

European Magazine,

For APRIL 1801.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS EDWARD, DUKE of KENT. And 2. AN EMELEMATICAL ENGRAVING of the PELICAN LIFE-OFFICE.]

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THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR APRIL 1801.

EDWARD, DUKE OF KENT.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS EDWARD, DUKE OF KENT, the fourth son of his present Majesty, was born the 2d of November 1767.

In the spring of 1785, he was sent to the Continent to complete his education. His Royal Highness remained about a twelvemonth at Lunenburg, and afterwards at Hanover, till October 1787, when he went to Geneva, where he resided till the beginning of 1790; at which time he left Geneva, and returned to England. During his stay on the Continent, he was much admired by all who knew him, and his conduct was unstained by any of those fashionable vices or excesses, which sometimes mark and disgrace our young Nobility in foreign countries. In April 1789, whilst at Geneva, he was appointed Colonel of the 7th regiment, or royal fusiliers.

Shortly after his arrival in England, his Royal Highness was sent upon duty to Gibraltar, where his regiment was also ordered. He remained there till June 1791, when he sailed with his regiment for Quebec. In October 1793, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General.

While in Canada, his Royal Highness made repeated applications to be employed on actual service, and at last obtained permission to join the army under Sir Charles Grey, then going to attack the French West India Settlements. The orders for this purpose did not reach his Royal Highness till January 1794, when in that country all communication by water was frozen up, and the French party was then so powerful in America, that it was thought extremely hazardous for one of his rank to attempt passing through the United States.

To make or find a difficulty where his duty calls him, is, however, a thing unknown to his Royal Highness: he

immediately, therefore, before his intentions could be made public, set off for Boston, travelling with great rapidity, crossing the lakes upon the ice, and fortunately upon his arrival at that place, he found an English packet there, in which he instantly sailed for the West Indies.

After a narrow escape from one of the enemy's privateers on his passage, his Royal Highness reached the army in safety, just at the commencement of the siege of Port Bourbon, in the Island of Martinique. He there took the command of the brigade of grenadiers, and in the course of the siege, and during the remainder of that glorious campaign, particularly distinguished himself by his uncommon zeal and activity, constantly sharing in every danger and hardship with the meanest soldier in the army.

Upon the reduction of the French West India Islands being completed, his Royal Highness, finding his health considerably impaired by fatigue and the effects of the climate, embarked for Halifax in the *Blanche* frigate; and shortly after his arrival in Nova Scotia, he was appointed to the command of the troops in that province.

During a residence of several years in that country, his conduct universally excited the highest admiration and esteem. The following sketch, which was written at that time by a Gentleman, who had every opportunity of being well-informed on the subject, contains a very accurate and particular account of his character and mode of life.

“His Royal Highness constantly rises before day-light, both in summer and winter; and this he has invariably practised through life. The instant he is up, he drinks coffee, which is prepared for him over-night; the hair-dresser of the regiment then attends him the first of

any officer, which prevents all murmuring in others at being obliged to dress and be in the field at so early an hour; and it is a rule with him always to set the example, when he thinks any thing necessary to be done by those under his command, which may be deemed an inconvenience or a hardship.

“When dressed, he regularly inspects the accounts of his household for the preceding day: he then, in summer, exercises his regiment for about two hours, always giving the word of command, and explaining every manœuvre himself: in the field, he appears to great advantage, being perfectly master of his profession, and having a remarkably powerful and distinct voice, with great coolness and precision in the delivery of his orders. By his attention and perseverance, he has brought his regiment to a degree of perfection, in point of discipline and appearance, hardly to be equalled in the British service.

“His Royal Highness is extremely attentive to the real welfare of the troops, and charitable to their families when in want or distress; and few Officers possess in a higher degree those qualities which secure the affection and confidence of the army. They see that zeal or merit, even in the lowest ranks, never escapes his notice, or goes unrewarded; that though strict in his discipline, he is perfectly impartial, and imposes no duties but what are essentially requisite to the existence of a well regulated army, and that he always spares himself less than any other man under his command.

“The business of the garrison is entirely transacted by himself; he sees, hears, and determines every thing, and is at all hours accessible upon duty; so that whoever has occasion to wait upon him, let his rank be what it may, is certain of seeing his Royal Highness, and of having an immediate and explicit answer.

“In his mode of living he is very abstemious, never exceeding two glasses of wine at dinner, nor was he ever in his life known to be intoxicated: yet he frequently sees company, and keeps an elegant table, where the utmost freedom and good-humour prevails, though without ever deviating into any improper excesses.

“To every species of gaming his Royal Highness is an open and avowed enemy, and so effectually checks it in

others, that this vice is unknown in the garrison. The only amusement of which he partakes, is a play occasionally acted by the Officers, which he patronizes and encourages.

“To those who merit his confidence or protection, he is ever a most firm and steady friend, and omits no opportunity in his power of serving them; and such is his integrity, that no consideration was ever known to induce him to swerve from a promise he had once given.

“In his family, he is a most kind and indulgent master, free from caprice or passion; a remarkable proof of which is, that all his principal servants are the same which first attended him on his outset in life.

“To the poor he is a liberal benefactor; and even when in embarrassed circumstances, arising from losses by sea and other unavoidable expences, he constantly dedicated £500 a-year of his income to the relief of private indigence and distress.

“His Royal Highness has shewn the most unremitting attention to the security and welfare of the province, and to the safety of the garrison: all the fortifications have been repaired, and several new works have been added where they were required; some of which were entirely planned by himself, and reflect great credit on his judgment as an engineer. Telegraphs have been erected throughout the country, by which every species of intelligence can be conveyed with the utmost rapidity and precision; and by his prudence and moderation, the greatest harmony has invariably subsisted between the military and civil powers.

“The Legislative Assembly of the Province have lately unanimously voted five hundred guineas, for the purchase of a diamond star, to be presented to him in their name, as a testimony of the respect and affection they so deservedly felt for his person and character.”

In the fall of 1798, his Royal Highness was obliged to leave Halifax, and to return to England for medical advice, in consequence of a severe hurt which he received in his left thigh, from his horse's falling, and rolling upon him. His departure from Nova Scotia on this occasion was universally lamented as a public calamity; and he sailed from that country followed by the tears and prayers of thousands.

On his arrival in England, he had the

the satisfaction to find, that his conduct whilst abroad was highly approved of by his Majesty, the Ministers, and the nation at large, and he was every where received with the most flattering marks of esteem and applause; and shortly afterwards, in April 1799, he was created Duke of Kent and Strathevie, and Earl of Dublin, with an establishment of 12,000*l.* a-year.

In May following, his health being then re-established, his Royal Highness was appointed General and Commander in Chief of all the Forces in British North America; to which country he sailed soon after in the *Arethusa* frigate.

The news of his intended return to America, diffused the most lively satisfaction throughout the British dominions in that quarter of the globe; and on his landing again at Halifax, he was welcomed with the most unbounded demonstrations of joy by all ranks of people.

On assuming the supreme command in America, his Royal Highness devoted himself, with the most unceasing assiduity, to the duties of that important trust; among many other beneficial regulations which he framed, he established a clear and uniform system of conducting the public business throughout the different departments in that country, on a plan equally calculated to prevent all irregularity or confusion in accounts, or any improper expenditure of public money. So intense was the application of his Royal Highness, that he materially injured his health, as he experienced in consequence such severe and repeated bilious attacks, that in the course of a twelve-month he was under the necessity of soliciting permission to pass the ensuing winter in England.

It was at one time in agitation to have sent his Royal Highness as Com-

mander in Chief to Ireland, had the Lord Lieutenant been withdrawn on the Union being completed, as was at first intended; and few Officers could have been selected better qualified for such a situation; as, independent of his military abilities, he possesses great prudence, firmness, and moderation, and has ever been singularly happy in gaining the affection and confidence of all classes of people wherever he has commanded; a point of infinite importance in the present temper and disposition of that country.

His Royal Highness at present resides chiefly at Kensington Palace, where he leads a quiet retired life, mingling but little in the gaiety or dissipation of the metropolis, to which he always had an aversion.

From principle, he has uniformly avoided intermeddling in any shape with party or politics, though he possesses every requisite to shine in a public assembly; for to a clear and comprehensive mind, he unites great general information, with a most persuasive and graceful delivery; and in private circles he is much admired as a correct and elegant speaker.

In his person, his Royal Highness is tall and elegantly proportioned, with a remarkable fine countenance, and bears a striking resemblance to his Majesty, especially in the profile. From hardships and change of climate, most of his hair in front has fallen off, which rather adds to the dignity of his appearance as a soldier, a profession to which his life has been dedicated, and in which he is an enthusiast!

We shall conclude by observing, that as a public character, he is deservedly respected and admired; and in private life, no man is more universally beloved than the Duke of Kent, by all who have the happiness of being acquainted with him.

LETTER FROM THE HON. DAINES BARRINGTON TO MR. WILSON.

Melton Mowbray, Aug. 1, 1774.

DEAR WILSON,

As every thing which bears the least affinity to lightning falls within your very comprehensive electrical department, I send you the following account of what happened at Hitchen, in Hertfordshire, on Tuesday the 26th of July.

The day had been remarkably sultry till near three o'clock; after which the clouds suddenly thickened, and fell in a

heavy rain, attended with many claps of thunder at a considerable distance.

After this there was a short interval of calm, when a ball of fire, about half the diameter of a full moon, struck the side of the inn where I was sitting with a short but amazingly loud explosion, which I can resemble to nothing better than 1000 of Signor Torre's balloons going off at the same time.

Immediately after this immense noise, I heard the cries of two women in the

next room to me, who were in fits, and who, though they were not touched by the fire-bail, had yet very sufficient cause to be alarmed, as the sash was broke, together with other appearances, which I shall state more particularly to you hereafter, and which I know will (if any) be the interesting part of this account to you.

By this time a considerable crowd had gathered on the opposite wing of the inn, which was occasioned by the cook being conceived to be dead (tho' she afterwards revived), and the kitchen maid in fits.

A boy also was knocked down in the space between the wings, and a man was struck on the shoulder, who complained of the pain for some time.

I now come to the circumstances which will probably be most interesting to you.

The room which the electrical fluid entered had a common eaves-dropping roof, except that there was a binding of lead which went round the whole at

perhaps three inches distance from the eaves.

The electrical fluid, however, seems to have paid no sort of attention to this binding of lead, but entered the lath and plaster at about a foot under it, from whence it passed downwards by the side of the window for four feet, then broke one of the panes, and thence made for a large pier-glass cut into different figures with carved gilding. Two distant corners of these ornaments were quite changed in their colour, but neither glass nor ornaments suffered in other respects.

I have thus stated all the particulars I can recollect about this accident, as I know well that the electricians would rather be informed by the ignorant than the knowing with regard to matters of this sort, as the ignorant have *no hypotheses* to favour.—Believe me most sincerely yours,

DAINES BARRINGTON.

P. S. How go on your *dark works* in your *truly dark room*.

HEADS OF A PLAN PROPOSED TO THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT FOR AN EXPEDITION AGAINST THE BRITISH POWER IN INDIA.

