A.) to a situation which rendered his holding the office of Speaker of that House improper, he was therefore under the necessity of resigning that high office.

Mr. Pitt said, he had his Majesty's commands to acquaint the House, that, in consequence of the resignation of Mr. Addington, it was his Majesty's wish that the House should proceed to the election of a Speaker as soon as possible.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 11.

Lord Hawkesbury rose to propose a Member for the office of Speaker, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. Addington. After a very neat and appropriate speech, wherein his Lordship spoke in a style of the highest eulogium, he concluded by moving, "That Sir John Mitford be called to the Chair."

Mr. Hawkins Browne seconded the motion. Mr. Addington, he said, had, for twelve years, held the high office of Speaker, with the utmost honour to himself, both as a Member of Parliament, and as President of that august Assembly; he trusted that now, when he was called by Royal Authority to fill a more arduous situation, the same moderation and dignity of conduct would still attend him. With

regard to the Hon. Gentleman proposed as his successor in the Chair, he had his warmest wishes, as a man whom he respected and esteemed, and who he was convinced would discharge his duty in the most able manner.

Mr. Sheridan said, he had a Member to propose, who had not as yet taken the oaths; but this, he thought, could not afford ground for any objection. [Mr. Sheridan did not name the Member he proposed, but it was understood he meant Mr. Foster, late Speaker of the Irish House.]

Mr. Pitt stated, that it was impossible for the House to listen to the proposal of a Member to fill the Chair, who had not taken the oaths and his seat.

The question was then called for, when Sir John Mitford was declared Speaker without a division.

Sir John Mitford then addressed the House, thanking the Members for the honour conferred upon him, and assuring them, that his utmost exertions should be used to discharge his duty with the strictest impartiality.

THURSDAY, FEB. 12.

Mr. Abbott said, he should, upon an early day, move that the House take into consideration the promulgation of the laws in Ireland.

Lord Hawkesbury moved, that Mr. Sturt should put off his motion respecting Ferrol to this day se'nnight, to which Mr. Sturt agreed.

Mr. T. Jones put off his motion respecting Egypt until Tuesday next.

Mr. Tierney gave notice, for his friend Mr. Grey, that he would not bring forward his motion on the state of the Country till Monday se'nnight.

The order for the House going into a Committee of Supply was deferred till Monday.

Mr. Ryder brought up the Report of the Committee on the high price of provisions.

MONDAY, FEB. 16.

Mr. Ryder moved, that the Act passed last Sessions for enabling bakers to make bread of mixed flour should be repealed.—Agreed to.

Mr. Pitt brought up a message from the King, which stated, that his Majesty being desirous of conferring some signal mark of his favour on Commodore Sir Sidney Smith, for his meritorious services on the coast of Egypt, and particularly in defending Acre, hoped that the House would make such provision as might enable his Majesty

to grant him a pension of 1000*l.* per annum.—Ordered to be taken into consideration on Wednesday se'nnight.

Mr. Grey said, as he wished to have as full a discussion as possible upon his motion (on the State of the Country), he should, with permission of the House, postpone it until this day fortnight.

This occasioned some conversation upon the propriety of enforcing the Call of the House, and on the day on which it should take place, if it was to be carried into effect. It was at last agreed, that the House should be called over on the 3d of March.

The thanks of the House were voted, *nem. con.* to Mr. Addington, late Speaker for his impartial conduct while in the Chair.

Lord Temple rose, and said, that in consequence of having seen a Gentleman (Mr. Horne Tooke) sworn in, he considered that he was not legally qualified to sit in that House; and, if no petition was presented against his election, he conceived it to be his duty to move the House to take the return into consideration.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply to his Majesty,

The Secretary at War moved the estimates for the United Empire in several Resolutions. First, that the number of 58,387 effective troops should be employed for the service of England, Ireland, and their dependencies, and that the sum of 1,687,000*l.* should be voted for the said troops.

The Resolutions were all put and agreed to, and the report ordered for to-morrow.

The Amended Bread Bill was read a first time.

#### TUESDAY, FEB. 17.

Mr. Bragge brought up the Report of the Resolutions of the Army and Navy, which were read.

Resolved, That 135,000 seamen, including marines, be granted for the service of the year 1801.

Resolved, That 75,619 men, including invalids, be employed for the service of the United Kingdom, and its immediate dependencies, for the year 1801.

The other Resolutions were then put, and agreed to.

The Bill for the Manufacture of fine Bread went through a Committee of the whole House; the report was

brought up—the Bill was then read a first and second time.

#### WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18.

Mr. Rose moved for a variety of accounts respecting the duties upon Tea, Sugar, Pepper, Raisins, Oil, Horses, Paper, Bills and Promissory Notes, and also for some accounts from the Post-Office; all of which were presented to the House by persons from the different offices.

The House having resolved into a Committee, to take into consideration his Majesty's Message respecting the pension of Sir Sidney Smith,

Mr. Pitt said, that the subject recommended to the consideration of the House in his Majesty's Message, was one on which he believed it was not necessary for him to say a single word. From the recollection which he was sure the Committee had of the great services of that gallant Officer, it was impossible that any difference of opinion could exist upon this subject; he should therefore move, "That the sum of One Thousand Pounds per Annum be allowed to his Majesty, to be settled upon Captain Sir Sidney Smith, during the term of his natural life."

Mr. Tierney said, he did not see why the recompence had been delayed so long; and he should have been better pleased if some notice had been taken, in the Message, of the zeal and ability which Sir Sidney Smith had displayed as a Negotiator, as well as of his skill and bravery as an Officer.

The Resolution was agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received to-morrow.

The Bill for repealing the Act of last Session, for regulating the manufacture of Flour and Bread, was read a third time, and passed.

#### THE BUDGET.

Mr. Pitt rose. He said, the estimates of the public service for the present year necessarily exceeded, in many departments, those of the last. This augmentation was occasioned by circumstances well known to the House, and on which he need not dwell at present. He should therefore proceed to state to the House, as briefly as possible, the probable amount of the public expenditure for the ensuing year, and the Ways and Means he should propose to meet it.



## PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

Navy	£.15,800,000
Army	15,902,000
Ordnance	1,938,000
Miscellaneous services	757,000
Irish grants	390,000
Vote of credit	800,000

Joint supply of both kingdoms 35,587,000

To which add, for the deficiency of the income tax, consolidated fund, &c. &c. to be provided by Great Britain only 6,610,000

Whole supply for the year 42,197,000

## WAYS AND MEANS.

Sugar, malt, and tobacco	£. 2,750,000
Lottery	300,000
Income duty, after deducting the interest on the loan	4,260,000
Imports and exports	1,250,000
Surplus consolidated fund	3,300,000
To be provided for by Ireland	4,318,000
Subsidy unissued	500,000
Surplus of grants	60,000
Loan	25,500,000

Total £.42,268,000

## NEW TAXES.

Tea, 10l. per cent. on all above	
2s. 6d. per lb.	£.300,000
Paper, double the present duty, with a few exceptions, and a small discount for newspapers	135,000
Printed goods, additional duty of 2½d. on all paying 3½d.	140,000
Sugar, 1s. 10d. per cwt. the convoy duty made proportional, and the temporary one to cease	123,000
Timber, one third of the present duties	100,000
Pepper, 3d. per lb. for home consumption	8,000
Ditto exported, 6d. per lb.	92,000
Lead, 20s. per ton exported	12,000
Train Oil, 20s. a ton	12,000
Raifins, 1s. 6d. per cwt.	12,000
Post Office	150,000
Stamps	340,000
Horses for pleasure, where only one, 10s.	} £.63,000
On all above one, 20s.	
Ditto for husbandry, 4s.	170,000
	£.1,730,000

Mr. Pitt regretted he was necessitated to lay an additional burthen on the country, but confessed the hopes he entertained on the Income Tax had failed him; he thought it would have produced ten millions, but found it produced but six millions; yet such as it was, he had not altered his ideas in its designation as a war tax, and as a tax forming a sinking fund for discharging the national debt. This tax he did not wish to mortgage further, which led him to raise the taxes of this year within the term, leaving the Income Tax to operate a reduction in the public debt, which he had proposed should not be augmented beyond the amount of 1798. He then detailed the effects of his financial measures, and gave the country the prospect of discharging the incumbrances on the Income Tax in six years from the present period, at which time the tax would cease.

Mr. Pitt then moved the different Resolutions, which were agreed to.

THURSDAY, FEB. 19.

Mr. Bragge brought up the Report of the Committee of Supply for granting to his Majesty 1000l. per annum, as a pension to Sir Sidney Smith.

Mr. T. Jones said, he could not be thought to rise for the purpose of opposing that which he conceived too small a reward for the services of the gallant Knight, for the heroic defence of Acre, which had postponed, he must repeat it, postponed the destruction of the Ottoman Empire, and of our Empire in the East Indies. He was truly astonished the reward should not be greater, and he was equally surprised why this pension had been so long delayed.

The Resolution then passed *nem. con.* and a Bill was ordered to be brought in accordingly.

Mr. Bragge brought up the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means. The Resolutions were read a second time, and agreed to by the House, and Bills ordered in upon them.

Mr. Pitt hoped, from the unsettled situation of the Administration, that Mr. Nicholls would defer his motion on the State of the Nation, which stood for to-morrow.

Mr. Nicholls expressed his readiness to accommodate him.

Mr. Sturt, agreeably to notice, presented his motion on the Ferrol Expedition, by assuring the House, he brought

it forward not from enmity to any individual, but from a sense of duty he owed to his country. He was not, he said, in the habit of public speaking, and here he would hope for a patient hearing, through the indulgence of the House. He then entered on a detailed account of the circumstances of the Expedition: he stated the force as fully efficient, the Commanders as men of high character and approved bravery, the town of Ferrol, the object of conquest, as weak and defenceless, and such as must have given way before a British force, had it been attempted. With the town, the arsenal, stores, and Spanish marine, together with the merchantmen, would have fallen at once into our hands, but, through some fatal miscarriage, which here attached blame somewhere, the whole of this army was not only compelled to re-embark, but even might be said to be discomfited and disgraced. He endeavoured to maintain the practicability of this attempt, the assured success, on the opinions given by an able engineer, and of Officers of the Navy and Army high in respectability. These letters he read, which were written under a strong impression that Ferrol could be taken, had the enterprise been pushed on with the usual spirit and vigour of our troops, but failed from causes which were yet to be ascertained; and among others he lamented those which excited jealousies between the army and navy. He then moved for a Committee of Inquiry.

Sir James Pulteney, who commanded in chief at Ferrol, on that expedition, detailed the whole of that transaction, from the landing of our troops to their embarkation, and justified the expediency and necessity of the measure, from the superior advantages that the town possessed, both in respect to numbers and fortifications; a matter on which the Hon. Mover was totally misinformed, and in which he himself was at first deceived. He, on his part, was ready to meet every enquiry.

Mr. Jekyll said, that the Hon. Baronet had fully cleared himself from every imputation, but that the whole blame and miscarriage devolved on Ministers, who had so badly planned the expedition.

Mr. Dundas justified Ministers on the very grounds on which the Hon. Member (Mr. Sturt) had taken up the question; for his speech admitted, that the acquisition would be considerable, and such as would amply repay what-

ever risk was run, had we succeeded in taking the town.

Mr. Tooke, in his maiden speech in Parliament, justified Mr. Dundas as to the plan of the expedition, but said, the Hon. General's did not rest on such good grounds, as he founded his defence more on the account given in the Spanish Gazette than on its real merits. He would vote against his own interest on this night in regard to truth; and he hoped the House would do him that justice, when they appointed their Committee to enquire into his return for Old Sarum, as a priest, as if the order left an infection after it; which, if it did, he had long now performed quarantine, it being thirty years since he belonged to it. However, attached as he was to no party but the truth alone, he would defend the Right Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, who in his life had never defended him, or ever was likely to defend him now.

Colonel Gascoyne voted for the inquiry, and was followed by Mr. Ellison, who was of opinion Ministers would not shrink from an inquiry.

Mr. Pitt thought the nature of the business, consisting of military details and topics, should be referred to military men, who were only adequate to judge of it.

Sir James Pulteney explained, when Mr. Grey arose, and having taken a full view of the arguments, voted for an inquiry by a Committee, on which the House divided:—For the inquiry, 75; against it, 149.

FRIDAY, FEB. 20.

Mr. Dundas moved for leave to bring in a Bill for putting the Officers of the Militia of England and Ireland on the same footing, by increasing the number of Field Officers of the latter.—Leave given.

Mr. Long moved, that a sum not exceeding 4,000,000l. be granted to his Majesty, for paying of Exchequer Bills for 1800; and 250,000l. be granted to his Majesty, for the purpose of making good the deficiencies on goods exported and imported.—Agreed to.

Mr. Rose brought up the several Bills for the new taxes, which were read a first and second time, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow, except the Bill for granting a Duty on Horses employed in Agriculture, which Mr. Jolliffe wished might be read a second time on Monday, as he meant to object to it, which was agreed to.—Adjourned.

STATE



## STATE PAPERS.

## CONVENTION of the NORTHERN POWERS.

CONVENTION for the Re-establishment of an ARMED NEUTRALITY, between his Majesty the King of SWEDEN, on the one part, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the RUSSIAS, on the other part, concluded and signed at St. Petersburg, the 4th (16th of December), 1800, accepted and ratified by his Swedish Majesty on the 20th December, and by his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias on the 8th (20th December) in the same year.

In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

IN order that the freedom of navigation, and the security of the merchandize of the Neutral Powers, may be established, and the principles of the laws of nations be fully ascertained, during the continuance of the present maritime war, his Majesty the King of Sweden and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, actuated by their love of justice, and by a reciprocal desire to promote whatever may be for the public advantage of their respective States, have to that effect determined to give a new sanction to those principles of their Neutrality, which are in their nature indissoluble, and require that it may be respected by all the Powers interested in their preservation. With this view their Majesties have, by their declaration of the 15th August of the Northern Courts, who are equally concerned in the maintenance of those general regulations anciently recognized, given them to understand how sincerely it is the object of their hearts to restore, in its full independence, the general right of all nations to convoy their ships and merchandize freely, and without being subject to the controul of the Powers at war. His Swedish Majesty imparted his wishes and his sentiments to his great Allies, and an happy conformity of their mutual interests has induced them to adopt the resolution of re-establishing that system of an Armed Neutrality which was attended with such advantages during the American war, and to renew its beneficial principles in a Convention adapted to the present circumstances. To this end his Majesty the King of Sweden, and his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias,

have nominated as their Plenipotentiaries, namely, his Swedish Majesty, Baron Curt von Stedingk, Ambassador Extraordinary to his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, Lieutenant-General, Chamberlain of the Queen Dowager, Colonel of a Regiment of Infantry, Knight, and Commander of the Order of the Sword, and Knight of the French Order *Pour les Mérites Militaires*; and his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, Baron Count Theodore von Kostopfin, his right trusty Privy Councillor, Member of the Council Principale, Minister of the College of Foreign Affairs, Director General of the Posts of the Empire, Grand Chancellor and Grand Cross of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knight of the first Class of the Orders of St. Andrew, St. Alexander Nowiky, and St. Anne, Knight of the Order of St. Lazarus, *de l'Annonciade*, of St. Morrice and St. Lazarus, of St. Ferdinand and St. Hubert; who, after exchanging their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Art. I.—His Majesty the King of Sweden, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, declare, that they will strictly prohibit the exportation of contraband merchandize on the part of their subjects with every Power whatever, whether at present engaged in war, or which may hereafter be engaged in War.

Art. II.—In order to prevent all doubts and misunderstandings as to what shall be considered contraband, his Majesty the King of Sweden, and his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, declare, that they will acknowledge the following articles as contraband, namely, cannons, mortars, fire-arms, balls, flints, flint stones, matches, gunpowder, salt-petre, sulphur, helmets, pikes, swords, hangers, cartridge-boxes, saddles and bridles, with the exception of such a quantity of the above articles as may be necessary for the defence of the ships and their crew; all other articles not herein enumerated shall not be considered as war or naval stores, they shall not be subject to confiscation, but shall pass free and without restraint. It is also hereby agreed, that the present Article shall be without prejudice to the particular stipulations of former

Treaties with the Powers at War, by virtue of which the things above-mentioned are allowed or prohibited.

Art. III.—And whereas it is resolved, that whatever, by virtue of the foregoing Article, can be deemed contraband, shall be excluded from the commerce of Neutral Nations; in like manner his Majesty the King of Sweden, and his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, will and determine, that all other merchandize shall be and remain free; and in order that the general principles of the laws of nature, of which the freedom of trade and navigation, as well as the rights of neutral nations, are the immediate consequence, may be placed under a competent and sure safeguard, they have resolved no longer to delay that *voluntary explanation* from which they have hitherto been restrained by motives of their separate and temporary interests. With this view they have hereby determined,

1. That every ship may freely navigate from one harbour to another, and on the coast of the Belligerent Nations.

2. That the effects which belong to the subjects of the Belligerent Powers in neutral ships, with the exception of contraband goods, shall be free.

3. That in order to determine what shall be considered as a blockaded harbour, such denomination shall be admitted to apply only where the disposition and number of the ships of the Power by which it is invested, shall be such as to render it apparently hazardous to enter, and that every ship which shall go into a blockaded harbour, that is evidently so blockaded, violates the present Convention as much as if the Commander of the blockade had previously advised it of the state of the harbour, and it had nevertheless endeavoured, by force or artifice, to obtain admission.

4. That with regard to neutral ships, except those which, for just reasons, and upon evident grounds, shall be detained, sentence shall be pronounced without delay; the proceedings against them shall be uniform, prompt, and lawful. Over and above the indemnity to which they shall be entitled for the damage they shall have sustained, complete satisfaction shall be given for the insult committed against the flag of their Majesties.

5. That the declaration of the Officers who shall command the ship of

war, or ships of war, of the King or Emperor, which shall be conveying one or more merchant ships, that the convoy has no contraband goods on board, shall be sufficient; and that no search of his ship, or the other ships of the convoy, shall be permitted. And the better to insure respect to those principles, and the stipulations founded upon them, which their disinterested wishes to preserve the imprescriptible rights of neutral nations have suggested, the high contracting parties, to prove their sincerity and justice, will give the strictest orders to their Captains, as well of their ships of war, as of their merchant ships, to load no part of their ships, or secretly to have on board, any articles, which, by virtue of this present Convention, may be considered as contraband; and for the more completely carrying into execution this command, they will respectively take care to give directions to their Courts of Admiralty to publish it wherever they shall think it necessary, and to this end the regulation which shall contain this prohibition, under the several penalties, shall be printed at the end of the present act, that no one may plead ignorance.

Art. IV.—In order to place the commerce of their subjects upon the most legal and permanent basis, his Majesty the King of Sweden, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, have deemed it expedient to equip a number of ships of war and frigates, which shall be charged to see that object obtained, and the squadrons of each Power shall take those nations, and protect those convoys, which their commerce and their navigation may require, and which shall be conformable to the course of trade of each nation.

Art. V.—To provide against all inconveniencies which may proceed from any nation abusing the privilege of their flag, it is established as a regulation not to be departed from, that every transport, be it whose it may, belonging to the country whose flag it bears, shall have on board a Captain and the half of the crew composed of the subjects of that country, and the passport shall be drawn up in due and regular form. Every transport which shall not observe these regulations, or shall violate the command printed at the end of this present Convention, shall forfeit all right to the protection of the Contracting Parties, and the Government to which



which it may belong shall alone be responsible for all the loss, damage, or inconvenience it may sustain.

Art. VI.—Should it nevertheless happen that the merchant-ship of one of the Powers should find itself in a situation where the ships of war of that nation are not stationed, and where they cannot have the protection of their own convoys, in such case the Commandant of the ship of war of the other Power, if it shall be required, shall duly and faithfully afford such assistance as may be necessary. The ships of war and frigates of other nations shall afford protection and assistance to the merchant vessels of the other, provided, in the mean time, that the vessel requiring such assistance shall not have violated the principles of the neutrality, by having carried on any illicit commerce.

Art. VII.—This Convention shall have no retrospective operation, and consequently it shall have no reference to any differences that existed previous to its conclusion. Its application shall only be to future acts of violence and aggression, and it shall form the basis of a system for the protection of all the neutral nations of Europe, whose rights may hereafter be denied or violated.

Art. VIII.—Should it, notwithstanding all the possible care of the two Powers, and notwithstanding the observance of the most perfect neutrality on their sides, so happen that the merchant ships of his Majesty the King of Sweden, or of his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, should be insulted, plundered, or taken by the ships of war or privateers of one or other of the Belligerent Powers, the Minister of the injured party shall forthwith represent the same to the Government whose ship of war or privateer shall have committed such act of violence; he shall reclaim the captured vessel, demand due satisfaction, and by no means lose sight of the insult offered to the flag. The Ministers of the other Contracting Power shall also enforce the complaint in the most energetic and determined manner possible, and they shall generally and uniformly act in concert together. Should their just complaint meet with no redress, or should it be postponed from time to time, then shall their Majesties have recourse to reprisals against such Power as shall have refused to do justice; and that they shall endeavour, by every possible means, to give effect to such reprisals.

Art. IX.—Should it happen that one or the other of the two Powers, or both, on account of, or from dislike to, the present Convention, or any circumstance connected with it, should be disquieted, molested, or attacked; in such case it is agreed, that the two Powers shall make it a common cause mutually to defend each other; and they shall reciprocally employ every exertion to obtain full and complete satisfaction, as well for the insult done to their flag as for the injury sustained by their subjects.

Art. X.—The principles and regulations stipulated and settled by this present act shall apply to every maritime war by which Europe may unhappily be disquieted. These stipulations shall also be considered as perpetual, and upon all occasions shall be appealed to by the Contracting Powers for the regulation of their commerce and navigation, and for the maintenance of the rights of neutral nations.

Art. XI.—As the object and main consideration of this Convention is to assure the general freedom of commerce and navigation, his Majesty the King of Sweden, and his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, hereby agree, and bind themselves to each other, to give their consent that other neutral Powers may become parties to it, adopt its principles, conform to its obligations, and partake of its advantages.

Art. XII.—In order that the Belligerent Powers may not have to plead ignorance of the arrangements concluded between their said Majesties, information shall be given to such Belligerent Powers of the regulations they have determined upon, which are *so little of an hostile nature*, that they can be detrimental to no other country whatever, but, on the contrary, are only calculated to secure the commerce and navigation of their respective subjects.

Art. XIII.—The present Convention shall be ratified by the two Contracting Parties, and the ratification shall be exchanged, in due and good form, within six weeks, or sooner, if possible, from the day of signing it.

In testimony of the same, we, the undersigned, furnished with full powers, have hereunto signed our names, and affixed our seals.

Given at St. Peterburgh the 4th (16th) of December 1800.

(Signed) CURT VON STEDINCK.  
VON KOSTOPSKIN.

[Here follows the ratification of their Swedish and Imperial Majesties, countersigned by Joh Christ de Toll, and Count Kostopin.]

REGULATION ALLUDED TO IN THE ABOVE CONVENTION, AS PUBLISHED BY THE KING OF SWEDEN.

The preamble states the necessity of rendering the rights of commerce clear and explicit. For this effect, in order to secure the protection of the Government, the commerce of Sweden must observe the following requisites:

1. In order that a ship be entitled to be considered as a Swede, she must be built in Sweden, or the Provinces under her dominion; or shipwrecked on the Swedish coast, and there sold or bought in a foreign country by a legal and authentic contract. If such purchase is made in a country threatened with war, it shall be considered as lawful as soon as three months have elapsed before its actually breaking out. Every ship purchased must be naturalized. As, however, the naturalization of ships bought in a foreign country, and afterwards taken by a cruiser belonging to any of the Belligerent Powers, may frequently produce disagreeable explanations in the sequel, it is hereby declared, that in time of war ships shall not be allowed to be naturalized, which have formerly been the property of the Belligerents, or their subjects: nevertheless, with the exception of all ships that were naturalized before the present regulation was adopted, which shall enjoy all the rights which are connected with the character of Neutrals and Swedes.

2. The Captain of the ship must be provided with all papers requisite and proper for the security of his voyage. Of this kind are (in case the ship goes through the Sound) a certificate of the place where the vessel was built, an invoice, letters shewing the cargoes not contraband, Turkish and Latin passports, a certificate by the Magistrate of the place, a pass for the crew, a copy of the oath for the owner, a charter-party with the subscription of the freighter, the Captain, and the person freighting the vessel, a manifest with the like subscriptions, containing a list of the different articles of the lading, and the conditions of the intended voyage, and a bill of health, where the same is necessary. If the voyage be merely to the ports of

the Baltic, or the Sound, the Turkish and Latin passes are not necessary; but the Captain must have all the other papers enumerated, without exception.

3. All these documents must be made out and delivered in a Swedish port, unless when a ship has lost her papers by accident, or where they have been forcibly taken away, in which case these documents may be renewed in a foreign port, if the Captain, immediately on his arrival, takes the precaution to exhibit an authentic and properly certified declaration, by which the accident is proved, or the grounds stated on which he desires the renewal.

4. The Captain is prohibited to have false acts or certificates, or duplicates thereof. He is likewise prohibited to make use of a foreign flag.

5. It is required that the Captain and half of the crew shall be Swedish subjects.

6. Captains going to the main ocean shall be bound to follow the course pointed out in their instructions, and agreeable to the contents of their certification.

7. Ships destined for the ports of a Belligerent Power must, with the utmost care, and under the severest penalties, avoid carrying any contraband commodities. To prevent all doubts or misunderstanding respecting what is contraband, it is agreed, that the following goods shall be considered contraband. [The remainder of this Article is a transcript of the Article of the Convention.]

8. All Swedish subjects are prohibited to fit out privateers against the Belligerents, their subjects and property.

9. A Swedish ship cannot be employed by a Belligerent Power to transport troops, arms, or any warlike implements. Should any Captain be compelled to do so by superior force, he is bound at least to exhibit a formal protest against such violence.

10. When a merchant ship is not under convoy, and happens to be brought to by a ship of war or privateer belonging to any of the Belligerents, the Captain shall not, in that case, oppose the searching of his vessel, but be bound faithfully to shew all acts and documents which relate to her cargo. The Captain and his people are strictly prohibited to keep back or destroy any of their papers.

11. If, however, such ship makes part of a convoy, the foregoing Article shall not



not serve as the rule, but the Captain's duty consists in punctually obeying the signals of the Commodore of the convoy, for which purpose, therefore, he shall separate as little as possible from the convoy.