THAT France, Russia, and Austria, shall co-operate in the enterprise:

That France and Russia in conjunction march an army of 70,000 men to the banks of the Indus:

That Austria allow the French troops to march through its territories, and assist their descent down the Danube to the Black Sea:

That a Russian army of 35,000 men shall, with the same view, assemble at Astracan; 25,000 of them being regular troops; 10,000 Cossacks:

That this body of troops shall be conveyed on the Caspian Sea to Astrabad, there to await the arrival of the French army:

That Astrabad be the rendezvous of the Combined Armies, the seat of the magazines of military stores and provisions, the central point of the lines of communication between Indostan, France, and Russia:

That the French army be a detachment of 35,000 men from the Army of the Rhine:

That, on the banks of the Danube, they embark in boats, and sail down that river to the Black Sea:

That, when they arrive in the Euxine Sea, they shall, in transports supplied by

Russia, proceed across the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azoph, to Taganroc:

That it shall thence pass up the right bank of the Don to a small Cossack town, named Piaty-Izbianca:

That it there cross the Danube, and march by land to the vicinity of the city of Czaritzin, on the right bank of the Volga:

That it there embark on the Volga, and descend to Astracan:

That from Astracan, these troops next sail along the Caspian to Astrabad:

That, upon the junction of the French and Russians at Astrabad, the Combined Army shall immediately begin its march:

That it shall proceed by the cities of Herat, Ferah, and Cadahar, to the right bank of the Indus.

Length of the March of the French Army:

	<i>Days.</i>
Passage down the Danube	20
From the Mouth of the Danube to Taganroc	16
From Taganroc to Piaty-Izbianca	20
From Piaty-Izbianca to Czaritzin	4
From Czaritzin to Astracan	4
From Astracan to Astrabad	10
From Astrabad to the Indus	45
Total	120
	TO

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

Amidst the deserved applause bestowed by a grateful public on the heroes of the present day, I solicit your attention to one of those great characters whose fame will not be tarnished by a comparison with the achievements of even a St. Vincent, Nelson, Parker, or any other, who have arrived at the highest pitch of glory. The following letter to the DUKE D'AIGUILLON from SIR EDWARD HAWKE, written soon after the GLORIOUS 20th of November 1759, shews the honour and spirit of the brave English Commander in so true a light, that I am persuaded there is no British bosom but will be fired with sentiments of gratitude and patriotism on the perusal.—I am, &c. C. D.

Royal George, Dec. 12, 1759.

I HAVE the honour of your Grace's letter of the 11th instant: In answer to which I beg to acquaint you, that *Captain Oury* has acted entirely by my orders, and that I approve of what he has done. His manifest, of which your Grace has transmitted me a copy, is a sufficient proof of his humanity, and the tenderness of my orders, which were, not to fire unless he should be fired upon.

Without further recollection, I need only have recourse to my letter to your Grace of the 29th of November, by *Lord Howe*, with regard to the *Heroe*.—My words are: "I therefore claim these Officers and men as prisoners, and expect from your Grace's known honour, that they be immediately delivered up to me." The hull and guns were not mentioned; for the first I had set on fire, and the second I looked on as in my own power to recover. Let me further beg your Grace to look over the agreement you signed with *Lord Howe*: Is the artillery so much as mentioned in it? No. Every article of it I have strictly observed; exchanged seamen, released officers, soldiers, and militia, on the terms of the cartel, and sent the *Guardes Marines* a-shore on parole. I could not help being surprised, that no notice was taken in that agreement of my claims of the *Heroe's* officers and men; and was answered, that matter belonged to another department, not to your Grace's; which occasioned my writing to you again upon that subject. I can only further assure your Grace, that had a Captain of a British ship of war, under my command, begged quarter, and surrendered to the French, and afterwards run away with the ship, in open breach of the rules of war, I would have immediately delivered up the ship, with the Commander, to have been treated as the forfeiture of his honour deserved. The same I should have expected from the *Duke d'Aiguillon*, if I did not consider him as the subject

of a State, in which the will of the Monarch constitutes right and wrong.

I assure your Grace, upon my honour, that I never heard of any Memorial to be presented to the Admiralty of England, who have no concern in matters of this kind. By the bounty of their King, British seamen are intitled to every thing surrendered by, and taken from, an enemy in war. In their names, and for their benefit, I shall endeavour to recover the *Heroe's* guns, and also those of the *Soleil Royal*, which was deserted and left to our mercy; the delivery of the officers and men, is all that depends at present on the honour of your court; the artillery are within our reach; our endeavours to take them away being justifiable, I was in hopes would not have been interrupted; but since your Grace and the *Marquis de Brec* have thought fit to fire upon my ships, I shall take as severe a revenge as I can, along your coasts, as soon as I receive supplies from Britain.

For I came out near eight months ago, only furnished with orders to decide the fate of the two nations with *M. de Conflans* in the open sea, but when we met, as he did not choose to stay for me, he has thereby changed the nature of my military operations, and reduced me to the necessity (entirely repugnant to my natural disposition) of sending fire and sword into that country, from whence your Grace, with forty battalions under your command, by the authenticated instructions of *Marshal de Belleisle*, was to have spread the most dreadful calamities of war in Great Britain or Ireland. I cannot persuade myself your Grace could be serious, when you termed my enterprizes irregular; it was merriment; and I shall not hereafter be surprised, if, in the same *Gaite de Cocur*, I should be accused of acting irregularly in attacking *M. de Conflans* (after a chace of twenty leagues in the open seas) within your Islands, and on your coast, and setting fire to the *Soleil Royal*, &c.

As

As an individual, I honour and respect the *Duke d'Aiguillon*: As a commander of a British Squadron against a declared enemy, I strictly obey the orders of the Great King my master, only following my own judgement, as cir-

cumstances may alter. I have the honour to be, with the most profound respect and regard, your Grace's most obedient and most humble servant,
(Signed) EDWARD HAWKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

WALKING in the Burial Ground at Simon's Town, I met with the following lines on the tomb-stone of an Officer in his Majesty's service.

Reader, beneath this urn I lie,
And hold myself content.

Look, if you please,—pray, what care I,
Since now my life is spent?

I'm dead—and that's enough t'acquaint

A man of any sense,
That if he's looking for a saint,
He must go farther hence!

From a sense of religion as well as decency, I solicited for their removal, and obtained it.—For if, truly, profaneness is suffered to invade the peaceful mansions of the dead—if the cause of God and religion cannot meet a quiet asylum amongst the tombs of the departed—Where, alas! is she to fly to!—To vindicate her cause, I composed the following substitute—the insertion of which will much oblige your very obedient servant, if the insertion of the whole does not take up too much of your useful and entertaining work.

O! 'tis an awful thing to die!
To pass that bourne mysterious, from
whence

No traveller returns! The *Spirit's fled!*!
Ah, whither is it gone?—What distant
realms

Receive the aerial visitant, that erit
With sense, with thought, with action,
vigour, fire, [remains—

Quicken'd these now poor, pallid, cold
Sepulchred wreck of frail Humanity!

But whither gone? Can *Reason's* feeble
ray

Illume the vast impenetrable gloom,
That *something after death!* Could e'er
the skill,

The depth of ancient, academic lore,
With the proud boastings of the Stoic
school, [vain

The form illusive seize?—Ah, no! In
They spread their flimsy cobwebs to en-
share [ing mind.

Th'inquiring, anxious, fearful, doubt-
Religion—Holy Maid! to thee 'twas giv'n
To blaze refulgent 'mid the awful shades
Of Terror's ghastly King—'tis thine to
yield

The *golden hope* of future brighter days,
To soothe the *wretched* in Affliction's
hour,

And lead the *Soul* departing to it's *God*.
R. B.

Cape of Good Hope, Nov. 28, 1800.

ORIGIN OF SHENSTONE'S BALLAD OF JEMMY DAWSON.

THE account of JAMES DAWSON in our Magazine for January last, and the enquiry after the ballad which preceded Shenstone's, has induced one of our Correspondents, a female we believe, to send us from Scotland the following, which she assures us is the genuine one sought after. It is entitled DAWSON'S LAMENT.

Blow ye bleak winds around my head,
Sooth my heart-corroding care;
Flash ye bright lightnings round my
brows,

Blast ye the laurels planted there:
But may the maid, where ever she be,
Think not on my distress nor me.

What cruel news sounds in mine ear,
That my beloved is in distress!
What cruel heart could then forbear
To mourn the torments in his breast?

Could I but find him where ere he be,
That I might share his misery.

I'll search the groves both night and
day

To find out my beloved swain:
To the propitious Gods I'll pray

That my request I may obtain:
His vows I'll ne'er blot out of my
mind:

O, who can be cruel to one that's so
kind?

Could I but find that lovely man
Whose breath so tenderly doth flow,
What's life to me? It's but a span.

Ten thousand on him would I be-
flow.

Clasped in his arms till cruel death
Shall us both bereave of breath.

REMARKS

REMARKS ON AN EXTRAORDINARY COINCIDENCE.

MY DEAR P.

I N my last I sent you the similar passages from my two Authors, opposed to each other in detached paragraphs. But I must desire you to read the performance of Mr. Hurd altogether, as it is drawn out by his able pen. I will suppose you to have finished this entertaining perusal: and now let me ask you, did you, any where, at any time, see the efficiency of superior talents displayed in a more conspicuous manner? The loose notes, scattered up and down by the French Annotator, without form or connexion, are carefully collected by this fine writer, arranged in the aptest order, and worked up into a regular composition, with all the graces of expression and elegance of design. So excellent was this ingenious performance thought at the time, when it first appeared, that it was very warmly applauded by one, * from whose decision in all matters of taste, as on every subject in the whole circle of arts and sciences, there lies no appeal. You will easily perceive, that I can here mean no other than that wonderful man, in whose comprehensive mind was united with the † *sublime imagination of Longinus the severest reasoning of the Stagyrites.*

It is without scruple confessed, that all the rough materials are to be found in the annotations of Catron. Superficial readers, who do not attend to, or from their "*suggish and clouded imaginations*" are incapable of distinguishing the nicer differences of things, have on this account formed very injurious conclusions, and even gone so far, as to load the Learned Critic with the charge of † plagiarism. Such, we know, was the ungenerous treatment, which the great Founder of the Warburtonian

§ School himself more than once || experienced; and even a direct ¶ disavowal, accompanied with the most solemn assurances, was found scarcely sufficient to repel the charge. You will discover at first glance, how much they, who judge in this illiberal manner, underrate the merits of the Learned Critic. No man of an enlightened and intelligent mind will hesitate to acknowledge, that to him, and him alone, exclusively belong the happy design and skilful plan of the piece, the judicious disposition of the parts, with the splendid ornaments, thrown in here and there occasionally, giving lustre and additional beauty to the whole. It is only for the favor'd few, whom " * † *Nature has touch'd with a ray of that celestial fire, which we call true Genius,*" out of such materials to form so perfect and beautiful an edifice, which the amateur will never fail to contemplate with the liveliest emotions of delight and admiration. It were as unreasonable and unjust in this place to accuse the Learned Critic of plagiarism, as to condemn the Architect, who brings the stones or marble, which he builds with, from the quarry, for want of taste and invention.

The doctrine of the Learned Critic on this subject applies very appositely to the case before us. † † " If there be reason for suspecting any communication between two different writers, it must be taken from something else, besides the identity of the subject matter of such description: as from the number, or the nature of the circumstances selected for imitation—from the order, in which they are disposed—or the manner, in which they are represented." The great volume of Nature lies open to every observer. Is it then any wonder, if many of those who

* D. L. B. 2. sect. 4. Ed. by Bishop of Worcester, 1788.

† Ded. of Horace's Ep. to Augustus, with Notes and Commentary, 1753.

‡ Confusion worse Confounded, 1772, p. 74. History of the Caliph Vathek, Note, p. 269, &c.

§ It should be remembered, that Dr. Hurd was one of the ablest supports and brightest ornaments of this celebrated school.

|| Critical Observations on the VIth B. of Virgil, 1770, pp. 8. 33. Dr. Lowth's 3d Letter to Dr. Warburton.