12. All Captains are expressly forbidden to attempt going into a blockaded port, as soon as they are formally apprized by the Officer commanding the blockade. In order to ascertain what a blockaded harbour is, this appellation is confined to those to which, by the exertions of the blockading Power with ships destined and adequate to the object, it is evidently dangerous to attempt running in.

13. In case any Swedish merchant-ship is captured by a ship of war or privateer of any of the Belligerents, the Captain shall immediately transmit a circumstantial account, and duly explained, to the Swedish Consul or Vice Consul of the place to which the ship is taken; and, should there be no Consul or Vice Consul there, he shall transmit a memorial to the Swedish Consul of the district to which the place into which his ship is taken belongs.

14. Every Captain of a Swedish merchantman, who strictly observes the above regulations and orders, shall enjoy a free voyage, protected by the laws of nations and the provision of Treaties; and to this end, all public Agents and Swedish Consuls are required, in case of attack or insult, to give their support to the just and well-founded complaints on the subject. But those who in any point whatever neglect or violate their orders, must answer for the consequences of their conduct, without relying upon the protection of his Majesty.

15. By the contents of a recent order, his Majesty has prohibited the privateers of a foreign nation to enter, or bring their prizes into the ports of his kingdom, except in case of their being driven in by stress of weather. In this case it is expressly prohibited to all whatsoever to buy the prizes, or any of the effects which the privateers have taken.

To which end, publication, &c.

Given at St. Peterburgh,

23d Dec. 1800.

(Signed) GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.

The following is the answer of Baron Ehrenswärd to the notification of Lord Grenville, of the 15th of January, stat-

ing, that an embargo had been laid on the Danish and Swedish vessels in England.

"The undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Imperial Swedish Majesty, received the official notification, by which his Excellency Lord Grenville, First Minister of State, signified to the undersigned, that his Britannic Majesty had ordered an embargo to be laid on all the Swedish ships that should be found in the harbours within his dominions. So unexpected an event between Powers who were on relations of friendship towards each other, was received with astonishment by his Imperial Majesty, who was not only unconscious of having given his Britannic Majesty the least cause of complaint, but, on the contrary, was entitled to have demanded indemnification for repeated aggressions. Actuated by this reflection, he rather expected that the notification was transmitted with the view to bury his grievances in oblivion than to give occasion to fresh ones, which should renew the remembrance of the past.

"As the English Court has stated, as the ground of this notification, that a Maritime Convention was in contemplation, it would doubtless have acted with more justice, had it waited for an official communication from the Swedish Court, which it most assuredly would, in proper time, have received, of a Convention, which is considered in so odious a point of view, as to urge it to an act of violence against a Court, whose connection with England nothing else could have disturbed. As the dispute between the Russian and English Courts related to the Island of Malta, and the Declaration of the Danish Court referred to the Convention of 1780, the undersigned can see no just reason why the Swedish Court, which had given no cause of complaint to the English, and from which no other declaration was required than what related to the Note of the 31st of December, which has just been received, should be attacked in so hostile a manner, before any answer had been given to the insinuations contained in that Note.

"The undersigned, who imparted the contents of the Note of his Excellency Lord Grenville to his Court, is obliged, in conformity to the orders of his Master, to protest, as far as by the present Act he can formally protest, against the embargo laid on the Swedish ships,

ships, and all loss or damage that may be thereby occasioned. He demands, in the most forcible and expressive terms, that, in pursuance of the stipulations of the Treaty of 1661, the embargo may be taken off, the continuance of which can no otherwise be considered than as a designed and premeditated declaration of war on the part of England.

“The undersigned, whom the expression of the desire of the British Court could not escape, observes, in the hostile determinations by which it is accompanied, only a desire to give his Imperial Swedish Majesty cause of complaint, as well by the detention of the convoy, as in respect to the affair at Barcelona. He wishes the British Court had confirmed the truth of its assurances by its actions, in which case this Court would have been actuated by co-respondering sentiments. The undersigned has the honour, &c.

(Signed) BARON VON EHRENSWARD.  
*London, Jan. 17, 1801.*

NOTE FROM LORD GRENVILLE TO  
COUNT DE WEDEL JARLSBERG, MI-  
NISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY OF HIS  
DANISH MAJESTY.

His Majesty has learnt, with sincere regret, that at the moment when the Court of Petersburg is pursuing the most hostile measures against the persons and property of his Majesty's subjects, the two Courts of Copenhagen and Stockholm have actually concluded with that Power a Convention for the establishment of an Armed Maritime Confederacy in the North of Europe. If the circumstances under which this Convention has been negotiated and signed, could leave in his Majesty's mind the smallest doubt of the object to which the Confederacy is really directed, that doubt would have been removed, both by the declarations and conduct of the Court of Petersburg, but still more by the recent and official avowal of the Court of Copenhagen. It is well known in what a spirit of hostility towards Great Britain an attempt was made, in the year 1780, to introduce into Europe a new code of Maritime Law, and to support by force a system of innovation destructive of the dearest interests of the British Empire. But his Majesty had since had the satisfaction of seeing that injurious and offensive measure in practice completely abandoned. At the commence-

ment of the present war, the Court of Petersburg, which had taken the principal part in the formation of the former league, entered with his Majesty into engagements, not only inconsistent with the Convention of 1780, but of a directly opposite nature; engagements which are still in force, and the execution of which his Majesty is at this moment entitled to claim on every principle of good faith. During the whole course of the war, his Majesty's conduct towards the other Baltic Powers, and all the decisions of his Courts, having jurisdiction in matters of prize, have uniformly and avowedly been regulated by those principles alone, which, before the year 1780, governed the proceedings of all the other maritime tribunals of Europe. Nor has any intimation been ever given to his Majesty by those Powers, of an intention on their part to revive the former league, until the present period; when he is at the same moment informed of the actual signature of the Convention, and apprised by the official declaration of one of the Contracting Parties, that its object is to re-establish, in their primitive form, the engagements contracted in the years 1780 and 1781. It is, therefore, now no longer doubtful, that the intention of this Confederacy, and of the naval armaments, which the Contracting Parties have been carrying on with activity, is that of enabling them to maintain by force pretensions so manifestly unsupported by any ground of right, that the very power who first advanced them, when neutral, has been found the first to resist them, when it was itself engaged in war, and the establishment of which, if it ever could take place, must be destructive of one of the principal sources of the strength and security of the British Empire. With the knowledge of these facts, his Majesty would be wanting in what he owes to the interests of his people, to the dignity of his Crown, and to the honour of his flag, raised by the discipline, valour, and skill of his navy to a pitch of unexampled glory, if he were to delay to take such provisional steps as may be most effectual, both to repel the aggression which he has already experienced, and to counteract the hostile efforts of the league formed against him. His Majesty has therefore directed the undersigned to make to Count Wedel Jarlsberg this official notification, that an embargo is provisionally



visionally laid on all Danish vessels in the ports of his Majesty's dominions; but that, in adopting this measure, his Majesty will be careful that no harsh or rigorous conduct shall be held on his part towards unoffending individuals; and that his Majesty still entertains the sincere desire, that the circumstances which have rendered these steps indispensably necessary, may yet be done away; and that he may find himself enabled to look with confidence to the restoration of his ancient relations with the Court of Copenhagen, such as they existed before the mutual good understanding was disturbed by the projected innovation of the year 1780, and by the present attempt to revive the same pretensions. The undersigned requests Count Wedel to accept the assurances of his high personal consideration.

GRENVILLE.

*Downing Street, Jan. 15.*

ANSWER OF THE DANISH AMBASSADOR.

The undersigned Envoy Extraordinary from his Danish Majesty will transmit this day, with regret, to his Court, the official communication he had the honour to receive yesterday from Lord Grenville, upon the subject of the embargo laid upon the Danish vessels in the British ports. While he waits until the orders of the King his master, relative to this offensive measure, arrive, he cannot avoid protesting against the validity of the motives alledged in the said Note, and against the justice of the consequences, which the British Government has conceived it could accredit against the Court of Copenhagen. A difference which arose between the Courts of Petersburg and London, during the Negotiation, destined solely to the protection of a perfect neutrality in the North, has no relation whatever with that; and as his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias has caused to be published a formal declaration on the subject of the motives of the measures adopted on his part, Denmark finds in it a complete refutation of the argument advanced by the British Minister. With respect to the principles of the Northern Powers respecting the sacred rights of neutrality, they have not been abandoned. Russia, in her belligerent quality, has only suspended the application, and Denmark and Sweden have, by their Convention of the 27th March 1794 (officially communicated to all the Belligerent Powers), declared in the

face of all Europe, that their system of protection in favour of innocent commerce was invariable. Hence it follows that his Danish Majesty only now renews ties which have not ceased to exist. The undersigned thinks himself, in consequence, authorized to protest, formally, against proceedings of so hostile a nature, which the King, his master, could not but have considered as an open and premeditated provocation, had not the communication been accompanied with the assurance that his Britannic Majesty still desires to maintain good harmony with Denmark: a desire which his Danish Majesty has constantly professed, and of which he has given the most unequivocal proofs. The undersigned, who for a number of years has felicitated himself upon being the interpreter of the unalterable sentiments of the King his master, is deeply hurt that false impressions have just menaced the good understanding between the two Crowns. He wishes that he could still be the instrument of an explanation calculated to do away injurious doubts, and to prevent incalculable consequences to the interests of the reciprocal Powers. It is with these sentiments, and with those of perfect consideration, that he has the honour to renew to his Excellency Lord Grenville the homage of his respect.

(Signed) WEDDEL JARLSBERG.

*January 16, 1801.*

TREATY OF PEACE, CONCLUDED AT LUNEVILLE ON FEB. 9, 1801, BETWEEN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND THE EMPEROR AND THE GERMANIC BODY.

His Majesty the Emperor and King of Hungary and Bohemia and the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, having equally at heart to put an end to the miseries of war, have resolved to proceed to the conclusion of a Definitive Treaty of Peace and Amity.

His said Imperial and Royal Majesty, not less anxiously desirous of making the Germanic Empire participate in the blessings of Peace, and the present conjuncture not allowing the time necessary for the Empire to be consulted, and to take part by its deputies in the Negotiation; his said Majesty having, besides, regard to what has been agreed upon by the deputation of the Empire at the preceding Congress at Rastadt, has resolved, in conformity with the precedent

precedent of what has taken place in similar circumstances, to stipulate in the name of the Germanic Body.

In consequence of which, the Contracting Parties have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, to wit,

His Imperial and Royal Majesty, the Sieur Louis Cobentzel, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Grand Cross of the Royal Order of St. Stephen and of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Chamberlain, and Privy Counsellor of his Imperial and Royal Majesty, his Minister for Conference, and Vice-Chancellor of Court of State;

And the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French People, has appointed Citizen Joseph Bonaparte, Counsellor of State; who, after having exchanged their full powers, have agreed to the following articles:—

ART. I.—There shall be henceforth and for ever, peace, amity, and good understanding, between his Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, stipulating, as well in his own name as that of the Germanic Empire, and the French Republic, his said Majesty engaging to cause the Empire to give Ratification in good and due form to the present Treaty. The greatest attention shall be paid on both sides to the maintenance of perfect harmony, to preventing all hostilities by land and by sea, for whatever cause, or on whatever pretence, and to carefully endeavouring to maintain the Union happily established. No assistance or protection shall be given, either directly or indirectly, to those who would do any thing to the prejudice of either of the Contracting Parties.

II.—The cession of the celebrated Belgic Provinces to the French Republic, stipulated by the 3d Article of the Treaty of Campo Formio, is renewed here in the most formal manner, so that his Imperial and Royal Majesty, for himself and his successors, as well in his own name as in that of the Germanic Empire, renounces all his right and title to the said Provinces, which shall be possessed henceforth as their sovereign right and property by the French Republic, with all the territorial property dependant on it. There shall also be given up to the French Republic by his Imperial and Royal Majesty, and with the formal consent of the Empire:

1st, The Comte de Falkenstein, with its dependencies.

2d, The Frickthall, and all belonging to the House of Austria on the Left Bank of the Rhine, between Zarsach and Balle; the French Republic reserving to themselves the right of ceding the latter country to the Helvetic Republic.

III.—In the same manner, in renewal and confirmation of the 6th Article of the Treaty of Campo Formio, his Majesty the Emperor and King shall possess in sovereignty, and as his right, the countries below enumerated, viz. Itria, Dalmatia, and the Venetian Isles in the Adriatic dependant upon those Countries, the Bocca de Cattaro, the City of Venice, the Canals and the Country included between the Hereditary States of his Majesty the Emperor and King; the Adriatic Sea, and the Adige, from its leaving the Tyrol to the mouth of the said Sea; the Towing path of the Adige serving as the Line of Limitation. And as by this Line the Cities of Verona and of Porto Legnano will be divided, there shall be established on the middle of the bridges of the said cities, draw-bridges to mark the separation.

IV.—The 18th Article of the Treaty of Campo Formio is also renewed thus far, that his Majesty the Emperor and King binds himself to yield to the Duke of Modena, as an indemnity for the countries which this Prince and his heirs had in Italy, the Brisgau, which he shall hold on the same terms as those by virtue of which he possesses the Modenesé.

V.—It is moreover agreed, that his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany, shall renounce, for himself and his successors, having any right to it, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, and that part of the Isle of Elba which is dependant upon it, as well as all right and title resulting from his rights on the said States, which shall be henceforth possessed in complete Sovereignty, and as his own property, by his Royal Highness the Infant Duke of Parma. The Grand Duke shall obtain in Germany a full and complete indemnity for his Italian States. The Grand Duke shall dispose at pleasure of the goods and property which he possesses in Tuscany, either by personal acquisition, or by descent from his late father, the Emperor Leopold II. or from his grandfather, the Emperor Francis I.



It is also agreed, that the credits, establishments, and other property of the Grand Duchy, as well as the debts secured on the country, shall pass to the new Grand Duke.

VI.—His Majesty the Emperor and King, as well in his own name as in that of the Germanic Empire, consents that the French Republic shall possess henceforth in complete Sovereignty, and as their property, the Country and Domains situated on the Left Bank of the Rhine, and which formed part of the Germanic Empire: so that in conformity with what had been expressly consented to at the Congress at Rastadt, by the Deputation of the Empire, and approved by the Emperor, the Towing Path of the Rhine will henceforth be the limit between the French Republic and the Germanic Empire; that is to say, from the place where the Rhine leaves the Helvetic Territory, to that where it enters the Batavian Territory.

In consequence of this, the French Republic formally renounces all possession whatever on the Right Bank of the Rhine, and consents to restore to those whom it may belong, the Fortresses of Duffeldorff, Ehrenbreitstein, Philipsburgh, the Fort of Cassel, and other Fortifications opposite to Mentz, on the Right Bank, the Fort of Kehl, and Old Brisach, on the express condition that these places and fortresses shall continue and remain in the state in which they were at the time of their evacuation.

VII.—And as, in consequence of the cession which the Empire makes to the French Republic, several Princes and States of the Empire will be dispossessed, either altogether or in part, who it is incumbent upon the Germanic Empire collectively to support, the losses resulting from the stipulations in the present Treaty, it is agreed between his Majesty the Emperor and King, as well in his own name as in that of the Germanic Empire, and the French Republic, that in conformity with the principles formally established at the Congress of Rastadt, the Empire shall be bound to give to the Hereditary Princes who shall be dispossessed on the Left Bank of the Rhine, an Indemnity, which shall be taken from the whole of the Empire, according to arrangements which on these bases shall be ultimately determined upon.

VIII.—In all the ceded countries, acquired or exchanged by the present

Treaty, it is agreed, as had already been done by the 4th and 10th Articles of the Treaty of Campo Formio, that those to whom they shall belong shall take them, subject to the debts charged on the said countries; but considering the difficulties which have arisen in this respect, with regard to the interpretation of the said Articles of the Treaty of Campo Formio, it is expressly understood, that the French Republic will not take upon itself any thing more than the debts resulting from the loans formally agreed to by the States of the ceded Countries, or by the actual Administration of such Countries.

IX.—Immediately after the change of the ratifications of the present Treaty, the sequestration imposed on the property, effects, and revenues of the inhabitants or proprietors, shall be taken off. The Contracting Parties oblige themselves to pay all they may owe for money lent them by individuals, as well as by the Public Establishments of the said Countries, and to pay and reimburse all annuities created for their benefit on every one of them. In consequence of this, it is expressly admitted, that the holders of stock in the Bank of Vienna, become French subjects, shall continue to enjoy the benefit of their funds, and shall receive the interest accrued, or to accrue, notwithstanding any sequestration, or any demand, derogatory to their rights, particularly notwithstanding the infringement which the holders aforesaid, become French subjects, sustained by not being able to pay the 30 and 100 per cent. demanded by his Imperial and Royal Majesty, of all creditors of the Bank of Vienna.

X.—The Contracting Parties shall also cause all the sequestrations to be taken off, which have been imposed on account of the War, on the property, the rights and revenues of the Emperor, or of the Empire, in the Territory of the French Republic, and of the French Citizens in the States of his said Majesty or the Empire.

XI.—The present Treaty of Peace, and particularly the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 15th Articles, are declared to extend to, and to be common to the Batavian, Helvetic, Cisalpine, and Ligurian Republics. The Contracting Parties mutually guarantee the independence of the said Republics, and the right of the people who inhabit them to adopt what form of Government they please.

XII.—His

XII.—His Imperial and Royal Majesty renounces, for himself and his successors, in favour of the Cisalpine Republic, all rights and titles arising from those rights, which his Majesty might claim on the Countries which he possessed before the War, and which, by the conditions of the 8th Article of the Treaty of Campo Formio, now form part of the Cisalpine Republic, which shall possess them as their sovereignty and property, with all the territorial property dependent upon it.

XIII.—His Imperial and Royal Majesty, as well in his own name as in that of the Germanic Empire, confirms the agreement already entered into by the Treaty of Campo Formio, for the union of ci-devant Imperial Fief to the Ligurian Republic, and renounces all rights and titles arising from these rights on the said Fiefs.

XIV.—In conformity with the 2d Article of the Treaty of Campo Formio, the Navigation of the Adige, which serves as the limits between his Majesty the Emperor and King, and the Navigation of the Rivers in the Cisalpine Republic shall be free, nor shall any toll be imposed, nor any ship of war kept there.

XV.—All prisoners of war on both sides, as well as hostages given or taken during the war, who shall not be yet restored, shall be so within forty days from the time of signing the present Treaty.

XVI.—The real and personal property unalienated of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, and of the heirs of her Royal Highness the Archduchess Christina, deceased, situated in the Countries ceded to the French Republic, shall be restored to them on condition of their selling them within

three years. The same shall be the case also with the landed and personal property of their Royal Highnesses the Archduke Ferdinand and the Archduchess Beatrice, his wife, in the territory of the Cisalpine Republic.

XVII.—The 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 23d Articles of the Treaty of Campo Formio, are particularly renewed, and are to be executed according to their form and effect, as if they were here repeated verbatim.

XVIII.—The contributions, payments, and war impositions, of whatever kind, shall cease from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty on the one hand, by his Imperial Majesty and the Germanic Empire, and on the other by the French Republic.

XIX.—The present Treaty shall be ratified by his Majesty the Emperor and King, by the Empire, and by the French Republic, in the space of thirty days, or sooner if possible; and it is agreed that the armies of the two Powers shall remain in their present positions, both in Germany and in Italy, until the Ratification shall be respectively and at the same moment exchanged at Luneville.

It is also agreed, that ten days after the exchange of the Ratifications, the Armies of his Imperial and Royal Majesty shall enter the Hereditary Possessions, which shall within the same space of time be evacuated by the French Armies; and thirty days after the said Ratifications shall be exchanged, the French Armies shall evacuate the whole of the Territory of the said Empire.

Executed at Luneville, Feb. 9, 1801.

LOUIS COUNT COBENZEL.

JOSEPH BONAPARTE.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 17.

*Copy of an Enclosure from Admiral Milbanke, Commander in Chief at Portsmouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq.*

*His Majesty's Hired Armed Brig Lady Charlotte, Plymouth Sound, Feb. 12, 1801.*

SIR,

I BEG leave to inform you, that yesterday, Start bearing N. N. W. six

leagues, I observed a lugger to leeward, to which I gave chase, and in two hours came up with and captured her. She proves to be the *Espoir*, mounting six carriage-guns (two brass four-pounders, and four iron two-pounders), manned with 23 men, from Cherbourg two days, and had not made any capture. From its blowing a gale of wind, we were unable



unable to exchange prisoners, I therefore judged it proper to see her into port.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE MORRIS.

*Mark Milbank, Esq. Admiral of the White, &c.*

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 28.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain William Hills, of his Majesty's Ship Orpheus, dated La Copong, in the Straits of Banca, the 25th October, 1799.*

SIR,

I have the pleasure to inform you, that on my passage from Ternate to the Straits of Banca, I yesterday discovered two sail off Tagolanda, which I chased at one P. M.; at three it fell calm, all the boats were hoisted out to tow the ship, and every exertion made to get up with them. On a breeze springing up at five o'clock, we cast off all our boats, but were not able to get alongside of them until a quarter before nine o'clock, when we brought them to a close action on each bow, which continued about a quarter of an hour, when they both struck their colours. They proved the Zeevraght and Zeelaft, the one a brig and the other a large Panchallang, each mounting 22 guns of different calibres, from Macassar, loaded with rice, powder, shot, gun carriages, and stores from Ternate. The vessels both belong to the Dutch East India Company.

During the action I lost one of my best seamen, killed in the main-top, and five wounded; amongst the latter is the First Lieutenant, Hodgkins, who received a musquet ball through his right arm; his conduct on this, as on every other occasion, has given me that satisfaction that warrants my recommending him to your notice and attention. I had great pleasure in observing the zeal of all the Officers and men on this occasion, as I have done several other times since my arrival at these Islands, which justly entitle them to my thanks. Enclosed I send you a list of the killed and wounded on board the Dutch vessels.

I have, &c.

WILLIAM HILLS.

*P. Rainier, Esq. Vice Admiral of the Blue, &c. East Indies.*

*List of Killed and Wounded on board the under-mentioned Vessels, captured by his Majesty's Ship Orpheus, William Hills, Esq. Captain, the 25th October, 1799. Sanchallang Zeelaft, Captain Pieter Janfen.—Number on board at the time of action 22; 1 killed.*

Brig Zeevraght, Captain Pietre Meuse. —Number on board at the time of action, 33; 6 killed; Captain Meuse and six seamen wounded.

W. HILLS.

Captain G. Astle, of La Virginie, in a letter, dated Amboyna, 20th May, announces the capture of a Dutch prow of 4 swivels and 16 men, another of 2 swivels and 15 men, and a third of 14 men; a ship of 8 six-pounders and 4 swivels and 40 men, another of 12 six-pounders and 20 men, and a brig of 10 four-pounders and 12 men. The three latter vessels laden with the annual supplies for the garrison on the island of Ternate, and had on board, exclusive of their cargoes, specie to the amount of 17,943 Spanish dollars.

*Extract of a Letter from Captain E. O. Osborne, of his Majesty's Ship Arrogant, to Vice Admiral Rainier, Commander in Chief, &c. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Arrogant, at Sea, the 26th of June, 1800.*

The difficulty of getting water at Anjer Point induced me to proceed to Mew Bay, where I arrived with the Orpheus the 5th of May.

The 7th of May we captured a small ship from the Ile of France, in ballast, which was burnt.

May 16th, sailed with the Arrogant and Orpheus from Mew Bay, and passing to the northward of the Islands of Batavia, made the land of Java 16th May, near Point Indramago, and having Bumpkin Island in sight at the same time to the eastward of Batavia; the same day discovered a large ship and a brig at anchor, to whom we gave chase, and who, after having made some signals to each other, made all sail from us in for the land. It was late in the evening before we got near them, when discovered the ship to be a vessel of force, and having several guns on her lower deck, and the brig also mounting 14 guns; finding they could not escape us, they both ran on shore, at some miles distant from each other, to the westward of Point Indramago. We were soon within random shot of the ship, and anchored as near as the depth of water would admit, when she began firing at us, which was returned by several guns from each deck. About this time two boats were observed going from her full of men; and as it grew dark shortly after, some of our boats were sent to prevent the crew of the ship from landing, and to summon her to surrender, which they could not do till

the morning; this I concluded was with the design of destroying her, if they could have accomplished landing the crew in the night, but the vigilance of our boats prevented this taking place, as her boats were taken full of men the first time the attempt was made. At day-break she surrendered, and was taken possession of, when we found her to be the *Hetzoy de Brunswick* (armed ship), belonging to the Dutch East India Company, Jan Cornelius Laine, Commander, mounting 20 guns on the upper decks, and 8 guns on the lower deck, and manned with 320 men, part of whom had made their escape on shore.

At the time the boats were sent to prevent the men from landing from the ship, other boats were sent under the direction of Lieutenant Blayney, to board the brig, which was some miles distant from us. This service he accomplished without loss, and soon after brought her near us, when we found her to be the *Dolphin* armed brig, commanded by Jan Vauntyes, belonging to the Dutch East India Company, mounting 14 guns, and having on board 65 men.

May 24th, at day-break in the morning, we captured, close under the land, a small armed brig, of six carriage guns and some swivels, on a cruize from Sumarang, which place she had left the preceding day.

On the evening of the 25th we got sight of Japura, and the ship at anchor there; but it fell little wind, and we were obliged to anchor at the distance of ten or eleven miles from it. As they had observed us from the shore, I thought no time was to be lost, and therefore at eight P. M. sent all the boats, well manned and armed, with Lieutenant Blayney Rice, who got to the ship about midnight; and though she had been hauled close to the shore (on seeing us in the evening), under a small battery, yet the surprise was complete, and she was boarded without any loss, many of the crew jumping overboard at the time.

The battery fired on them so soon as they discovered her to be in our possession: but though some of the boats' cars were broke by the shot, no other accident happened, and they effected getting her out before day-light, when she joined us, and we found her to be the Dutch East India Company's ship *Underneming*, mounting six carriage guns, and having 80 men on board. After putting the prize in order,

May 28th, joined the *Orpheus* off

*Cheribon*, and found that in our absence she had captured a Dutch brig, a sloop, and two prows; the three latter were destroyed. Same day run into the anchorage to the westward of *Point Indrago*, where we landed most of the prisoners, some of them being very sickly.