¶ Dr. Warburton's 3d Letter to Dr. Lowth. Critical Observations on the VIth B. of Virgil, p. 33.

* † Disc. on Poetical Imitation, p. 128.

‡ † Ibid. p. 127.

attentively peruse it, should be stricken with, and occasionally transcribe the same passages. The immortal works of Homer and Virgil, having descended through so long a series of ages, are to us, at this day, in a manner coeval with the beginning of things; and may be looked upon in the same light as a majestic mountain, or any other magnificent phenomena of Nature. The several objects, which appear spread over them in various forms of grandeur and beauty, on all sides catching the eye of the spectator, are to be accounted as *common stock, in medio posita*, or, as the Poet expresses it, * *publica materies*; which every one has an equal right to appropriate to himself; and it becomes under proper management *privati juris*—his own. If the principles, laid down by the Learned Critic, be allowed to be, as by every competent judge they cannot fail of being, equally just as candid, the right of property, which he assumes, is incontrovertibly established. *He selected his circumstances from the common stock—the order, in which they are disposed—and the manner, in which they are represented, are entirely his own.*

I will not detain you longer on this

pitiful species of common-place detraction, so generally in use amongst the *drudges in the lower walks of literature*, which, from time to time, they are ever throwing, ineffectually from their distance, on those of a superior order, from whose works, however excellent; they derive neither pleasure nor profit, while they read them only with the feelings of mortified vanity, and the petty desire of discovering faults. What seems to promise far better entertainment, I would much rather attend you through those delightful scenes, which the charming Author, with whom we are now engaged, is continually opening to your view.

That we may enjoy this truly classical entertainment in all its purity, without interruption, would it not be better to wait for some more favourable opportunity, when we may enter upon it with our spirits fresh, and with no unpleasant impressions on the mind. In the mean time, the character of the Learned Critic will, I doubt not, stand as high in your opinion, as firm and unshaken by the petty cavils of envious detractors, as it does in mine.

Adieu,

O. P. C.

MACKLINIANA;

OR,

ANECDOTES OF THE LATE MR. CHARLES MACKLIN, COMEDIAN:

TOGETHER WITH

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

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

(Continued from Page 189.)

AFTER Macklin had exhausted, in a great degree, the novelty of his Truc-Born Scotchman at Smock-alley, he again veered about to Crow-street Theatre, under the management of a Mr. Dawson; an inferior Actor, in point of theatrical merit, but a man who had scraped together some little money, had much assiduity, and possessed the trust and confidence of his brother performers.

With him he continued not more than a season with some kind of success—but not enough to satisfy his own fame, which was always furthered by a

love of vanity. He accordingly, at the end of his engagement, quitted, seemingly, his Irish engagements for ever, and came over to England—not only to obtain a permanent engagement, but to open a scene of professional business, perhaps unequalled in the annals of the drama.

Macklin was now, by his own account, seventy-three years of age (but by very strong circumstances, which we have already stated, *eighty-three*); at either of which periods men seldom arrive, and when they do generally dedicate the few remaining years allotted

* Horatii Ars Poetica, V. 131.

them to repose and retirement. But our veteran was not of this complexion. By nature strong, healthy, and vigorous, he looked to no common calculations of life; and as men who feel no approximations to illness or decay look more forward, Macklin not only felt the ardour of profession as strong as ever, but adverted to new experiments;—experiments not founded merely on greater acquisitions of science and long observation in the parts he was in possession of—but on the dignity, sublimity, and pathos of tragic character. In short, having long convinced the town of his abilities in a certain line of performance, he would now come forward in all the pomp of Imperial tragedy, and nothing less than Richard, Macbeth, and Othello, were to be the heralds of his new honours.

When he first announced his design, the public had various opinions of the cause of it. Some, for a time, looked upon it as a mere report to exhibit the vanity and dotage of the Actor—others, that the Manager only made use of him as a mere novelty to draw a few houses—and others, to an interested view in the performer himself, to make a last effort on the credulity of the public. But to those who knew Macklin well, none of these causes could in justice be ascribed to him. He was ever, it is true, more or less the dupe of his own vanity; but as he was never the slave of money, so he would not knowingly be the slave of any Manager for this purpose. The fact was—it was no new idea then arising from existing circumstances—it was an early and settled opinion of his own, that he was competent to those parts;—and as a proof of this:—He broke off as being one of the Joint Managers of Crow-street, so far back as the year 1757, because he was not permitted to play those characters in turn with Barry—he likewise actually performed them in all the strolling companies in which he could command a cast of parts—and to these three characters (and we have it from his own authority) he added that of Hamlet, which he repeatedly performed at Bristol near forty years before this period, and on the same nights generally figured away as Harlequin in the Pantomime.

So that this was no new idea, but a revival of past performances; and as he thought himself once favourably and justly received in those characters, and made no calculation for the lapse of

years, he imagined once a theatrical hero, and *ever* a theatrical hero—He therefore, in the early part of the season of 1772, made his engagements with the Manager of Covent Garden, and the 23d of October in the same year was announced for his performance of Macbeth.

Of the petty wrangles, riots, and lawsuits, which accompanied this attempt, the public have been long since in possession; we shall therefore only observe, that whatever his merits as an Actor might have been, he was very ill treated by a party raised against him, and that he repaid that ill treatment by an act of generosity, when he had his enemies at his feet, which reflects great credit on his memory. The manner, however, in which he played this character deserves to be noticed, not only as some curiosity to the rising generation, but as it records an æra of improvement in the interior arrangement of the stage.

Previous to this period, Macbeth, a tail wig, &c. in every respect like a modern military Officer. Garrick always played in this manner; and the fine picture of him and Mrs. Pritchard, in Macbeth and Lady Macbeth, after the murder, painted by Zoffani, exhibits him in this dress. Barry and Smith dressed it in a similar manner; and it long stood as the general costume of the stage. Macklin, however, whose eye and mind were ever intent on his profession, saw the absurdity of exhibiting a Scotch character, existing many years before the Norman conquest, in this manner, and therefore very properly abandoned it for the old Caledonian habit. He shewed the same attention to the subordinate characters, as well as to the scenes, decorations, music, and other incidental parts of the performance.

So far was useful reformation acknowledged as such, and has ever since become general, not only on the London boards, but in all the provincial and country Theatres. Of his performance, we cannot give the same eulogium. His figure (even from his boyish days) was never calculated to impress the character of a dignified warrior; and in his first scene, when the audience saw a clumsy old man, who looked more like a Scotch piper than a General and Prince of the blood, stumping down the stage, at the head of a supposed conquering army, “commanding a halt upon

the heath," they felt it under an impression of ridicule—his address to the witches, and his reflections on their prophecies, however, were given with such a knowledge of the character as to redeem his first impression—and his subsequent interview with Lady Macbeth was very much in the spirit of the author—but when he came to the dagger scene, which requires both a marking eye as well as grace of action, he failed, at least in representation.

In his clamour against the King's death, and his hypocrisy in concealing it, he very much arrested the attention of the audience, as he likewise did in his interview with the three murderers. In the banquet scene he failed—he wanted both the dignity of hospitality, and those quick and reiterated impressions of fear which Macbeth should have on seeing Banquo's ghost—in many passages of the fourth and fifth acts he had alternate merits and defects. Of the former may be classed his reply to the messenger who tells him that he thought he saw Birnam Wood move towards him :

—————"if thou speak'st false,
Upon the next tree that thou hang alive
'Till famine cling thee : if thy speech
be true,
I care not if thou dost for me as much."

The first part of this speech was delivered in a tone and look of such terrible menace as almost petrified the audience, while in the last line he fell into such an air of despondency as shewed the effect of contrast in a most masterly manner. In short, it might be classed amongst the *chef d'œuvres* of general acting, and as such was applauded by the whole of the audience.

His performance on the whole, though there were passages that shewed the force of observation and a sound judgment, yet may be classed more under the head of a *lecture on the part*, than a *theatrical representation*—the scene demanded the embodying of the character—he was constantly giving the Author, which, though he often did very judiciously, it still was not sufficiently dramatic.

To speak candidly of this performance, it was lucky (at least for the fame of Macklin) that it was frustrated in his first attempt. Had he been permitted to go quietly on, his vanity would have imputed the indulgence of the audience (or the love of novelty which might have aided that indulgence) to

superior abilities, and he would have gone through the whole of his design, by which he would have lost in a great degree (at least with the rising generation) those laurels which, in other walks of his profession, he had so long and honourably earned.

During this period, much theatrical whisper and green-room report were afloat relative to the spleen and industry of Macklin's enemies. It was said Garrick was in this list, and that he was jealous of being obtruded upon in those parts in which he had so long stood without a competitor, and that Reddish (a performer of some eminence then at Drury-lane) actually refused paying a fine imposed on him for non-attendance of his duty by the Deputy Manager, "because he was with Mr. Garrick upon this business." That such an Actor as Garrick should be jealous of such an Actor as Macklin in Macbeth, &c. exceeds all power of belief—but that he might not like such a man as Macklin, or any other man of such high character on the stage, and of so restless and enterprising a temper, offering improvements in the dresses, scenery, music, and new readings in such parts as he was celebrated for, may not be so incredible. In many things of less notoriety, he was observed by the critics of his day to be tremblingly alive to fame, and in circumstances where he could not possibly dread any degree of rivalry—such as generally selecting persons of the most *mediocre* talents to play in the same scene with him, in order to hold out to the audience, in a more obvious degree, the immense difference of talents. This the performers themselves frequently felt, and, in the language of Cato, exclaimed, "Painful pre-eminence!"

Foote believed the report of Garrick's jealousy, and used to tell many stories, and particularly the following, in confirmation of this being his general temper. At the time the former was preparing his puppet-show at the Haymarket Theatre, he enjoined all those concerned to keep it a profound secret—other than to circulate a whisper that something very *novel* was about to be produced. Garrick, who, according to Murphy, seemed to live in a *whispering gallery*, soon heard this report, and was on tip-toe to get at the secret—his emissaries were constantly about the Green Room at the Haymarket, but to no purpose—at last, Foote, taking compassion

of his uneasiness, told him, if he would dine with him on such a day, he should know all. Garrick attended on the day appointed with great impatience, when, soon after dinner, Foote told him, "it was a performer of most singular talents which he was going to introduce on the stage, who was to do every thing in a *new way*."—"What's his name?" says Garrick, with some surprise.—"That I'm not at liberty to mention yet—but he's a near relation of your old friend Dr. Birch. Will you be introduced to him? he is now, I understand, in my study—but ask him no questions, for he'll *make you no answers*."—Garrick bowed compliance; and John, who previously had his cue, was ordered to introduce the young Roscius, who soon returned with a large well-dressed *Punch* in his arms."—"Ah!" said Garrick, a good deal relieved from his fears, "Now I understand you—What, a puppet-show, I suppose."—"Nothing more or less."—"Well, but," rejoined Garrick, "let me see (till uneasy)—What are these puppets to do?"—"Why, d—mn it, David," says Foote (looking him full in the face), you are not jealous of *Punch* already? Come, part the *rivals*, John, as I'm determined to have no noble blood spilt in my house."—Here *Punch* was remanded, and Garrick felt the laugh of the company.