The *Dolphin* brig is a new vessel, well coppered and equipped, and well adapted for service, particularly in shoal water; she mounts 14 guns, and has good room and security at quarters.

A true Extract,

(Signed) J. HOSEASON, Pro. Sec.

Captain Osborne, in a letter, dated Arrogant, Madras Roads, 11th August 1800, mentions his having, on the 4th of August, captured, after a long chase, *L'Uni* French privateer, of 32 guns, 18 and 9-pounders, all of which, except six, were thrown overboard during the chase; had on board 216 men: also recaptured the *Friendship*, from Bengal for Madras. The brig *Bee*, from Madras to Masulipatam, captured by *L'Uni*, escaped. *L'Uni* sailed from the Mauritius the 4th of May, and had captured the *Harriot*, from the Cape of Good Hope, and the *Helen*, belonging to Bombay.

Bombay, Sept. 3, 1800.

SIR,

I beg leave to inform you of my arrival here on the 30th of August, after a passage of eleven days from Mocha. About fifty leagues to the eastward of Aden, I fell in with and took the *Clarissa* French privateer, from the Mauritius, who threw over her guns, and cut away her anchors with a view to escape. We found 148 men on board her; she is only between two and three years old, built at Nantz.

I am, &c.

J. BLANKET.

*Vice-Admiral Rainier, &c.*

Lieut. Mein, of the *Netley* schooner, announces his having on the 31st of January, off Oporto, fallen in with four privateers, one of which, the *Santa Victoria*, of 6 guns and 26 men, he captured. The rest escaped, the *Netley* being obliged to rejoin the convoy, some of the ships having made the signal for an enemy to windward.

*Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Lloyd, commanding the Nimble Cutter, to Ervon Nepean, Esq. dated Feb. 24, 1801.*

SIR,

I beg you will be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that at the back of the *Isle of Wight*, yesterday, at two P. M. having the



the trade from Dartmouth under my convoy for the Downs, I fell in with, and, after a chase of six hours, engaged and captured the Bonaparte cutter privateer, of Cherbourg, of 14 brass guns, 4 and 6 pounders, and 44 men, two days out of port. She had captured a light collier from Plymouth. I am happy to say the Nimble had no men killed or wounded; and that Mr. Watts, the Master, and all the petty officers and seamen, behaved like British seamen. The privateer had two men killed, and the First Lieutenant dangerously wounded.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 3.

*Copy of an Enclasure from Admiral Gardner, Commander in Chief on the Coast of Ireland, to Ewan Nepean, Esq. dated at Cork, the 22d ult.*

*Revelunnaire, at Sea,*

MY LORD, Feb. 10, 1801.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that early this morning I captured the French brig privateer Moucheron, belonging to Bourdeaux, mounting 16 guns, 12 and 6 pounders, and 130 men, out twenty days from Passage, but had only made one capture, the William brig of London, from St. Michael's, loaded with fruit.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOS. TWYSDEN.

*Rt. Hon. Lord Gardner.*

*Extract of a Letter from the Hon. Capt. Robert Stopford, of His Majesty's Ship Excellent, in Quiberon Bay, to Earl St. Vincent, the 23d of Feb. 1801.*

MY LORD,

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that on the night of the 20th inst. I sent the boats of the Excellent to endeavour to bring off a cutter and a sloop which were at anchor near the Point of Quiberon; unfortunately that same evening, after dark, a large chassé marée with troops on board, going to the Island of Beikille, had taken her station close to the above vessels, the resistance which the boats met with was consequently much greater than there was at first reason to expect; this circumstance did not, however, prevent Lieut. Church (having the command of the boats) from making the attack upon the chassé marée, in which he gallantly persevered, till being badly wounded himself, and two men killed in his boat, he was obliged to retire; the other boats under the command of Messrs. Crawford and Manning (Midshipmen), resolutely boarded and succeeded in bring-

ing off the cutter called L'Arc, an armed vessel in the service of the Republic, commanded by an Enseigne de Vaisseau, and employed as convoy to and from Belleisle; this vessel had also on board a detachment of troops, who were made prisoners, and who made the vessel's force much superior to that of the assailants.

R. STOPFORD.

*Copy of a Letter from Mr. Humphrey Gibson, Master of the Lord Nelson private Ship of War, to Ewan Nepean, Esq.*

*Plymouth Sound, Feb. 28.*

SIR,

Be pleased to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 26th inst. at 3 P. M. being between the Isle of Wight and Portland, a lugger hove in sight to leeward, with a large sail in chase of her; conceiving I might cut her off, I instantly bore away in a direction for that purpose, and, after a chase of four hours, had the good fortune to effect it, and being about to board her, she struck her colours. On taking possession of her, I found her to be the Elpoir lugger privateer, M. Alegis Basset, Commander, mounting 14 carriage guns, with 75 men, had sailed only two days before from St. Maloe's, and had taken nothing. The sail in chase proved to be his Majesty's frigate L'Oiseau, Lord Augustus Fitzroy, Commander, which came up as we were exchanging prisoners. None killed or wounded.

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

HUMPHREY GIBSON.

DOWNING-STREET, MARCH 7.

A letter, of which the following is an extract, has been received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-Colonel Frazer, Commander of the Garrison of Gorée, on the Coast of Africa, dated off Senegal, 5th January 1801.

On the 2d inst. the weather being very favourable, and the surf unusually low, it was determined by Sir Charles Hamilton and myself to attack an armed brig and schooner, lying at anchor in the River.

The party destined for this service, consisting of fifty-five volunteers from the Melpomene, under the command of Lieutenant Dick, five from the crew of the transport, and thirty-six, commanded by Lieut. Christie, from the African corps, left the frigate at half past nine o'clock in five boats, and having passed the bar

without accident, and the batteries at the point without being discovered, arrived at a quarter before eleven o'clock within a few yards of the brig, when the enemy commenced a very heavy fire, through which our people boarded, and after a severe contest, which lasted twenty minutes, carried the vessel.

It appears she was called the Senegal, commanded by M. Renou, mounted 18 guns, with about 60 men, 18 of whom are prisoners.

Two of the best boats having been destroyed by the enemy's shot, Lieutenant Dick judged it better to turn the guns of the brig upon the schooner than to attempt boarding her, and kept up a well-directed fire for some time; but she was so well protected by the batteries on shore, and by small arms from the southern bank, that he found it necessary to desist; and cutting the brig's cable, made sail with her down the river.

After two hours possession she unfortunately grounded, and he was obliged to relinquish his prize, after rendering her unfit for further service.

The retreat was conducted with the greatest order, and the whole of the prisoners and wounded brought off, notwithstanding the surf upon the Bar, and under a fire of grape and small arms from the adjoining batteries.

I inclose a return of the killed and wounded\*, and have to regret the loss of two very gallant officers, Lieutenants Palmer, of the Navy, and Vivian, of the Marines.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, MARCH 7.

*Copy of a Letter from Sir Charles Hamilton, Bart. Captain of his Majesty's Ship Melpomene, to Ewan Nepean, Esq.*

SIR, *Gorée, Jan. 8.*

You will be pleased to inform their Lordships, that, being off the Bar of Senegal, on the 3d instant, the weather moderate, and the surf low, with the concurrence of Colonel Frazer, I conceived it possible, if we could surprise a brig corvette and an armed schooner anchored within the Bar, to possess ourselves of the battery commanding the entrance, and by the means of their own vessels, as I had none under my command fit for the purpose, to have finally reduced Senegal. I therefore detached Lieut. Dick, with 96 Officers and men from the Melpomene, and African Corps, in five boats, who left

the ship at nine P. M. were fortunate enough to pass the heavy surf on the Bar with the flood tide, without accident, and unobserved by the Point Battery; but on their approaching within hail of the brig the alarm was given, and the two bow guns discharged, by which Lieutenant Palmer with seven seamen were killed, and two boats sunk. Notwithstanding this unfortunate accident, the brig was carried, after an obstinate defence of twenty minutes, which gave the schooner time to cut her cable. Lieut. Dick finding that the loss of his two best boats, and many of his best men, added to a constant fire from the schooner and two batteries, must have rendered any farther attempt abortive, judged it right to make every attempt to get her over the Bar, but the ebb tide having made, and being totally unacquainted with the navigation of the river, she got aground; and seeing it impossible ever to get her off, and being hulled by every shot from the Point Battery, he found it absolutely necessary to retreat; and, under the many obstacles he had to surmount, across a tremendous surf, under a heavy fire of grape and musketry, excites my admiration even more, if possible, than the gallant manner in which the brig was carried. I therefore feel it my duty to recommend Lieut. Dick to their Lordships' notice, who speaks highly of the Officers and men employed under him, both from this ship and the African Corps; and we had the satisfaction at day-light to perceive the brig had sunk up to her gunwales in a quicksand. It appears she was called the Senegal; had been fitted out there at the expense of the Republic; and was commanded by Citizen Kenou, who was on board at the time, and of whose fate we are uncertain; she mounted 18 guns, 12 and 9-pounders, and had nearly 60 men on board, some of which escaped in a boat, the rest were killed in boarding, except five whites and thirteen blacks, who are now on board this ship. It was chiefly owing to the alacrity and courage of the latter that we met such resistance. Inclosed I have the honour to transmit a list of killed and wounded.

I remain, Sir, &c.

(Signed) C. HAMILTON.

*List of Killed and Wounded.*

KILLED.—Lieut. William Palmer; Lieut. Vyvian, First Lieutenant of Marines; Mr. Robert Main, Midshipman;

\* See Capt. Hamilton's Letter.



6 Seamen, 1 Marine, and 1 Corporal of African Corps.

WOUNDED.—Mr. John Hendrie, Master's Mate; Mr. Robert Darling, Surgeon's Mate; 10 Seamen, 1 Corporal of Marines; 4 private Marines, and Lieut. Christie, African Corps.

(Signed) C. HAMILTON.

*Copy of an Enclosure from Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated in Yarmouth Roads, the 3d inst.*

*His Majesty's brig Cobourg, at Sea, March 2.*

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, that in his Majesty's hired brig Cobourg, a few miles from the land, at nine this evening, I captured the French lugger privateer called the *Blenvenu*, of 14 carriage guns, belonging to Calais, out two days; two of her prizes are now in sight, which I hope to recapture.

I have the honour to be, &c.

M. WRIGHT.

*Extract of an Enclosure from Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart. Commander in Chief at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 5th inst.*

*Swan cutter, Dartmouth Range, March 3.*

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, that on the 1st instant, the *Praule-Point* bearing about N. E. distance one league, I captured a small French lugger privateer, called *Le Vengeur*, *Le Roy*, Commander, mounting two large swivels, carrying a number of small arms, and manned with 17 men, one of which is wounded by bringing her to; she had been ten days from St. Maloes, and (fortunately) had not taken any thing. I farther beg to say, that on this occasion, in behalf of the owners of the cutter, (the weather being so bad,) we had the misfortune of losing one of their best boats, in taking possession of her.

I am, &c.

JOHN LUCKRAFT.

*Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart. &c.*

BERLIN, FEB. 13.

Intelligence was this day received here of the death of her Royal Highness's Philippina Charlotte, Duchess Dowager of Brunswick. Her Royal Highness was born on the 13th of March 1716.

[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.]

In a letter from the Emperor to the Electors, Princes, and States of Germany, dated Feb. 21, he laments that the French Government insists on his including the

Empire as its Supreme Chief in the Treaty of Peace about to be concluded at Luneville. His Majesty observes, that he is sensible his authority on this point is restricted by the laws of the Germanic Constitution, which gives to the Electors, Princes, and States, a right and co-operation in objects relative to Peace; but the menace of the Republic to break off the negotiation if he delayed to act as they prescribed, the melancholy situation of Germany, and the still more unhappy fate with which the superiority of the French threatened the Empire, if peace was longer deferred, obliged him to determine the conditions for the Empire with the French at Luneville.

The Emperor of Russia has forbidden the exportation of all Russian produce, by sea or land. This prohibition is to remain in force until the Russian fleets shall be put to sea. It has been occasioned by information given to the Russian Cabinet, on the part of their spies, that some foreign agents were to purchase a vast quantity of naval stores in Russia for Great Britain. One of these agents is said to have been arrested, and his papers and his money seized and confiscated.

Letters from Petersburg, of the 7th Feb. mention, that the English goods sold by the Commission of Liquidation, notwithstanding the unfavourable circumstances under which they were exposed, went at high prices.

The *Konigsberg Gazette*, of the 9th Feb. says, that a Russian army was preparing for the invasion of Ireland.

The *Danish Commercial Gazette*, of the 18th Feb. gives a list of the Danish ships, under embargo in the English ports, amounting to 139; adding, that as long as the embargo lasts, the English Government allows every Danish Captain 3s. 6d. every mate 2s. and every common sailor 1s. 5d. a day for necessaries.

Louis XVIII. has at length obtained permission of the King of Prussia to fix his residence at Warsaw, as a private individual, under the title of Count of Lille, and his niece under that of Countess de la Meilleray. The French Emigrants were permitted to reside at Konigsberg two months longer.