But to return to Macklin. Though foiled in his attempts at a new line of acting, neither advancing age, or a temporary disappointment, could check the ardour of profession—if he could not play Richard or Macbeth to any advantage, Shylock was exclusively his own, beside a number of other characters where he had few competitors and no superior. He had to console himself too, under his late disappointment, that the Manager lost no money by him (the house being crowded every night he appeared), as well as leaving to the stage several improvements in the minor arrangements, which have been since felt so appropriate, that they have been continued to this day—and are likely to continue whilst a good taste for theatrical representation remains. In short—the whole may be considered as an effort of mind labouring for the progress of science in his profession, but failing in the mechanical part of the execution—or, to parody the words of Mackheath, "his understanding did him justice, but his age and want

of exterior accomplishments were his ruin."

Cleared of all the embarrassments which this last attempt drew him into, he fell into his old line of acting, and occasionally performed each season, visiting, at intervals, Scotland and the provincial Theatres. In the course of this peregrination, he made an engagement, about the year 1775, to perform in Dublin and Cork during the spring and summer of that year, which he accomplished; but as he seldom was without some project in his head, a new plan of life now suggested itself to him, which, after digesting for some days, he at last proposed to his then Manager, Mr. Tottenham Heaphy.

Macklin's interview with Heaphy on this occasion was curious; and as we have often heard an account of it from the latter, we shall endeavour to recollect it as nearly as possible.

He first wrote a note to Heaphy, informing him, he had some business of importance to communicate, and begged he would fix some morning for that purpose. The next day was appointed; and Macklin waited on him with all the gravity of a projector. The first question he asked him was, "Pray, Sir, how does land turn out at Blarney?" (a little village about three miles from Cork.) "Why, Sir, pretty well; I have got a house and farm there."—"Yes, Sir, I know it, and that made me ask you the question—which being answered, I now proceed—Hitherto my theatrical life has not been altogether as I could wish. I do not mean to say but what I have had the favour and countenance of the public sufficiently—but it has not been so *systematic* as I could wish; sometimes living in Ireland, sometimes in England, sometimes in Scotland, and sometimes, Sir, doing nothing at all; so that I have hitherto not been able to calculate on my time, my profits, or expenditure. Now, Sir, I want to cure all this, and I think I have found a remedy."—"Pray, Sir, What is that?"

"You shall hear, Sir. In the first place, I want to take a farm of between *three and four hundred acres* in or near Blarney, and stock it so as to give me and my family employment, and make it produce in the agricultural line something between a gentleman farmer and a real farmer, but more inclining to the latter. Here, Sir, I mean to fix my head quarters, with a good, clever, intelligent

telligent bailiff at the head of my affairs, who, under *my direction*, shall be able to turn the ground and the markets to the best advantage. (Here Heaphy could not forbear smiling.) O yes, Sir, you may finite, but, by G—d, what I say is very true; I have read books on agriculture, and know the *theory* of farming, better than half the bailiffs in England, though, perhaps, not so well the practice of modern improvements.—But to proceed. Having sufficiently stocked this farm, and given my bailiff *instructions about ploughing, seeding, &c. &c.* I shall set out for England in the spring of the year, and make my engagements at one of the London Theatres for a certain number of nights and a clear benefit. This being concluded, I shall return to my farm, see how things go on there, and meet you in Cork, as usual, towards the close of the summer, which will save me the expence of lodgings in town, and enable me at the same time to carry on my business.

“ Now, Sir, you see here is the spring and the summer fully and profitably employed. Then as to the winter, there being little done in the farming line, these months I shall be able to play in Dublin with you—So that the whole of the year will be occupied *systematically*: I shall have the benefits of a good air, the benefits of campaigning, and, above all, *the profits of a good farm*, beside a nest egg for my family, when-

ever it shall please God to take me out of this world.

“ Now, Sir, this is my plan; What do you think of it?”—“ Why, Sir,” said Heaphy, “ in respect to filling up your time in your theatrical engagements, I think very well of it—but as to *farming*, I’m much in doubt, particularly *at your time of life*.”—At this last word Macklin took fire, replying, with some heat, “ And why at my time of life? Can you tell me, Sir, when I shall die? and if you could I would not be obliged to you for it—as I love to be amused, no matter wrong or right—but come, you don’t want me so near a neighbour—two of a trade might not so well agree—Well, there may be *prudence* in your opinion as it respects yourself—but I’m determined to be a farmer for all that—and so good morning to you, Sir?”

Here the conversation ended, and Macklin was determined to be as good as his word, as he applied to several Gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Blarney for such a farm—but they either not having any such to dispose of, or perhaps thinking, with Heaphy, that Macklin’s *season for sowing* was past, he could get nothing to suit him; and so this project,

“ Like ten thousand others, died in thinking.”

(To be continued occasionally.)

SOME ACCOUNT OF DON JOSEPH DE MENDOZA Y RIOS,

A CAPTAIN IN THE SPANISH NAVY.

IT is become common-place to treat the literature of Spain with contempt, because it has not those countless Journals with which the literature of other States in Europe is so unnaturally inflated. Yet, in Spain, there is many a grain of wheat, savoury, wholesome, and nutritive, that grows unnoticed and unknown*. Neither do the Spaniards so frequently leave their country as the natives of many other

nations: but, when met with abroad, they are usually distinguished, from the herd of travellers, by their knowledge, and spirit of observation.

This is particularly the case with D. J. de Mendoza y Rios, who is now (December 1798) in London; where he is highly esteemed, not only by the Royal Society, but by many of the most respectable, learned, and enlightened people of England. His portrait is

* The justice of this censure on Journals, by a Journalist, may be doubted. Journals are, indeed, greatly multiplied, especially in Germany. To men already well informed, some of them are offensively trifling: but when no class of readers can be found to whom they afford either pleasure or instruction, they fall. After works of undoubted genius in Spain, since the time of Cervantes, the world has been in continual search: as many of them as can be discovered, Journalists, as is their duty, will not fail to announce.

engraved at the head of a grand Map of the South Seas, which also is dedicated to him by the celebrated English Geographer, A. Arrowsmith.

The account we have to give of this learned Sea Captain will be brief; but we can warrant the authenticity of the facts. He is now thirty-five years old; and was sent early from *Seville*, his native place, to *Madrid*, where he was soon distinguished from his school-fellows, by his love of the mathematics. His progress in this favourite study was so quick, that he was willingly received into the Royal Service. In 1778, he made a journey to the Phillippine Islands. Young, ardent, and eager after knowledge as he was, this expedition could not but enlarge his capacity. The admirable manœuvres of the mariner's art, and the fine opportunity he had to view the starry heavens in that Southern hemisphere, which is to us concealed, confirmed his love of navigation and astronomy.

After his return, in 1782, he was employed on board the floating batteries sent against Gibraltar. To hear Don *Mendoza* himself speak of this unfortunate, but ever-memorable event, is highly interesting. It can never by him be forgotten, since he there received a wound in the neck which obliged him to forsake the sea, and attend to the recovery of his health. He now devoted his leisure entirely to the mathematics and astronomy: yet the brave and meritorious Mariner was not deprived of his right to promotion in the Royal Navy.

Notwithstanding his youth, to the astonishment of his country, he published a Treatise on Navigation, in two volumes, quarto, *Madrid*, 1787, the title of which is, *Tratado de Navegacion; por Don Josef de Mendoza y Rios, Teniente de Navio de la Real Armada. De Orden Superior. Madrid, en la Imprenta Real.* 1000 pages, and 20 plates.

This work, both at home and abroad, was universally received as classical, in its kind. *Röding*, in his *Algemeine Wörterbuche der Ma'n*, f. 186, gives it the following character: "It is the best and most complete work that has appeared in Europe on the art of seamanship. It is not only commendable for its accurate reasoning, but likewise because it contains the newest discoveries in navigation. The uncommon acquaintance of the Author with ancient and modern writers, the justness of his

remarks on them, and his superior knowledge of the higher mathematics, will secure him the most meritorious praise."

It is now five years since his Complete Tables of Navigation appeared at *Madrid*, which have been greatly useful to his nation. In 1796, the *Bureau des Longitudes*, at *Paris*, caused a Mémoire by him to be printed in the *Conn. des Temps pour L'Année V.* on the calculation of the Moon's distances; on which occasion this *Bureau*, which consists of the first Mathematicians, Astronomers, and Navigators of France, thus expressed its sentiments: *Le Bureau des Longitudes a cru devoir publier ce Mémoire d'un habile Navigateur, d'ont il y a deja des ouvrages estimés, et qui en prépare des plus considerables.*

In the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, at *London*, 1797, an excellent Essay appeared by him, entitled, *Récherches sur les Solutions des principaux Problemes de L'Astronomie Nautique.* He is now causing to be printed, at *London*, a complete Collection of Nautical Tables; with an English Commentary. They are nearly completed; and will far exceed the English Tables of 1781. Various new and necessary Tables will appear in this Collection, which would in vain be sought for in other works.

At the command and expence of the Spanish Court, he has made an extensive yet select collection of sea-voyages, maps, and charts; which will serve as a library for any institution to give youth a complete knowledge of the art of navigation.

He has arduously employed himself on the improvement of Light Houses; that on the Tower of *St. Sebastian*, at *Cadiz*, constructed with reverberators, was formed according to his plan. Another, with reverberators and convex glasses, is now preparing on the *Hercules Tower at Corunna*, and will soon be finished.

Mendoza possesses the acuteness and rectitude that characterize his nation. Notwithstanding the dry studies on which his mind is continually bent he is a cheerful and pleasant companion. He speaks and writes French and English like a native, is well acquainted with the Italian, and is at present so intent on German literature, that he dedicates his leisure to the acquirement of that language.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

The following Letter from the late worthy JONAS HANWAY was written at a time of great scarcity, though not equal to the present. It was intended to be useful at the time it was written, and may not be unseasonable now. I therefore request a place for it in the European Magazine.

I am, &c.

P. P.

Chatham Dock-yard, July 31, 1764.

SIR,

THE marines of this port, for the credit of the officers and men, are a well-looking corps. When they are upon guard, and do the most duty, they dine very comfortably upon two-pence each. Every man has a pint of soup, three ounces of meat, and some eat ten ounces of bread; a pint of small beer will cost a farthing more.

The head of an ox, value 2s. 6d. with a pound of oatmeal, a good portion of leeks, and sometimes roots and vegetables, seasoned with pepper and salt, produces sixty full pints of soup; one pint whereof is bought for a halfpenny, and three ounces of the meat for a halfpenny more. Wheat is at fifty shillings a quarter, the quartern loaf sixpence, and consequently ten ounces of this bread comes to a fraction less than a penny; if nothing but white bread will serve, it will cost a farthing more.

I have eaten of the soup, and found it very good. The meat on the head of a stout ox, when dressed, does not weigh less than sixty times three ounces, or eleven pounds four ounces; and if this, or any equal quantity of meat, cost thirty pence, the soup being sold for thirty, and the meat for thirty, the last thirty will abundantly supply firing, ingredients, and cookery.

Thus a woman may draw a comfortable livelihood from such an employment, especially as the baker makes an allowance for the quantity of bread she takes of him. If soldiers cook for themselves, they may provide soup and meat for the same money for a greater number of men.

If the heads of some oxen have less meat, they cost less money, and the deficiency may be made up by flanks, or other wholesome and nutritious parts.

When I was at school, at an obscure village in Hampshire, at a charge not more than double the value of three pints of porter a-day for maintenance and education, I remember a Bodger, who had eight young children, and

maintained them all for less than 1s. 3d. a-day, in prime health and spirits. It is true, provisions were cheaper in those days, and he had the pot-liquor from the school, of which he made excellent broth.

In a very considerable workhouse in Westminster, where I have seen as good provisions as can be bought, I was lately assured the poor do not stand in more than 1s. 10d. per week each.

The grenadier, who is said to have gained 30s. in twenty-four hours by unloading a lighter of coals, and in the mean while drinking out 15s. in beer, supposing the story to be in any considerable degree true, acted a part most injurious to the community, not only by making such an erroneous consumption, but also destroying his own health.

Some kinds of labour undoubtedly require more nutriment than others, and the moderate use of ale or porter I acknowledge does generally create comfort and strength. But let not those despair who drink only water, or milk and water, or can afford only small beer.

I once fed on rice and parched pease for forty eight hours, and did not consume a penny each day; and yet I was travelling, and in health, strength, and spirits; and in case of need, we may all eat excellent dried fish at a penny a pound.

Do not imagine, that I am insensible of the wants of others. I neither insult an hungry belly, nor flatter a full one. I wish to see, with all my heart, parks for deer converted into grazing grounds for oxen; and lands on which horses only are fed, into fields of wheat for the food of men. If there should be fewer buckskin breeches for jockies to ride horses for pleasure, we should be provided so much the cheaper with shoes. If there are fewer venison feasts, there will be greater plenty of good beef for our support, and tallow for candles to work by. If we draw in less money for horses for foreign use, or to kill them by driving them wantonly to no end, we shall save more money in the price of the bread we eat, as well as keep our

national

national riches in gold and silver at home for the great emergencies of war, which are now draining off for corn.

Let landlords also emulate each other, who shall have the greatest number of people on their estates, and who shall breed the most hogs, in proportion to their acres. If there should be more mouths to feed, the number of hands will be doubled for every purpose of national safety and advantage; and it will be the fault of such landlords if the price of labour does not decline with the increase of the number of hands, and the provisions also fall in propor-

tion to the plenty furnished by them. This requires the virtue of individuals; let it be called forth by example. Let disinterested monopolizers oppose interested ones. We must set sense and candour against ignorance and caprice, and resolution against indolence. Let us indulge the noble passion of doing the most good to mankind, with the least mixture of evil. We cannot long remain a free people without a large portion of virtue; or continue to be rich and happy without freedom.

J. HANWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

The story of the apparition of Sir George Villiers, as told by Lord Clarendon, is well known to every reader of that excellent historian, and has been the subject of much discussion. The following letter, which is not the original, has lately fallen into my hands; and as it contains some circumstances not generally known, I send it for the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE. I regret that it is not in my power to point out where the original is to be found; but the copy from which the present was taken bore the marks of considerable antiquity.

I am, &c.

Dublin, 26th Feb. 1801.

DANIEL GARDINER.

A COPY OF A LETTER FROM MR. EDMOND WYNDHAM TO SIR THOMAS AYLESBURY, AUGUST THE 5TH, 1652, CONCERNING THE APPARITION OF SIR GEORGE VILLIERS'S GHOST, TO MR. TOWSE, AND HIS DECLARING SOME ADVERTISEMENTS TO THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, SON TO THE SAID SIR GEORGE.

SIR,

ACCORDING to your desire, and my promise, I have written down what I remember (divers things being slipt out of my memory) of the relation made me by Mr. Nicholas Towse concerning the apparition which visited him in the year 1627. I and my wife, upon an occasion, being in London, lay at my father Pyne's house, without Bishop's-gate, which was the next house to Mr. Nicholas Towse, who was his kinsman and familiar acquaintance; in consideration of whose society and friendship, he took a house in that place, the said Towse being a fine musician and very good company; and, for ought I ever saw or heard, a virtuous, religious, and well disposed gentleman. About that time, the said Mr. Towse told me, that one night, being in bed, and perfectly waking, and a candle burning by him (as he usually had), there came into his chamber, and stood by his bed-side, an old gentleman,

in such a habit as was in fashion in Queen Elizabeth's time, and at whose first appearance Mr. Towse was very much troubled, but, after a little time, recollecting himself, he demanded of him, in the name of God, What he was? Whether he was a man? And the apparition replied, No. Then he asked him, If he was a devil? and the answer, No. Then Mr. Towse said, In the name of God what art thou then? and (as I remember) Mr. Towse told me, that the apparition answered him, that he was the ghost of Sir George Villiers, father to the then Duke of Buckingham, whom he might very well remember, since he went to school at such a place in Leicestershire (naming the place, which I have forgotten); and Mr. Towse told me, that the apparition had perfectly the resemblance of the said Sir George Villiers in all respects, and in the same habit that he had often seen him wear in his life-time. The said apparition then told Mr.

Towse,

Towse, that he could not but remember the much kindness that the said Sir George Villiers had expressed to him whilst he was a scholar in Leicestershire aforesaid, and that out of that consideration, he believed that he loved him, and that therefore he had made choice of him, the said Mr. Towse, to deliver a message to his son the Duke of Buckingham, thereby to prevent such mischief as would otherwise befall the said Duke, whereby he would be inevitably ruined; and then, as I remember, Mr. Towse told me, that the apparition instructed him what message he should deliver to the Duke; unto which Mr. Towse replied, that he should be very unwilling to go to the Duke of Buckingham upon such an errand, whereby he should gain nothing but reproach and contempt, and to be esteemed a madman, and therefore desired to be excused from the employment; but the apparition pressed him with much earnestness to undertake it, telling him, that the circumstances and secret discourses which he should be able to make to the Duke of such passages in the course of his life, which were known to none but himself, would make it appear that his message was not the fancy of a distempered brain, but a reality: and so the apparition took his leave of him for that night, telling him, that he would give him leave to consider till the next night, and then he would come to receive his answer, whether he would come to undertake to deliver his message to the Duke of Buckingham, or no. Mr. Towse passed that day with much trouble and perplexity, debating and reasoning with himself, whether he should deliver this message to the Duke or not, but in conclusion he resolved to do it; and the next night, when the apparition came, he gave his answer accordingly; and then he received his full instructions: after which, Mr. Towse went and found out Sir Thomas Bludger, and Sir Ralph Freeman, by whom he was brought to the Duke of Buckingham, and had several private and long audiences of him, and myself, by the favour of a friend, was once admitted to see him in private conference with the Duke, where, although I heard not their discourse, I observed much earnestness in their actions and gestures: after which, Mr. Towse told me, that the Duke would not follow the council that was given him, which

was, as I remember, that he intimated the casting off, and the rejecting of some men who had great interest in him; and, as I take it, he named Bishop Laud; and that he, the Duke, was to do some popular acts in the ensuing Parliament, of which Parliament the Duke would have had Mr. Towse to have been a Burgess, but he refused it, alledging, that unless the Duke followed his directions, he must do him hurt if he was of the Parliament. Mr. Towse told me, that the Duke of Buckingham confessed, that he had told him those things which nobody knew but himself, and that none but God or the Devil could reveal to him. The Duke offered Mr. Towse to have the King knight him, and to have given him preferment, as he told me, but that he refused it, saying, that, unless he would follow his advice, he would receive nothing from him. Mr. Towse, when he made me this relation, he told me, that the Duke would inevitably be destroyed before such a time, which he then named; and accordingly the Duke's death happened before the time: he likewise told me, that he had written down all the several discourses that he had with the apparition, and that, at last, his coming to him was so familiar, that he was as little troubled with it as if it had been a friend or acquaintance that had come to visit him. Mr. Towse told me further, that the Archbishop of Canterbury, then Bishop of London, Doctor Laud, should, by his counsels, be the author of such great troubles to the kingdom, and confusion, that it should seem to be past all hope of recovery without a miracle; but yet, when all people were in despair of seeing happy days again, the kingdom should suddenly be reduced, and resettled again in a most happy condition.

At this time my father Pyne was in trouble, and convicted to the Gatehouse by the Lords of the Council, about a quarrel between him and the Lord Paulet; upon which, one night, I said to my cousin Towse, by way of jest, I pray ask your apparition what shall become of my father Pyne's business, which he promised to do, and the next day told me, that my father Pyne's enemies were ashamed of their malicious prosecution, and that he would be at liberty within a week, or some few days, which happened accordingly. Mr. Towse's wife told me, since his death, that her husband and she living in

Windfor Castle, where he had an office that summer that the Duke of Buckingham was killed (after that very day that the Duke of Buckingham was set upon by the mutinous mariners at Portsmouth), sayd then, that the next attempt against him would be his death, which accordingly happened; and, at the instant the Duke was killed (as the understood by the relation afterwards), Mr. Towse was sitting in his chair, out of which he suddenly started up, and said, Wife, the Duke of Buckingham is slain. Mr. Towse lived not long after that himself, but told his wife the time of his death before it happened: I never saw him after I had seen some

effects of his discourses, which before I valued not, and, therefore, was not curious to enquire after more than he voluntarily told me, which I then entertained not with those serious thoughts with which I have since reflected on his discourse. This is as much as I can remember of this business, which, according to your desire, is written by

Yours, &c.

EDMOND WYNDHAM.

Bologna, Aug. 5, 1652.

Mr. Paramour says it was at Bileston, in Leicestershire, and the schoolmaster's name Mr. Cade, a few miles from Brookesby and Goodby.

OBSERVATIONS ON A PASSAGE IN LORD KAIMS'S "HISTORY OF MAN."

[By an AMERICAN.]

"THE principles of morality are little understood among savages," says Lord Kaims; "and if they arrive to maturity among enlightened nations, it is by slow degrees."

With submission to that writer, I would advance another position equally true, "that the principles of eating and drinking are little understood by savages; and if they arrive to maturity among civilized nations, it is by slow degrees."

The truth is, morality consists in discharging the social duties of life; and so far as the state of savages requires an intercourse of duties, the moral principles seem to be as perfect in them as in more enlightened nations. Savages in a perfectly rude state have little or no commerce—the transactions between man and man are confined to very few objects, and consequently the laws which regulate their intercourse and distribute justice must be few and simple. But the crime of murder is as severely punished by savages as by civilized nations. Nay, I question whether it is possible to name the barbarous tribe, which suffers an individual to take the life of another, upon as easy terms as the modern feudal Barons in Europe may do that of a vassal; or with the same impunity that a Planter in the West Indies takes the life of a slave. I speak of a time of peace, and of the conduct of savages towards their own tribes. As to war, every nation of

savages has its arbitrary customs, and so has every civilized nation. Savages are generally partial and capricious in the treatment of their prisoners; some they treat with a singular humanity, and others they put to death with the severest cruelty. Well, do not civilized people the same? Did a savage ever endure greater torments than thousands of prisoners during the late or present war? But not to mention the practice of a single nation, at a single period; let us advert to a general rule among civilized nations, that it is lawful to put to death prisoners taken in a garrison by storm. The practice grounded on this rule is as direct and as enormous a violation of the laws of morality as the slow deliberate tortures exercised by the most barbarous savages on earth.

Well, what are the ideas of savages respecting *theft*? How do they differ from those of an enlightened people? Many things are possessed in common, as provisions taken in hunting, corn, &c. Ferdinand de Soto relates, that the tribes (and he visited hundreds in Florida) had public granaries of corn laid up for winter, which was distributed by authority to each family, according to its number. But for an individual to take from this common stock, without licence, was considered as a criminal defrauding of the public. And with regard to the few articles in which individuals acquire private property, the savages have as correct ideas

of *meum* and *tuum*, of theft, trespass, &c. and are as careful to guard private property from invasion, by laws and penalties, as any civilized people. The laws of the Creeks, the Cherokees, the Six Nations, &c. with regard to these and many other crimes, in point of reason and equity, stand on a footing with those of most civilized nations; and, in point of execution and observance, their administration would do honour to any government. Among most savage nations there is a kind of monarchy which is efficient in administration; and among those tribes which have had no intercourse with civilized nations, and which have not been deceived by the tricks of traders, the common arts of cheating, by which millions of enlightened people get a living or a fortune, are wholly unknown. This is an incontrovertible fact. I lately became acquainted with a lad of about twelve years old, who was taken captive by the Indians in 1778, while a child, and had continued with them till about ten years old. He had no recollection of the time when he was taken, and consequently his mind could not have been corrupted among the English. When he was restored, agreeably to the Treaty, he was a perfect savage; but what I relate the circumstance for, is this: The lad was not addicted to a single vice; he was instant and cheerful in obeying commands—having not even a disposition to refuse or evade a compliance; he had no inclination to lie or steal—on the other hand, he was always surprised to find a person saying one thing and meaning another; in short, he knew not any thing but honesty and undisguised frankness and integrity. A single instance does not, indeed, establish a general rule; but those who are acquainted with the natives of America can testify, that this is the general character of savages who are not corrupted by the vices of civilized nations.