A letter from Lisbon, dated Feb. 23, says, "This Court has rejected the exorbitant demands of France, viz. twenty millions of livres, part of the Brazils, and shutting up its ports against Great Britain,

Britain, as well as putting the chief strong holds into the hands of the enemy. The Portuguese troops are all marching to the frontiers. The Spanish Ambassador left Lisbon on Thursday, previously ordering away all Spaniards from this country. The British merchants have shipped their goods; and it is intended that, as soon as an enemy's army touches the Portuguese territory, all the vessels shall immediately depart." — Subsequent accounts announce, that on the 28th Feb. Spain declared war against Portugal, and that on the 5th March the Court of Lisbon declared war against Spain. France wishes to send an army of 40,000 men through Spain against Portugal.

Dr. Fabbroni has discovered an earth in Tuscany, known to the ancients, which is a non-conductor to fire. A brick made of it may be made red hot at one end, while the other remains perfectly cold. It has been ascertained by experiment, that a chamber of it on board ships for powder, safely secures it against any exterior fire.

L'Abbé Ratal, one of the accomplices in the plot against the life of the First Consul, has been apprehended in the Commune of Moissac, with several important papers in his possession.

Accounts from Sierra Leone to the 8th Jan. state, that a very formidable insurrection had prevailed there amongst the negroes and many of the Nova Scotians, and which would probably have proved fatal in the colony but for the opportune arrival of a small corps of troops with a body of Maroons, &c. — Order had been perfectly re-established. Two of the insurgents were killed; and three of the principals had been executed.

#### ASIA.

The Hon. Colonel Wellesley, in his dispatches to the Governor and Council, dated from the Camp at Yepalperny, Sept. 10th, 1800, states, that after he had crossed the Malphura at Jellahal, he entered the Nizam's territories on the 5th, with a determination, by bringing his detachment to the southward, to prevent Doondeah from returning into Savanore, which would impede the communication with Col. Stevenson; or from entering the Mysore territories by passing the Tambura; resolving to take every possible advantage of his movements, while Col. Ste-

venson should move at a distance of between 10 and 20 miles from the Kittna, and the Mahratta and Mogul cavalry collected in one body between both corps. That on the 7th he arrived at Kannagherry, and on the 8th moved with the cavalry to Baswapoor, and on the 9th to the place of date, the infantry being on these days 15 miles in the rear, on which day Doondeah moved towards the Kittna; but having seen Col. Stevenson's camp, he returned, and encamped between him and Banoo, about nine miles in front, not knowing Col. Wellesley to be so near. That on the 10th he moved forward, and met Doondeah's army at Conahgall, on march to the westward: he had only a large body of cavalry, apparently 5,000 which was immediately attacked by the 19th and 25th dragoons, and 1st and 2d regiments of cavalry. The enemy was strongly posted, with his rear and left flank covered by the village and rock of Conahguil, and stood some time with firmness; but such was the rapidity and determination of the charge made by those four regiments, which were formed in one line, in order to equalize that of the enemy, that the whole gave way, and were pursued many miles. Doondeah Wang was killed, with many others, and the whole body dispersed. The elephants, camels, and baggage, and every thing remaining in the camp, were taken possession of. By this complete defeat, and the death of Doondeah Wang, this warfare (Col. Wellesley says) is ended.

Col. Wellesley, by a letter dated Sept. 14, further informs the Governor and Council, that on the same day (viz. the 10th Sept.), Col. Stevenson had come up with and taken the only two guns the enemy had left, a quantity of baggage, camels, bullocks, brenjaries, &c. and that he had dispersed and thrown the whole into confusion. Thus the service has been completely performed.

In celebration of the happy termination of the late war in the Mysore, all persons confined for debt in the Company's territories are to be liberated.

The mines of Sumbhulpoor, which were long since declared to have been exhausted, lately produced some diamonds of considerable value, which were transmitted under a numerous escort to Bengal.

Great part of the plate, &c. found in  
the



the Zanana, and State Durbars, at Seringapatam, being ascertained to have belonged to the Mysore family and inferior Rajahs, who had been plundered by Tippoo and his father; the India Company, consistent with their high character, have ordered the whole to be returned to the families of the former possessors. Amongst immense packages of English manufactories, the two palankeens presented by Lord Cornwallis to the young Princes, were found unpacked. They have been sent to the Princes at Vallore.

Very alarming disturbances have taken place at Illaumbad, in consequence of which, the Rajah and several of the principal inhabitants have been obliged to fly into the interior.

In consequence of the extended intercourse with Ava, which has resulted from Captain Symes's mission to the Court of Urmarapoor, some of our merchants travelled into the interior, and amongst other objects have discovered springs of a mineral substance, strongly resembling oil, which, after an easy preparation, is rendered competent to most of the purposes to which oil in India is usually applicable; it is produced in vast quantities, and is in much request at our markets.

The Kent Indiaman, on the 7th Oct. last, while laying at the Sand Heads for a pilot to navigate her up the Ganges, was attacked by the Constance French privateer, and after an action of several minutes beat her off. The enemy, however, shortly returned, and resumed the conflict, which the Kent sustained with great gallantry. Hand-granades were thrown from the tops of the privateer, which occasioned considerable damage, and some confusion, when Sourcouf, the enterprising Commander of the Constance, at the head of 150 of his people, boarded, and, after a sanguinary conflict of twenty minutes, carried the ship. The action in the whole lasted one hour and forty minutes. The French sailors behaved with unexampled cruelty, even stabbing the sick in their hammocks. The following is a list of the passengers, and of the killed and wounded:—Passengers: Gen. St. John, and family; Messrs. J. R. Barwell; J. Andrew, Assistant Surgeon; A. Blagrave, Writer; W. Franks, Free Mariner; J. W. Puller, Writer, killed; J. Ewer, son of the late Director, Writer, wounded;

C. Wake, Assistant Surgeon; W. Cator, Free Merchant, killed; W. R. Barker, Writer; W. Eaton, native; Mrs. Cator, Miss Cator, Elizabeth Tennett, her Governess; H. Gibson, Assistant Surgeon, wounded; J. Graham, Writer, killed.—CADETS. C. Chambré, W. Nott, F. A. Wilson, W. H. Tippett, C. J. Doveton, H. H. Harris, E. Simons, H. Puller, W. Middleton, E. Brown, J. H. Warner, J. H. Littler, H. Sparkes, H. Mordaunt, A. Armstrong, W. Coll, J. Clark, wounded. Ensign Byne, 76th regiment, wounded. Captain Rivington, Commander of the Kent, killed. J. Fairly, carpenter, killed; W. Bazely, Boatwain's Mate, killed; R. Youl, 3d Mate, and J. Tween, 4th ditto, dangerously wounded.—PASSENGERS FROM THE QUEEN. Mr. B. Tichburn, Cadet, and R. She-wood, Assistant Surgeon, Madras, dangerously wounded; they could not be removed. R. Moore, Cadet, Madras, killed; A. Pentland, severely wounded; C. Gahagan, C. Mitchell, and L. S. Smith, wounded. Capt. A. Pilkington, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. St. John, wounded severely. Ensign H. Palmer, of 10th regiment, wounded dangerously. Killed 11—wounded 44—total 55. The Kent had 30 guns, and 107 men, independent of passengers. The Constance mounted 26 guns, and had 250 men. Previous to the enemy boarding, the Kent had decidedly the advantage, and, according to Sourcouf's admission, would have sunk her had he not boarded, when, from his superior number of hands and better appointment, the contest became very unequal. All the passengers whose wounds admitted their being removed, were sent on board an Arab vessel to Calcutta. The Kent is stated to have been worth about 80,000l.; but it is probable she will be retaken, as the Arrogant, of 74, and Fox, of 32 guns, had, on the 11th of the month, received intelligence of the enemy, and were in quest of him.

FORT WILLIAM, Oct. 26, 1800.—This day dispatches have been received by the Governor General in Council, from Captain Kirkpatrick, Resident at the Court of Hyderabad, announcing, that on the 12th inst. a Treaty of perpetual and general defensive Alliance was concluded between the Hon. East India Company and his Highness the Subadar of the Dekan; whereby his Highness, in commutation for the subsidy payable to the Hon. Company, has

ceded

ceded to the Hon. Company, in perpetual sovereignty, all the territories acquired by his Highness under the Treaty of Seringapatam on the 18th of March 1792; and also all the territories acquired by his Highness under the Treaty of Mysore, on the 22d June 1799, with the exception of certain districts situated to the northward of the river Tumbuddra, which are retained by his Highness in exchange for the provinces of Adoni and Nundyal, and for all his Highness's remaining possessions and dependencies situated to the southward of the river Tumbuddra, and of the river Krishna below its junction with the Tumbuddra, the provinces of Adoni and Nundyal, and all the said districts, possessions, and dependencies of his Highness, situated to the southward of the Tumbuddra, and of the Krishna below its junction with the Tumbuddra, being ceded to the Hon. Company. The annual revenues of the countries ceded by the Treaty to the Hon. Company, (according to the valuations contained in the schedules of the late Tippoo Sultaun, and of his Highness the Subadar of the Dekan) amount to 62,74,262 rupees.

Accounts from the Island of Johanna, *via* Bombay, mention the arrival of a vessel at the former place from St. Augustin's Bay, stating, that a sanguinary warfare prevailed throughout the Island of Madagascar, embracing a variety of interests, and conducted by a number of independent Chiefs.

A serious insurrection is reported to have taken place in Batavia, originating amongst those soldiers whose term of service had long expired, and whose return to Europe the Government had evaded under different pretexts. The resentment of these people, acted upon by some disaffected persons, had broken into acts of open and decided violence; and it is stated, that the expedition, comprising the 12th regiment, some time since sailed from Madras, is intended to take advantage of these troubles.

Russia has annexed to its empire the important Province of *Gruffinia*, or Georgia, in the neighbourhood of Caucasus, the inhabitants of which carry on a considerable trade with Persia and the Porte. The soil of the country is rich, and in the capital, which contains about 2,000 inhabitants, there are several manufactories of cloth, metal, and leather.

They write from Semlin, that the retrograde movement made by Pafwan Oglu some time since, was only a feint to draw the enemy into Krajowa, and attack them with greater advantage. According to letters from European Turkey, that Pacha, having learned that 6000 Turks were in that city, wheeled suddenly about, made a rapid march, and surprised the Turkish troops in the night, while they were in the greatest security, and put to the sword all who could not make their escape. The city was given up to pillage, and a great part of it reduced to ashes. All the inhabitants of the neighbouring country have abandoned their dwellings, and taken refuge at Bucharest.

Letters from Constantinople, of the 26th January, state, that the success of the French in Germany, their Peace with the Empire, the menaces of Russia, and their fears and wishes equally engaged to avoid a rupture with England, had involved the Porte in the utmost embarrassment. Lord Elgin, on the receipt of a special messenger, had an extraordinary conference with the Turkish Ministers. Ten ships of the line were ready to sail, but the Grand Signior withheld their orders to proceed. The Captain Pacha was immediately to repair to Rhodes, and to conclude peace with the French, and get them out of Egypt, whatever might be the sacrifices.

Letters from Egypt mention the death of Gen. Koehler and his Lady by the plague.

India Bey, who, on the loss of his ship off Aboukir, was made prisoner by the French, had arrived at Rhodes: he reports, that at the time of his leaving Alexandria, no recent succours had been received from France. The French soldiers were anxious to return to Europe, and to this desire would cheerfully sacrifice all considerations of national policy, while the natives, who were attached to the Republicans by fear only, would abandon their cause the moment it appeared unsuccessful.

#### AMERICA.

The election for the Presidency of the United States was carried on with the greatest warmth. The balloting was renewed thirty-one times during three successive days. The thirty-second time decided the election in favour of Mr. Jefferson, some of Mr. Burr's



Burr's friends having been persuaded to give way. Mr. Jefferson had New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Mr. Burr, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut,

Rhode Island, Delaware, and South Carolina. Vermont and Maryland were divided. As soon as Mr. Jefferson was declared President, a salute of sixteen guns was fired from the battery at Washington.

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

FEBRUARY 14.

**T**HE King was confined to the house by a severe cold, and on the 16th was affected by a fever, from which His Majesty did not recover till March 12; when the Physicians' Bulletins ceased to be issued.

A pillow of hops, recommended by Mr. Addington, contributed to the abatement of his Majesty's fever by inducing sleep, when various other soporifics failed.

17. The London transport was wrecked on Merlin Rocks, South of Lisbon, when Capt. Durant, of the Engineers, Capt. Maxwell, Lieuts. Wainwright and Everitt, of the 17th regiment, Mr. Owen, assistant Surgeon of the 44th regiment. Mrs. Groves, the Capt. of the ship, and 12 others, were unfortunately drowned. Five were providentially saved, having floated to the shore on part of the wreck.

The *Minerva*, Murray, of Wiscasset, from Jamaica for New York, was wrecked on her passage during a violent hurricane, and all on board, excepting M. Quin, the 3d Mate, perished.—Quin had been four days and six hours without food of any description when he was picked up, and carried to the Havannah.

The French prisoners in Stapleton prison, Bristol, have for two or three months past died, upon an average, twelve a week, and the hospital is now crowded. The extraordinary propensity to game, by which they lose their provisions and cloaths, is the occasion. One man who died in the hospital some days since, had lost to a fellow-prisoner his provisions for a fortnight in advance.

28. The brig *William*, of Sunderland, was taken by a privateer, of 14 guns, off Bridlington. All the crew except three were taken out, and five Frenchmen put on board. The three

Englishmen found means to choke the pumps with ashes, and made the Frenchmen believe the ship was sinking.—They were willing to run for any port rather than go to the bottom, and brought the brig back to Sunderland Roads on Sunday morning, with a signal for help, which they of course soon received. The Frenchmen were landed that evening, and have since been sent to Durham gaol.

MARCH 2. The State Prisoners, who have for a considerable time past been confined in the Tower, the House of Correction in Coldbath-fields, Tothill-fields Bridewell, Shrewsbury, and other County Gaols, were brought up to the Duke of Portland's office, when most of them were liberated on their own recognizance. Among these were Lord Cloncurry, Mr. Bonham, &c. One or two refractory persons refused to enter any bail, insisting upon unconditional release, and were of course remanded. Such of them as had been brought from the country were allowed five pounds each to defray the expences of their journey home, and the whole were treated with the utmost civility and attention. Col. Despard, Galloway, Lemaitre, and Hodgson, who refused to enter into recognizance, or give bail, were committed to Tothill-fields, as they insist upon being delivered unconditionally to freedom or brought to trial.

4. Lord St. Vincent's claim to 9,674l. an eighth share of two Spanish ships captured in Sept. 1799, by the *Doris* frigate, while cruising within the limits of his Lordship's command, and under his orders, but to which Lords Nelson and Keith conceived themselves entitled, was confirmed to his Lordship by a decision of the Court of King's Bench.

On board of one of the last captures made by Lord Keith, there were found some

some very valuable charts of the coasts of Egypt, and the Soundings of the port of Alexandria, the inner harbour of which the Turks would never permit European vessels to enter. It was concluded that this harbour was shallow; and this deception led the French Admiral Bruix to seek for shelter at Aboukir, after landing his troops. It appears by the French drawings, that this inner harbour of Alexandria is one of the finest and safest ports in the world, having 32 feet of water; and the entrance, which is narrow, is defended by impenetrable batteries.

4. Miss Riggs, of Charlotte-street, Rathbone place, was burned to death by her clothes catching fire from a candle.

John Sperineck, a driver of a stage coach, was lately convicted at the Old Bailey, for having received 5s. for a fare on the road, which he did not bring to account to his employers; and was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

6. The church of New Brentford was early in the morning broken into by three persons, who made great efforts to dislodge an iron chest fixed in the wall, but being discovered by the family in the parsonage house adjoining, the Rev. Mr. Randall, with his servant and the watchman, were about to enter the church, when they were met at the door by the villains, one of whom fired a brace of pistols at the watchman, and wounded him very severely in the head, after which they all made their escape, leaving behind them a horse and cart, and a brace of pistols, a dark lantern, a hand crow, &c.

7. While the Triton frigate was engaged with some batteries near the Penmarks, one of the after guns burst, by which accident Lieut. Alford, and Mr. Yell, gunner's mate, were killed, and eighteen others wounded, some slightly.

An infant child, about three years old, belonging to an industrious peasant at Maple, Cambridgeshire, was last week poisoned by getting at a mixture of arsenic that was placed under a chest of drawers, for the purpose of destroying rats; his wretched mother was busily employed in another room, and missing the child that slipped away from her, went to seek him, and found him sitting on the floor, with a plate on its lap, and the contents nearly eat by him. Every antidote she could think on was immediately administered, but in vain: the child expired in great agony in about two hours after.

A poor woman named Watts, some days since drowned herself and three of her children, the youngest of ten, in the Lake in Blenheim Park.—The coroner's verdict has been—*Lunacy*.

A woman of decent appearance lately took a place in the waggon from Epping to London, but on the road, under pretext of calling on a friend, left it, together with her infant child, and has not since been heard of. A question has arisen on what parish the child is chargeable?

Some days since seven boys going in a cart to dibble beans, in Foulness Island, Essex, were upset in a ditch, and five of them were suffocated.

A maniac at Smalwell, near Newcastle, who had been defeated in repeated attempts at suicide, last week placed his head under a wheel of a loaded cart, and at the same time urging the horse forward, his skull was broken to pieces.

Twenty pounds damages were given at Lincoln assizes against a Constable of Haxley, for falsely imprisoning a woman four days on a charge of stealing a pail of water, and taking her twenty two miles before two magistrates, who discharged her, there not being the slightest ground for her apprehension.

A wager of 1000 guineas was a few days since decided between Mr. Barclay of Ury, and Mr. Fletcher of Ballinshoe; the latter gentleman bet that sum he would walk 90 miles in twenty-one hours and a half; at the end of 67 miles, which he accomplished in about 13 hours, he was so much fatigued as to be unable to proceed further.

A money lender, or rather a man professing to discount bills, &c. residing in Poland street, was some days since bound over to the ensuing quarter sessions for trial, on a charge of having defrauded a bricklayer near the Seven Dials, and others, of bills which they had credulously entrusted him with to get cashed.

A few days ago as Mr. Hunt, of Bacon, was returning from Stow Market in his waggon, the carter who drove it appearing much intoxicated, the master attempted to alight to stop the horses, but unfortunately slipped, and the wheels going over him, he was killed on the spot. Some people present cried out to the driver to stop, which he refused, saying, he must make haste home to tell his mistress what had happened; he did not go



far before he likewise fell, and met the same fate as his matter.

The Guard to the Chester Mail attempting to get the coach through a branch of the Tame River at Hoppas, the other side Tamworth, (the depth of which being much increased by the late rains), got on one of the leaders, which, on swimming, turned round, by which accident he was carried off by the stream, and unfortunately drowned.

A poor man, named Wilson, at Lincoln, some days since, took two of his young children, their noise affecting his wife, who was in travail, into an adjoining stable, when a horse, subject to fits, struck one of them, a fine boy, dead at the instant, and severely hurt the father by falling on him.

8. A great part of the cliff between Folkstone and Sandgate gave way, and fell in.

The body of a woman was found hanging on a tree, in Wigton-wood, near Leeds; at the foot of the tree the remains of an infant were also discovered, but so disfigured by the crows, as to prevent its being known.

One of the maid servants of Col. Charlton, at Chilwell near Nottingham, a few days since took up a loaded pistol which was inadvertently laid on a table, and accidentally shot a young woman, her fellow servant, on the spot.

9. A baker's and a publican's house in Garden-street, Whitechapel Road, were destroyed, and several damaged by fire. Two women in childbed, the one delivered only a few hours, were in great danger, being carried out on men's shoulders, surrounded by flames.

On unflooring an old house in Capel-court, in order to build a new Stock Exchange, 290l. in cash was found tied up in an old stocking, supposed to have belonged to an old man who died in the house about two years since, literally of want, his parsimony being such as to deny him a sufficiency of food to support nature.

A poor man, exhausted by want, dropped down near Birmingham; the pallors by, forgetting the frequency of such melancholy events, at first thought him intoxicated; but, after languishing half-an-hour, he expired. On the following day an Inquest was held on the body, at the house of Mr. Tuckey, and the verdict of the jury not giving satisfaction to the

Coroner, they adjourned to the next day. In the interim, two respectable surgeons were engaged to open the body, in which not a particle of nutriment was to be found, except a little yellow substance, supposed to be grass, or some crude vegetable, which the poor wretch had swallowed to appease the cravings of nature. This lamentable proof confirmed the opinion of the jury, that he had died for want of the necessaries of life, and gave their verdict accordingly.

11. Soon after the common stage waggon of Mr. Davis, of Brighton, had left the yard for London, one of the drivers was, by some accident, thrown under the wheels, which went over his body, and killed him on the spot.

12. A female fox, after a hard run of an hour and a half, by Major Wilton's hounds, in Cambridgeshire, was taken up by a farmer, when she instantly expired in his arms.

Several barrels of gunpowder in the stores of Messrs. McIntosh, Inglis, and Wilson, in the centre of the town of Inverness, by some accident blew up, spreading devastation round them; some houses have been raised to their foundation, others unroofed, and not one that has escaped some injury. Fragments of the buildings were driven a great distance, three women and two children were buried in the ruins; and two Miss Frasers, of Fanellan, unfortunately passing, one was killed on the spot, and the other so desperately wounded, as to render her death a desirable event. Many other people were wounded, but not dangerously. The shock was felt many miles round.

The Marquis of Abercorn has this year fed the finest shew of cattle in the Kingdom. Eight of the oxen have been purchased by Mr. Cheate, of North Audley-street. The morning lounge for men of fashion lately has been to see these uncommonly fine animals. Among the agricultural Noblemen and Gentlemen, who have been to view them, are the Dukes of Montrose and Somerset, Lords Egremont, Somerville, Winchester, and Blagony.—The Duke of Montrose declared that they are superior to Westcard's prize cattle, which were lately exhibited in Smithfield. What adds to their excellence is their not having been fed with oil cakes.

Mr. Cator, who was unfortunately killed on board the Company's ship  
H h 2 Kent,

Kent, in the action with *La Confiance* in the Bay of Bengal, on the 7th of October last, defended himself with the greatest bravery; Though frequently entreated to leave the decks, yet he obstinately refused, and his whole conduct indicated the utmost firmness. Captain Pilkington, Aid-de-Camp to Major-General St. John, and Ensign Palmer, of his Majesty's 10th Regiment, together with the principal part of the other Gentlemen who were passengers, received the first assault of the boarders. The conduct of the Officers of the *Kent* is spoken of in terms of the highest praise, as well as that of the crew and recruits; and there remains not a single doubt, that had the unfortunate persons on board this ship been supplied with a proper number of small arms, *La Confiance* would have been captured, as she at all times endeavoured to avoid the spirited fire kept up from the *Kent's* broadside.

A lad in a smith's shop at Edgehead, North Britain, making nails, being interrupted by a child of five years of age, ran a hot iron into the infant's body, and occasioned its immediate death. He is in custody for the offence.

14. MR. PITT resigned the *Seals of his Office, as Prime Minister to his Majesty; who delivered them to the RIGHT HON. HENRY ADDINGTON, late Speaker of the House of Commons; who has been succeeded in the latter office by SIR JOHN MITFORD.*

15. The Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act expired.

Two youths of the city of York, Richard and George Burrill (brothers), approaching in a boat too near the cloughs of the Foss, below the Castle Mills, it unfortunately filled and sunk. The cries of the boys attracted the attention of some children on the bridge, who gave the alarm, and a drag being procured, one of the bodies was recovered, and conveyed to the Wind Mill receiving-house. The nearest medical aid was immediately obtained; and several Gentlemen of the York Humane Society assiduously employed every means of recovery for upwards of three hours without success. The body of the other unfortunate youth was not found till the Monday morning following. Great praise is due to the people of the receiving-house for their readiness and attention. It is strongly recommended by the Humane Society, that in removing the bodies of persons apparently drowned, care

should be taken to avoid carrying them with the head downwards.

Two spinsters, who formerly kept a boarding-school at Blackheath, but who latterly lived in a style of great elegance, and contracted debts to the amount of nearly 20,000*l.* by pretending to have been devised an immense Indian fortune, lately decamped. An auction has taken place on the premises for the sale of such articles as were left behind. Some gowns were so rich as to sell for 30*l.* a-piece. The looking-glasses were worth 1,500*l.*

17. A General Court of Proprietors was held at the India House; when, in consideration of the important benefits which have resulted to the Company from the services of Mr. Dundas, as President of the Board of Control, it was, with the exception of two persons, unanimously resolved, "that he be requested to accept, during the existence of the Company's present limitation of their exclusive trade, of an annuity of 2000*l.* to be paid to him, his executors, or assigns."

19. A General Court of Proprietors of Bank Stock met for the purpose of declaring an half year's dividend to the 5th April next; when it was resolved, such was the improved condition of the Company, that a bonus of 5*l.* in Navy 5 per cents. should be paid on each 100*l.* stock, in addition to the annual dividend of 7*l.* per cent.

20. The new drying-house belonging to the powder-works of Messrs. Harvey, of Battle, in Sussex, containing about eight hundred weight of gunpowder, blew up with a terrible explosion; and such was the force of the powder, that the building, though of brick, was shattered to atoms. One poor man, who happened to be in the house at the time, was unfortunately killed. His scattered remains were afterwards found amongst the ruins, and exhibited a shocking spectacle. How the accident happened, as there were no fires in the stoves, no one can tell.

#### NEW MINISTERS.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. Henry Addington, John Smyth, and Charles Small Pybus, Esqrs. George Thynne, Esq. (commonly called Lord George Thynne,) and Nathaniel Bond, Esq. to be Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer. The King has been pleased to grant to the Right Hon. Henry Addington, the offices



offices of Chancellor and Under Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

The Right Hon. Charles York to be his Majesty's Secretary at War.

The Right Hon. Robert Banks Jenkinson, commonly called Lord Hawkebury, and the Right Hon. Robert Lord Hobart to be his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Sir Edward Law, Knt. Attorney General.

The Right Hon. John Earl of St. Vincent, Admiral of the White Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet, and Knight of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath, Sir Philip Stephens, Bart. William Eliot, Esq. Sir Thomas Troubridge, Bart. James Adams, John Markham, and William Garthshore, Esqrs. to be his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Right Hon. Philip Earl of Hardwicke Lieutenant General and Governor of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.

The Right Hon. Thomas Steele and the Right Hon. Lord Glenbervie to the office of Paymaster General of his Majesty's Forces.

Charles George Baron Arden, of that part of his Majesty's kingdom called Ireland, to be Master and Worker of his Majesty's Mint.