But it is said, savages are revengeful: their hatred is hereditary and perpetual. How does this differ from the hatred of civilized nations? I question much, whether the principle of revenge is not as perfect in enlightened nations as in savages. The difference is this—A savage hunts the man who has offended him like a wild beast, and assassinates him wherever he finds him: The *gentleman* pursues his enemy or his rival with as much rancour as a savage,

and even stoops to notice little affronts that a savage would overlook; but he does not stab him privately—he hazards his own life with that of his enemy, and one or both are very *honourably* murdered. The principle of revenge is equally active in both cases; but its operation is regulated by certain arbitrary customs. A savage is open and avows his revenge and kills privately—the polite and well-bred take revenge in a more *honourable* way, when *life* is to be the price of satisfaction; but in cases of small affronts, they are content with privately stabbing the reputation or ruining the fortunes of their enemies. In short, the passions of a savage are under no restraint—the passions of enlightened people are restrained and regulated by a thousand civil laws and accidental circumstances of society.

But it will be objected, if savages understood principles of morality, they would lay such passions under restraint. Not at all: Civil and political regulations are not made because the things prohibited are in their own nature wrong, but because they produce inconveniencies to society. The most enlightened nations do not found their laws and penalties on an abstract regard to *wrong*; nor has government any concern with that which has no influence on the peace and safety of society. If savages, therefore, leave every man to take his own revenge, it is a proof that they judge it the best mode of preventing the necessity of it; that is, they think their society and government safer under such a licence, than under regulations which should control the passions of individuals. They may have their ideas of the nature of revenge independent of society; but it will be extremely difficult to prove, that, abstracted from a regard to a Deity and to society, there is such a thing as *right* and *wrong*. I consider *morality* merely as it respects *society*; for if we superadd the obligations of a divine command, we blend it with *religion*; an article in which Christians have an infinite advantage over savages.

Considering moral duties as founded solely on the constitution of society, and as having for their sole end the happiness of social beings, many of them will vary in their nature and extent, according to the particular state and circumstances of any society.

Among the ancient Britons, a singular custom prevailed; which was, a community

community of wives by common consent. Every man married one woman; but a number, perhaps ten or twelve, relations or neighbours agreed to possess their wives in common. Every woman's children were accounted the children of her husband; but every man had a share in the common defence and care of this little community*. Was this any breach of morality? Not in the least. A British woman, in the time of Severus, having become intimate with Julia Augusta, and other Ladies, at the Court of Rome, had observed what passed behind the curtain; and being one day reproached for this custom of the Britons, as infamous in the women and barbarous in the men, she replied, "We do that *openly* with the *best* of our men, which you do *privately* with the *worst* of yours." This custom, so far from being infamous or barbarous, originated in public and private convenience. It prevented jealousy and the injuries of adultery, in a State where private wrongs could not easily be prevented or redressed. It might be an excellent substitute for penal laws and a regular administration of justice. But there is a better reason for the custom, which writers seem to have overlooked; and this is, that a community multiplied the chances of subsistence and security. In a savage life, subsistence is precarious, for it depends on contingent supplies by hunting and fishing. If every individual, therefore, should depend solely on his own good luck, and fail of success, his family must starve. But in a community of twelve, the probability that some one would procure provisions is increased as twelve to one. Hence the community of provisions among most savage nations †.

The Britons, when the Romans first visited their island, did not attend much to the cultivation of the earth. "Interioribus plerique," says Cæsar, "frumenta non serunt, sed lacte et carne vivunt." By establishing a community of goods, they secured themselves against

the hazard of want; and by a community of wives and offspring, they confirmed the obligations of each to superintend the whole; or rather changed into a natural obligation what might otherwise depend on the feebleness of positive compact. Besides, it is very possible that personal safety from the invasion of tribes or individuals, might be another motive for establishing these singular communities. At any rate, we must suppose that the Britons had good civil or political reasons for this custom; for even savages do not act without reason. And if they found society more safe and happy with such a custom than without it, it was most undoubtedly right.

Should it be said that a community is prohibited by divine command, I would answer, that it is not presumable that the old Britons had any positive revelation; and I do not know that the law of nature will decide against their practice. The commands given to the Jews were positive injunctions; but they by no means extend to all nations, farther than as they are founded on *immutable principles* of right and wrong. Many of the Mosaic precepts are of this kind—they are unlimited in their extent, because they stand on principles which are unlimited in their operation.

Adultery is forbidden in the Jewish laws; and so it is in the codes of other nations. But adultery may be defined differently by different nations; and the criminality of it depends on the particular positive institutions, or accidental circumstances of a nation. The same reasons that would render a similar custom in civilized modern nations highly criminal, might render it innocent, and even necessary, among the old Britons. A prohibition to gather sticks on the Sabbath, under a penalty of death for disobedience, might be founded on good reasons among the ancient Jews; but it would be hard to prove, that a modern law of the same kind would be warrantable in any nation.

* Uxores habent deni, duodenique inter se communes; et maxime fratres cum fratribus, et parentes cum liberis. Sed si qui sunt ex his nati; eorum habenter liberi a quibus primum virgines quæque ductæ sunt.—Cæsar de Bell. Gall. Lib. 5.

† Let an individual depend solely on his own exertions for food, and a single failure of crops subjects him to a famine. Let a populous country depend solely on its own produce, and the probability of a famine is diminished; yet is still possible. But a commercial intercourse between all nations, multiplies the chance of subsistence, and reduces the matter to a certainty. China, a well peopled country, is subject to a famine merely for want of a free commerce.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE PELICAN LIFE OFFICE.

[WITH AN EMBLEMATICAL PLATE.]

THE ORIGIN of public Institutions, which in process of time become important to the community, is often immersed in such obscurity as to elude investigation; and, as the particular one which we are about to mention has excited much attention, some explanation of its foundation may form a useful record, and hereafter satisfy ingenious curiosity.—We, therefore, insert an account of the establishment of the PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, which we hope will be acceptable to our readers.

LIFE-INSURANCE was little known or practised in this country before the middle of the last century. The operations of the chartered Companies (the *Amicable Society*, the *Royal Exchange* and *London Assurance*) having been very inconsiderable in this branch before that period. About the year 1762 the *Equitable Society* was formed upon a very liberal and extensive plan, under which individuals were enabled to improve the provision for their families by small annual payments adjusted upon new tables, and upon rates more moderate than those of their predecessors, and which became extended so far, as to allow the sum of 500*l.* to be secured on one life.

The high reputation and extensive connections of the PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having caused incessant applications to their Office for *Insurances on Lives*, determined its Proprietary, in the Summer of 1797, to set on foot, but upon separate funds, an Office for granting such insurances, and providing *portions* for children on their attaining the age of maturity. For this purpose they purchased the house formerly built by Sir Charles Asgill, in Lombard-street, and associating in the new Firm a number of persons of known opulence and respectability, sent forth their proposals to the public.

The probabilities of the duration of life at every age having been very fully investigated by the ingenious labours of Dr. Halley, De Moivre, Dodwell, Simpson, Smart, Mr. Baron Maseres, Dr. Price, Mr. Morgan, and many other able enquirers, the table of rates of the NEW COMPANY were founded upon a comparison of the several computations

of those writers;—of the tables extant of the several existing Companies;—and on considerations of the present interest of money, combined with the aspects of the public funds. From the whole of these the table of the PELICAN is in many parts reduced below the standard of the most moderate amongst its competitors, and considerably lower than that of others amongst them, inasmuch as to have induced two of those Bodies to put forth successive tables of rates, upon a reduced scale, in order to approximate their charge to the standard of the PELICAN OFFICE.

LIFE-INSURANCE is well calculated to improve the stability of families, and to extend the advantages of present emolument to a future generation; and it may besides be applied to so many purposes of present convenience, that were its advantages more generally understood, very few persons who are capable of sparing any sum out of their income would neglect the precaution. Almost every one who possesses property liable to destruction by Fire takes care to secure that property by insurance, although it be manifest, from the small rate of Fire Insurance, as well as from common observation, that the chances are some hundreds to one against the destruction of any property by that element:—but sooner or later the *life* of every man *must find its period*! Here is no question of chance as to the main event—the only chance is, whether the life of any one shall be of longer or shorter duration, and no man need be reminded of the great uncertainty of his tenure. The prudence, the policy, the benevolent tendency of Life-Insurance, has been marked with the high sanction of legislative recommendation, for the sums expended for this purpose have been with equal wisdom and benevolence *exempted from the operation of the Income Tax, by a special clause for that purpose.*

It must be obvious, that this precaution is highly important to all those who hold estates, benefices, salaries, pensions, or income of any kind, dependent on their own lives; and that parents thus circumstanced may hence make a secure provision for their families, who might otherwise become bereft,

rest, or left with inadequate support—That it furnishes a firm collateral security, which gives facility to those who have occasion to take up money upon loan;—To all who hold leases determinable upon their own lives or on the lives of others; for by insuring only the amount of such fines as are payable for renewal, life-leases may be rendered equal to freehold tenures.—One of its most important uses is the relief it supplies to the anxieties of those who are engaged in precarious and wide extended undertakings, by securing a fund of ready money, which in many cases might remove embarrassments otherwise insuperable, and even to such as possess good estates may furnish the means of improving the fortunes of younger children.—Whatever can add to the mental ease of any man, improves the probability of his health and longevity.

Although the usual classes of insurance on single lives and on survivorships had been provided for by former Institutions, there still remained a most important application of the doctrines of the probabilities of life, which had been entirely overlooked—namely, the providing endowments for children on their attaining the age of *twenty-one years*, a period when they stand most in need of such assistance, and for want of which too many are precluded from settling advantageously in the world. The founders of the PELICAN OFFICE, by a most laborious investigation, have been enabled to compute the value of such endowments, both in respect to a whole progeny and to individual children.

The inquiries upon which this part of their plan has been founded, engaged the attention of some of its members during several years previous to its promulgation.—It is evident the *data* upon which the tables for this purpose have been formed must extend to a great variety of points, some of which, although slightly mentioned, had never been elucidated by any writers on political economy, or on the duration and probabilities of life—for in addition to all that has been laid down it became necessary to ascertain, and that with a great degree of precision, the average production of families, *i. e.* the average number of children born from a given number of marriages—the order of production in point of time, or distance from each other—the relative number

of marriages between persons past the age of production—the proportions of marriages unproductive by the premature death of either husband or wife—and the cases in a given number which from other causes were unproductive: in addition to these it was important to ascertain the relative proportions of *male* and *female* children born;—how many of either sex should be computed to arrive at the age of endowment;—and what ratio of contribution would be a fair equivalent for the sums engaged to be paid to the respective and successive claimants; and, as in a major number of cases it might better suit the convenience of the parent or nominating relation or friend, to pay in by *instalments* some part of the premium or purchase-money, rather than to advance the whole sum at once, it became necessary to compute what *division* of the payments could be made which should at once provide for the accommodation of the purchaser, and yet afford sufficient compensation to the Office for the retardation of the premium, and for the risk which it undertakes by that part of the engagement by which it agrees in all such *endowment policies*, to forego and relinquish all such *instalments* as should remain unpaid, in case of, and after the death of the parent, relation, or nominating friend; the object of this latter provision is to emancipate the widow or guardian of orphan claimants, from any burden of payment, yet preserving the title of the endowed orphans in equal force, as if the whole of those latter instalments should have been fully paid up.