#### NEW SHERIFFS.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint John Brown, of Salperton, Esq. to be Sheriff of the county of *Gloucester*, in the room of Thomas Smith, of Stapleton, Esq. deceased.—Thomas Clark, of Peplow, Esq. to be Sheriff of the county of *Salop*, instead of Richard Lytler, of Rowton, Esq.—Thomas Phillips, of Broadway, Esq. to be Sheriff of the county of *Worcester*, instead of Richard Zachary, of Areley, Esq.—*Cheshire*, John Scott Waring, of lace, Esq. in the room of William Rigby, of Oldfield, Esq.—*Monmouthshire*, T. Williams, of Chepstow, Esq.—*Warwickshire*, J. Stanton, of Kenelworth, Esq.—*Carmarthenshire*, E. R. Shewen, of Stradey, Esq.—*Cardiganshire*, J. Williams, of Cattle Hill, Esq. in the room of K. Lloyd, of Abermaide, Esq.—*Glamorganshire*, R. Jones, of Fomnon Cattle, Esq. in the room of L. Traherne, of St. Hilary's Esq.—*Radnorshire*, H. P. Evans, of Noyadd, Esq. in the room of H. P. Fowler, of Abercwmhire, Esq.—*Denbighshire*, J. M. Mostyn, of Segroit, Esq. in

the room of E. Lloyd Lloyd, of Penylan, Esq.

#### IRELAND.

The people in Ireland have been for some days anxiously occupied in endeavours to obtain the perusal of papers handed demi-officially to a few persons in that kingdom, and containing declarations from his Excellency, and from Mr. Pitt, respecting Catholic Emancipation. The following are copies of these interesting statements:—

#### “ THE SENTIMENTS OF A SINCERE FRIEND TO CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

“ If the Catholics should now proceed to violence, or entertain any idea of obtaining their object by convulsive measures, or forming associations with men of jacobinical principles, they must of course lose the support and aid of those who have sacrificed their own situations in their cause, but who would at the same time feel it to be their indispensable duty to oppose every thing tending to confusion.

“ On the other hand, if the Catholics should be sensible of the benefits they possess, by having so many characters of eminence pledged not to embark in the service of Government, except on the terms of the Catholic privileges being obtained; it is to be hoped, that on balancing the advantages and disadvantages of their situation, they would prefer a quiet and peaceable demeanour to any line of conduct of an opposite description.”

#### MR. PITT.

“ The leading part of his Majesty's Ministers, finding unsurmountable obstacles to the bringing forward measures of concession to the Catholic Body, whilst in office, have felt it impossible to continue in Administration under the inability to propose it, with the circumstances necessary to carrying the measure with all its advantages, and they have retired from his Majesty's service, considering this line of conduct as most likely to contribute to its ultimate success. The Catholic Body will therefore see how much their future hopes must depend on strengthening their cause by good conduct. In the mean time they will prudently consider their prospects, as arising from the persons who have espoused their interests, and compare them with those which they could look to from any other quarter. They may with confidence rely on the zealous support of all those

who

who retire, and of many of those who remain in office, when it can be given with a prospect of success. They may be assured, that Mr. Pitt will do his utmost to establish their cause in the public favour, and prepare the way for their finally obtaining those objects; and the Catholics will feel, that as Mr. Pitt could not concur in a hopeless attempt to force it now, that he must at all times repress with the same decision, as if he held an adverse opinion, any unconstitutional conduct in the Catholic Body. Under these circumstances, it cannot be

doubted that the Catholics will take the most loyal, dutiful, and patient line of conduct, that they will not suffer themselves to be led into measures which can by any construction give a handle to the opposers of their wishes, either to misinterpret their principles, or to raise any argument for opposing their claims; but that by their prudent and exemplary demeanour, they will afford additional grounds to the growing number of their advocates to enforce their claim on proper occasions, until their object can be finally and advantageously attained."

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## MARRIAGES.

**J**OHNN IBBETSON, jun. of Vere-street, to Miss Bullock, of Oxford Chapel-place. Lieutenant-Colonel Erskine, of the 15th light dragoons, to Lady Louisa Pagett, third daughter to the Earl of Uxbridge.

Robert Beville, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Santer, of Chancery-lane.

Dr. Saint John Blacket, of Chetter, to Miss S. Melliter.

Lord Morpeth, eldest son to the Earl of

Carlisle, to Lady Georgiana Cavendish, daughter of the Duke of Devonshire

Henry Fletcher, esq. M. P. to Miss Frances Sophia Vaughan.

John Joseph Henry, of Stratton, in the county of Kildare, esq. to Lady Emily Fitzgerald, second daughter to the Duke of Leinster.

Robert Hibbert, esq. of Basingstoke Hants, to Miss Mary Skeat, of Chelsea.

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## MONTHLY OBITUARY.

FEBRUARY 9.

**M**RS. DAVIES, widow of Mr. Thomas Davies, bookseller, formerly of Drury-lane Theatre. Her first appearance on the London stage was 23<sup>d</sup> Sept. 1752, in the character of Lady Easy, in the Careless Husband.

12. At Newry, in Ireland, the Rev. Dr. Lennon, titular Bishop of Dromore.

13. In the Infirmary, at Stafford, Mr. Francis Barber, the black servant of Dr. Johnston.

17. The Rev. George Lamb, M. A. rector of Hethe, Cambridgeshire, and of Eydon, in the county of Northampton.

18. At Dublin, Mr. Thomas Walton, sen. of London, in his 75th year.

19. Richard Arnold, esq. formerly of Southover, Sussex.

20. At Bath, in her 74th year, Mrs. Johnstone, widow of General Johnstone, and mother to the Countess of Jersey.

23. At Inveresk, Roddam home, esq. rear-admiral of the red.

24. The Rev. John Baker, rector of Little Cressingham, in Norfolk.

25. Mr. Thomas Walton, of Battle Bridge, St. Olave, Southwark, in his 72d year.

Mr. Pierce Tempest, of his Majesty's Stationary Office.

The Rev. Benjamin Young, M. A. rector of Denver, near Downham, in Norfolk, aged 58, formerly fellow of Caius College, B. A. 1764, M. A. 1767.

At Sydenham, Kent, Mr. John Coates, formerly of Tavistock street.

26. Mr. Samuel Turner, attorney-at-law, of Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, one of the common councilmen of Candlewick Ward.

At the Castle Inn, Devizes, Captain B. M'Dermis.

27. Mr. John Lamb, a considerable farmer at Gaytonhorpe, in the county of Norfolk.

28. At Brighton, Mr. Francis Bidulph, banker, at Charing-crois.

At Twyford, in Hampshire, John Durois, esq. late lieutenant-colonel in the Coldstream regiment of guards.

MARCH



MARCH 1. At Camberwell, Andrew French, esq.

Mr. M. Jackson, groom of the chapel royal, St. James's.

3. In Dean-street, Soho, Michael Angelo Rooker, R. A. He was son of Mr. Rooker, eminent as an excellent engraver, and the Harlequin of Drury-lane Theatre.

William Arnold, esq. collector of the customs at Cowes.

6. Lady Harriet Bennet, daughter of the Earl of Tankerville.

7. In Old Burlington street, Sir John Call, bart. M. P. for Collington, in Cornwall.

8. The Rev. Richard Newbon, B. D. vicar of Enfield, in Middlesex, and senior fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, aged 79. He took the degree of B. A. 1744, M. A. 1748, and B. D. 1761.

9. John Holyday, esq. an eminent conveyancer, author of the Life of William Earl of Mansfield.

10. George Lucas, esq. of St. Martin's Stamford Baron.

At Bath, Simon Adams, esq. of Anstey Hall, Warwickshire.

Lately, in the King's Bench Prison, the Rev. John Clotworthy Skeffington, cousin to the Earl of Massareene.

11. Lawrence Crump, esq. of Harpur-street, Red Lion-square.

Lately, Dr. Aylward, professor of music at Gresham College, and organist at Windfor.

12. William Winter Blathwayt, lieutenant-general of his Majesty's forces, and colonel of the 27th regiment of light dragoons.

13. At Little Tower-hill, on the imperial service, Lieutenant Robert Love, aged 68.

14. Miss S. Goddard, of the Theatre Royal, Norwich.

Captain David Hotchkis, of the royal navy, aged 45.

John Rudge, esq. of Elstree Hill, in his 77th year.

John Knowles, esq. rear-admiral of the white, aged 80.

15. At Little Chelsea, Samuel Rudder, formerly of Cirencester, author of the Antiquities of Gloucestershire.

Mr. Barlow, of Ingleton, Yorkshire.

John Pott, esq. at Eltham, in Kent, in his 84th year.

Mrs. Planta, mother of Mr. Planta, of the Museum.

Lately, Mr. John Hannings, attorney-at-law, of Holbeach, Lincolnshire.

Lately, at Busbury, near Wolverhampton, Sarah Eykin, a poor woman, aged 105 years.

16. Mrs. Elizabeth Victor, of Park-street, Grosvenor-square, in her 83th year.

The Hon. John Bulkeley Coventry Bulkeley, aged 77.

Lately, at Beverley, aged 80, Mr. Thomas Ellerton, Schoolmaster.

17. Mr. Norton Joseph Knatchbull, second son of Sir Edw. Knatchbull, bart.

18. Mr. Peter Wergman, of St. James's-street.

19. At Richmond, Surry, Mr. Robert Grey, many years in the service of his Majesty in the Observatory.

Lady Cope, wife of the Rev. Sir Richard Cope, bart.

## DEATHS ABROAD.

NOV. 1800. Off Martinique, Mr. Octavius Cory, midshipman on board the Leviathan, youngest son of the late Rev. James Cory, of Rettlesford, Norfolk.

DEC. 28, 1800. At Three Rivers, in Canada, Mr. Aaron Hart, in his 76th year. He was the first British merchant who settled at Three Rivers after that place was taken by his friend General Haldemand in the year 1760.

OCT. 6, 1800. At Fattyghur, in the East Indies, Lieutenant Thomas Schoolbred.

FEB. 6, 1801. At Brunswick, the Duchess Dowager of Brunswick, sister to the Great Frederick, and mother to the reigning Duke. She was 85 years of age.

SEPT. 18, 1800. At Lucknow, General CLAUDE MARTIN, who brought over a regiment of the enemy to our army in India. He has left thirty lacks of rupees (upwards of 400,000l.), the greatest part of which he has bequeathed for the foundation and support of charitable and literary establishments in India. His own house, which was one of the greatest curiosities in India, being built more in the form of a fortification than a dwelling-house, he has ordered to be converted into a museum, in the middle of which he is to be buried. A sum of 12,000l. is appropriated for its support and repair. Two elegant Views of this house are inserted in our Magazine for February and August 1795.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR MARCH 1861.

Days	Bank Stock	3perCt Redue	3 per Ct. Consols	4perCt Consols	Navy 5perCt	New 5perCt	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	Omn.	Irish Omn.	Imp. 3pr Ct	3perCt 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche Bills.	English Lott. Tick.
24																		171. 9s.
25	150 1/2	56 1/4	55 1/4 a	75 1/2	90 3/4	91 1/2	17 1/8	5 1/2			55 1/2							171. 9s.
26		56 1/4	55 1/4 a	75 1/2	90 3/4	91 1/2	17 1/8	5 1/2	2									171. 9s.
27	153	56 1/4	55 1/4 a	75 1/2	90 3/4	91 1/2	17 5-10	5 1/2			55 1/2							171. 9s.
28		56 1/4	55 1/4 a	75 1/2	90 3/4	91 1/2	17 1/2	5 1/2			55 1/2							171. 9s.
2		56 1/4	55 1/4 a	75 1/2	90 3/4	91 1/2	17 1/2	57-16			56 1/8							171. 12s.
3	153 1/2	56 1/4	55 1/4 a	75 1/2	90 3/4	91 1/2	17 1/2	57-16			55 1/4							171. 15s.
4			55 1/4 a	75 1/2	90 3/4	91 1/2	17 7-10	5 1/2			55 1/4							171. 17.
5			55 1/4 a	75 1/2	90 3/4	91 1/2			1 1/2		55 1/4							171. 17s.
6			55 1/4 a		91 1/4						55 1/4							171. 17s.
7			55 1/4 a						1 1/4									171. 17s.
9			55 1/4 a						1 1/4									171. 17s.
10			55 1/4 a						1 1/2		55 1/4							171. 19s.
11			55 1/4 a		91 1/4				1 1/2		55 1/4							171. 19s.
12			55 1/4 a		91 1/4				1 1/2		55 1/4							171. 19s.
13			55 1/4 a		91 1/4				1 3/4		55 1/4							171. 19s.
14			56 1/4 a		91 1/4				2 1/4		55 1/4							171. 19s.
16			56 1/4 a		91 1/4				2 1/4									181. 5s.
17			56 1/4 a		91 1/4				2 3/4		55 3/4							181. 5s.
18			56 1/4 a		92 1/4				3 1/2		56							181. 5s.
19			56 1/4 a		92 1/4				3		56 1/8							181. 10s.
20			56 1/4 a		92 1/4				3		56							181. 15s.
21			56 3/4 a	57 1/4	92 1/4				3 1/4		56 1/8							191.
23			57 1/8 a		93 1/4				3 1/2		56 1/8							191. 5s.
24			57 1/8 a		93 1/4				4 1/4		57							191. 10s.
25																		
26			58 1/4 a		95 1/4				6 1/2		57 3/4							20. 12s.

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