We have the pleasure to learn that this beneficial part of the new Institution has met with the highest approbation—Persons of the first rank in the community have purchased these endowments for their children; and although the Company now limit this part of their undertaking to sums not exceeding 500*l.* upon any one child—Upon some further experience they may be induced to extend this part of their plan, so as to render it an object of greater attention among the higher orders of the community.

The very striking and beautiful ornament of emblematic figures, which decorates the front of the PELICAN OFFICE, having been much admired, we have annexed a copper-plate engraving of the work, which is placed to great advantage on the cornice of the fine stone front, a specimen of the most correct

correct architecture, and always considered as a matter-piece of the late Sir Robert Taylor.—The ideas upon which this group was founded, we are informed, were taken from some of the elegant vignettes, from the pencil of Lady Diana Beauclerk, which decorate

the late edition of Dryden's Fables;—they were executed at Coade's Manufactory by Mr. De Váare, a most ingenious artist;—the recumbent figure at the east end has been particularly admired for its graceful attitude and anatomical correctness.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

SOME time since, I offered a few remarks * on an attempt, in your Magazine, to prove fossil shells, bones, wood, fish, &c. to be the spoils of the universal Deluge. Subsequent observations have strongly confirmed the conclusion I then drew, that instead of all the adventitious matters which are so commonly found in the various strata of the earth being memorials of the general deluge, it is highly probable there are few or no vestiges of that great event now remaining. Vast numbers of the shells and other extraneous articles now found buried in the earth, may have been deposited there at as remote a period as the time of the Deluge, or even earlier; but there are many instances, particularly of the vegetable class, which, from the appearances they exhibit, cannot by any means be supposed to have remained in their present situation during so great a length of time. An instance of this description is at present within the observation of the inhabitants of London and its vicinity, in consequence of the excavation begun for forming the Docks and Canal in the Isle of Dogs. At the depth to which the earth has been dug, which, however, is not yet more than eight or ten feet, there are trunks of trees, mostly in an upright position, having apparently grown where they now stand: the earth also, in many places, appears to be wholly composed of decayed wood, while in others it is filled with innumerable pieces of roots,

branches, and leaves of different kinds of underwood, in a less decayed state, among which the hazle is clearly discernable. There has not, I believe, within the memory of any person living, been a single bush or tree of any kind growing on the spot which has been dug, and there are very few in the neighbourhood; therefore if the great quantity of vegetable remains which are found there were produced on the spot, it is evident not only that what is now an open marsh must have formerly been a crowded wood, but that at least some part of it must then have been greatly below its present surface. By whatever means these remains were deposited in the situation in which they are now found, the decaying state they are in, though it shews they must have been buried a considerable length of time, evidently proves that it must have been at a much more recent period than that of the great catastrophe by which some naturalists have accounted for all such appearances; for had they been buried at such a very distant period, it is evident from the nature of the soil, and their apparent tendency to dissolution, that they would long since have lost all appearance of vegetable organization.

10th April 1801.

J. J. G.

Similar quantities of vegetable remains were found some years since in forming the neighbouring Dock at Blackwall.

ESSAYS AFTER THE MANNER OF GOLDSMITH.

ESSAY VI.

Truth is always consistent with itself, and needs nothing to help it out. It is always near at hand, and sits upon our lips, and is ready to drop out before we are aware; whereas a lie is troublesome, and sets a man's invention upon the rack, and one trick needs a great many more to make it good. ARCH. TILLOTSON.

THE Being distinguished by the title of a Man of the World differs very much from a truly wise man. The first has a general extensive knowledge, it is true; but the acquirement is, but a dangerous experience, since he selects

* European Magazine, May 1795.

only from the observations he makes a poison which he spreads among his fellow-creatures wherever he goes, and of which he sips largely himself whenever he presents the cup to others. Such a man, to obtain the advantages of fortune, abandons every noble sentiment of his youth, and treats as romantic every pure principle of virtue: like the intriguing Statesman, he studies all the maxims of crooked policy, and maintains that it is necessary to his success in life that he should cheat and deceive his neighbours; the arts of flattery, hypocrisy, and dissimulation, constitute his stock in trade; and he builds his future hopes in proportion to the extent of his capital.

The experience of a truly wise man, on the other hand, is a talisman, or magic ring, which preserves him from the enchantments of Error and Temptation, but is never used to impose upon others: he is "wise as a serpent, and harmless as a dove."

Were it easy to detect the man of the world, his power of doing mischief would be at an end; but as he constantly wears the vizard best suited to his purpose, he still passes in the crowd with other dominions in the great masquerade of life.

It is, indeed, extremely difficult to discover the true sentiments and character of a man of the world: the lines of his face bended and moulded to every circumstance and occasion, placid under vexation, and wearing even a smile under contempt or reproof, set all the rules of physiognomy at defiance; modest, complacent, apparently ingenuous, and unstudied in every thing; flattering with the language of Sincerity, and deceiving with all the eloquence of Truth.

How much more difficult to guard against the insidious views of the man of the world, when we meet him possessed of the advantages of figure, education, and of all the agreeable accomplishments of a Gentleman. Such a man is a first-rate actor in life; he is well acquainted with the stage, and makes his appearance accordingly; he studies the part; he even dresses for the scene, and is an adept at what is called *by-play*; he needs no prompter, but makes his *début* with confidence of success; but he always appears to play second to the man he would deceive; he approaches him with cour-

tesy; he listens to him with polite attention; he submits to his judgment with deference; and, conscious of his own powers, flatters, proposes, suggests, and flatters again and again, till he gains his point: such a man misses no opportunity that he thinks he can improve; he turns the most trifling incident to advantage, and is constantly upon the look out for something that may tend to his particular interests; he views every man as valuable to him, and the moment he is introduced to a stranger makes it his whole study to consider how he may *make use* of him; he never quarrels with any one, because he says they may be wanted some day or other; and is always ready and willing, as it is vulgarly said, to hold a candle to the devil.

Mr. Plausible was a man of the most winning address, of a handsome figure, easy manners, a great deal of wit, and a thorough knowledge of life; but he was dissipated, extravagant, fond of play, and a courtier. Happening to pay a visit one morning to my friend Mr. Plausible, I was shown into his study; when, taking up an old masquerade ticket, I accidentally observed my own name among some memorandums on the back of it; which naturally enough excited my curiosity to read the contents: they were as follow, and pretty well express the sentiments of a man of the world:

Mem.—My Wife—no great things—rich relations—a bit of a scold—serves to give a fillip to the animal spirits when dull.

Mem.—My Grandmother—5 per cent. annuities—aged 87—what's the odds?

Mem.—Mr. Deputy Mushroom—gives good dinners—at five precisely.

Mem.—Jack Ready—merchant—good-natured fellow—do occasionally to discount a bill, or borrow cash—call pretty often.

Mem.—Bill Greenborn—has a cottage near town—do in summer—good bake-house.

Mem.—Mr. Scribble—an author—free of the Theatres—writes orders—Mrs. Plausible loves a play—amuses wife and children.

Mem.—Bob Useful—a good-natured fellow—rather soft—a good errand-boy.

Mem.—General Fireball—some interest
at

at Court—poor—won't do—the balance against me.

Mem.—*Mr. Broadcloth*—a taylor—gives long credit—shall employ him—good bail upon an occasion.

Mem.—*Peter Puffler*—a good butt—ask him to dinner with the next party.

Mem.—*Bob Chorus*—sings a good song—will do when he's wanted.

Mem.—*Sam Quibble*—a lawyer—as little to do with him as possible.

Mem.—*Abram Spintext*—the parson—likes good living—not much use.

Mem.—*Peter Gallipot*—employ him as seldom as possible, and always throw away his physic.

I had scarcely finished these entertaining and liberal memorandums, when the man of the world entered as I was putting the card out of my hand: he did not appear at all confused at what he beheld, but very kindly relieved me from my embarrassment by taking up the tablet of Memos, that now lay on the table, and putting it into my hand. "There (cried he), look at this, 'twill amuse ye infinitely; you see I'm a bit of an author; most of them family likenesses. Ah! my dear Scribble, what would I give for your talents, that I might distinguish and honour the good, and ridicule and satirise the bad. I think you could write a most excellent lampoon. I venerate a man of letters. Will you dine with us?" This torrent of flattery and falsehood almost overcame me; and it was with some difficulty that I rose up to take my leave; which I managed to do, but not without the following reproof on my lips: "Sir, We are placed here, children of the same parent, tenants of the same soil, united by the same principles of society. Let our lot be cast where it may, high or low, rich or poor, we have certain duties to exercise and fulfil in life, which should be perfectly reciprocal; Nature and Reason enforce this reciprocity for the benefit of all; and it is only the bad man who attempts to make an undue or unfair use of the property of others, be it in talents or riches: the man who only *makes use* of his neighbour for his own advantage, convenience, or pleasure, is no better than a pickpocket, who amuses you in conversation while he steals your purse. You are at liberty, Sir (continued I), to *make use* of these observations when and where you please."—"That I will, my dear

fellow (replied Mr. Plausible, with an audacious smile), the very first opportunity. Good morning, my dear Scribble; upon my soul I'm much obliged to ye."

Such was the character of Mr. Plausible; and it will not, perhaps, be amiss to point out in this place, for the service of the inexperienced, the best means of guarding against the specious appearances and pretensions of a man so well qualified to deceive.

The only safe rule by which we may detect the impostor is to appreciate his moral and religious character; not as he represents it himself, nor even as he is represented by others, but to watch carefully the tenor of his conduct, his every-day appearance, when he throws down the mask in moments of inadvertence, pride, or passion; these accidental surprisings will sometimes betray him, and lay open the true sentiments of his heart. Thus much is certain, that if no moral principles or precepts of religion direct his conduct to his neighbours, he is dangerous to society, and in no wise to be trusted.

Sir Roger L'Esrange observes, that there never was a hypocrite so disguised but he had some mark or other yet to be known by: but it is rather the want of a mark that puts us on our guard, since we are not able to discover the heart of a man who has power to suppress every feeling, and govern every passion.

But let the accomplished hypocrite have the full powers of fascination, we have one sure method of avoiding the danger of his conversation; and that is, in all our dealings to separate the man, his talents, his manners, his persuasion, entirely from the argument, and consider the facts simply as they are, without reference to any thing incidental. Strip his discourse of the dress it wears, and truth will come forward in an unquestionable shape.

Let us now take a view of the condition of the man of the world, and we shall find him in a state of the most wretched uneasiness; labouring under the painful task of continued restraint and caution, and subjected to repeated apprehensions and fears, from the badness of his title to respect and esteem. If his expedients fail, he is without consolation; if his true character be discovered, he is without a friend.

How different is the situation of the man of integrity! Honest and sincere
in

in his views and intentions, his countenance is the index of his heart, and his language a declaration of its dictates: he knows that truth has the strongest claims to regard, and trusts, for support, to the justness of his cause: such a man seldom suffers from the want of success, because he seldom raises his expectations to undue heights. But as he is unambitious, is seldom disappointed: ingenuous, and unreserved, he readily associates with his fellow-creatures without interested designs,

and, like the good man described by the Psalmist, performs his promise, though to his loss. This man doubts not, he sits not, what he ought to do; convinced that honesty is the best policy, he comes forward in open day-light; and, let him meet what obstacles he may, ultimately gains the victory over fraud and imposition; enjoying in this world the blessing of a self-approving heart, and looking forward with humble confidence to a better.

G. B.

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

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

The Spirit of Marine Law; or, Compendium of the Statutes relating to the Admiralty. Being a concise, but perspicuous Abridgment of all the Acts relating to Navigation, alphabetically arranged; and the Substance and References to the several Clauses placed in the Margin. By John Irving Maxwell, of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, and late of the Royal Navy. 8vo. 12s. J. Sewell.

THIS judicious compilation, and well-timed publication, contains a large volume of information, drawn into a very narrow compass. Its precision is exemplary, and its conciseness suitably adapted to the capacities, as well as to the convenience of that numerous class of useful subjects for whose benefit it is chiefly designed—we mean, British mariners of every denomination, from the Admiral down to the common sailor, in the Royal Navy—and in the merchants service, to Masters, Pilots, and Seamen; to Consuls and Agents in foreign parts; and at home, to Merchants, Factors, and Brokers—Finally, to lawyers who have business in the Admiralty Courts, and these, alone, will probably complain, that it is knowledge in a nut-shell; for nothing distresses a lawyer so much as brevity, prolixity being the life and soul of his profession.

Of the necessity for, and utility of such a work as the present, we cannot give a clearer idea, than by quoting part of the Editor's preface. "It mult often have appeared extraordinary, that, whilst laws on other subjects of less comparative interest have been well digested and explained, the Marine Law of so renowned a Maritime Power as Great Britain should still continue dispersed amid a number of voluminous folios; or if in part collected (as is the case with the Statutes relative to the Admiralty), that the opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of them should be *exclusively* confined to the Flag Officers and Captains of his Majesty's Navy."

"To obviate these objections, and to diffuse more generally, the principles of the Marine Law, the present publication was commenced, and the manu-

script brought down to the year 1792, by the original compiler Mr. M'Arthur, to whom the Navy is in no small degree indebted for many improvements in *Naval Tactics*, and for the only treatise of authority as yet published on Courts Martial (incorporated into this work). See article Courts Martial, from page 72 to 82. But other avocations preventing him from completing his design, the manuscript was liberally presented to the present editor, to introduce such alterations and additions as might be deemed necessary, and to bring down the several Acts of Parliament to the present date? Considered, therefore, as a book of practical instruction, it is not only a copious Index to the Marine Statutes, but an analysis of every clause they contain; and as the writer is conscious of not having omitted any point of information which his legal researches could furnish, consistent with the limited space assigned, he comes forward before the tribunal of criticism, neither apprehensive of the utility of the design, nor ashamed of the mode in which it has been executed."

As we conceive that the parties interested in acquiring the knowledge contained in this ample volume, more especially those who are a little advanced in life, and have been long engaged in the sea-service, or connected with maritime affairs, are better acquainted with the old than with the new Marine Laws, we particularly recommend to their attention the several Acts of Parliament that have been made during the reign of our present most gracious Sovereign, most of them being improvements upon old systems, adapted to the advantageous changes that have taken place in the commercial and political circumstances of the British Empire. Such, for instances, are regulations under the head of the *Admiralty*, p. 5. "For the more speedy bringing of offenders to justice, and to prevent the inconveniences occasioned by the want of frequently holding a session of admiralty for the trial of offences committed on the high seas, it is enacted— "That from and after the twelfth day of June 1793, a session of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery for the trial of offences committed within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, shall be held twice, at the least, in every year, at Justice Hall, in the Old Bailey, London, or in such other place in England,

and at such times in each year, as the Admiralty shall, by any letter or order in writing, under their hands, directed to the Judge of the Admiralty for the time being, appoint."

"Not only any one of the Commissioners for the time being, named in the commission of oyer and terminer for the trying of offences committed within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty; but also any one or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the time being, are authorized and empowered, from time to time, to take information of any witnesses, in writing upon oath, touching any murder, piracy, felony, or robbery, committed within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, and therefore, if such Commissioners or Justices shall see cause, by warrant under their hand and seal, to cause such person or persons so accused to be apprehended and committed to the gaol of the county or place where such information shall have been taken, there to remain until discharged by due course of law."

"Commissioners or Justices of the Peace may bind all persons whom they shall judge necessary to prosecute or give evidence against such person or persons as shall be so committed, to enter into recognizance to appear at the then next session held for the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, to prosecute and give evidence against such person or persons as shall have been committed. And, persons refusing to enter into such recognizances to be committed until the next Session of Admiralty shall be held, or until they shall enter into such recognizances as are required."

Before the passing of this law, pirates, and other atrocious offenders, frequently escaped punishment, the uncertainty and delays in bringing on trials preventing the binding over prosecutors and witnesses in due time, so that they often went on long and distant voyages, and were not to be found when the Admiralty Sessions took place; the hope of impunity from want of evidence and other concomitant causes emboldened wicked mariners to commit crimes on the high seas, which have been considerably diminished by this salutary Act of Parliament, 33 Geo. 3. c. 66.

The Act, commonly called the Convoy Act, for the better protection of the trade of Great Britain, is of the first consequence to merchants, owners of

of merchant-ships, and the masters thereof; and we must here observe, that the Editor, in detailing the several Acts throughout the whole volume, has every where rejected the technical formalities of legislation, whilst, at the same time, the very words of every clause in the respective original Acts have been adopted, as best calculated to point out more particularly the precise meaning of the Legislature; and also, that such laws as are more extensively interesting than others to the numerous classes of people concerned in maritime affairs, are more copiously and instructively explained. The Act respecting Convoys is one of those which merit that distinction.

The two principal new clauses of this Act are as follows:—

“From and after the fifth of July 1798, it shall not be lawful for any ship or vessel belonging to any of his Majesty's subjects to sail or depart from any port or place whatever, unless under the convoy of such ships of war as shall be appointed for that purpose.

“If any master of a vessel shall sail or depart without such convoy as shall be appointed for that purpose, or shall afterwards desert or wilfully separate from such convoy without leave obtained from the Officer intrusted with the charge of such convoy, before such vessel shall have arrived at her place of destination, or so far on her voyage as such convoy shall be directed to accompany and protect such vessel, he shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of *One Thousand Pounds*; and in case the whole, or any part of the cargo of any such vessel shall consist of naval or military stores, such master of a vessel so loaded who shall depart without such convoy, or shall afterwards desert, or wilfully separate or depart from such convoy, without leave obtained as aforesaid, shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of *Fifteen Hundred Pounds*.”

38 Geo. 3. c. 71.

The forms of proceedings at Naval Courts Martial, from the arrest to the execution, are highly interesting; they are extracted from Mr Arthur's treatise on that subject, and extend in this work from p. 83 to p. 93.

The numerous regulations of the Fisheries and of Fishermen in the course of his Majesty's reign, most deservedly occupy a very considerable portion of our Author's judicious arrangement of his subjects; they will be found under

the following distinct heads—Greenland and Davis's Straits—Southern Whale—Newfoundland—British Herring—Mackarel and Oysters.

We must now be permitted to enlarge upon a subject of the first magnitude, respecting which we apprehend a very pernicious ignorance prevails amongst those classes of the people who are most likely to commit the offence; and Mr. Maxwell we are convinced will, from his regard for the commercial interests of the kingdom, approve of our circulating, through the channel of our Magazine, the very important informations and instructions he has selected under the article of “Seducing Artificers and exporting Tools.” He introduces it with the following exordium:—“The extensive demand for every article of *British manufacture* sufficiently demonstrates our commercial superiority over every other nation; our manufactures, therefore, and the skill of our artists, is a species of national wealth more valuable than the mines of *Peru* or *Potosi*—To export machines, or to seduce artificers, may be considered as a national robbery of the worst species. In a commercial country, therefore, the Legislature considers this treasure with an eye laudably jealous; and the following penalties, heavy indeed, but light when compared with the national injury which the offence may occasion, are inflicted upon those persons who are found guilty of exporting tools, or seducing artificers.”

“If any person shall contract with, entice, persuade, or endeavour to seduce or encourage any artificer or workman concerned or employed in printing calicoes, cottons, muslins, or linens of any sort, or in making or preparing any blocks, plates, engines, tools, or utensils for such manufactory, to go out of Great Britain to any parts beyond the seas, he shall forfeit *Five Hundred Pounds*, and be committed to the common gaol for the county for twelve months, and until such forfeiture shall be paid.”

“If any person shall put, or endeavour to put on board any ship or other vessel, not bound directly to some port in Great Britain, any such blocks, plates, engines, tools, or utensils, or part or parts thereof, exclusive of all such tools as may be seized by the revenue officers, he shall forfeit *Five Hundred Pounds*.” The like penalty attaches to the Master or other officer of the ship

who has permitted such tools, &c. to be put on board.

Yet, notwithstanding these rigorous prohibitions and penalties, it is to be feared, that the agents of foreign powers have sometimes bought out the law, by bribing masters and owners of merchant ships with sums surpassing the penalty, in case of discovery—and too often such tools, &c. have been negligently or wilfully suffered to be shipped under the denomination of *Captain's Stores*.

We are sorry to observe a material omission under this head, which it is recommended to the Editor to rectify in the next edition, *viz.* the penalties incurred by artificers and manufacturers who emigrate from their native country, and establish their art or manufacture in foreign countries.

Amongst other instances of this species of national fraud, that fell within the notice of the writer of this review, in the reign of his late and present Majesty, were the following. The art of making plate glass for coaches, was stolen from us, and established at Copenhagen, through the villainy of a Middlesex trading Justice of the Peace, who released two workmen and their seducers from prison, on less bail than the law required: they fled from the bail, and got safe to Denmark: the Justice being indicted for bribery soon followed them, and ended his days in a small town on the confines of Sweden and Denmark, where he could not be claimed by our Government.

A fugitive for debt from Manchester carried the cotton velvet manufactory to the South of France. One Murray, formerly a manager of the copper-works at Deptford, and a Trustee for the Turnpikes on the Kentish Road, having embezzled a large sum of money belonging to the trust, went over to Flanders clandestinely in 1764, and established at *Villvorde*, near *Brussels*, a manufactory for making *oil of vitriol* and *aqua fortis*, under the sanction of the Flemish Government; and it succeeded, not only to the exclusion of the importation of those articles from England, but from the vicinity of Flanders to Holland, the latter was supplied with them on cheaper terms than our manufacturers could afford them.

Now, our Editor should have informed his readers, that artificers and manufacturers so offending are in a degree outlawed; for if, after notice given them by the British Minister, Consul, or two British merchants, residing at or near the places where they have so established themselves, to return home within the space of six months from the date of such notice, they do not comply; they forfeit all the rights of succession to real and personal estates, legacies, annuities, &c. in Great Britain, which devolve to their heirs at law; neither can they devise any property by will, nor bring any action at law, either in their own names, or on their behalf, in any of his Majesty's courts of law or equity. It is enacted also, that the rector or curate of the parishes in every manufacturing town in Great Britain shall read the Act containing these regulations after morning service, before sermon, on a Sunday nearest to each quarter-day; which is, however, shamefully neglected. By referring to the Statutes, the Act will be found under *Geo. II.*

We have the same complaint to make of another defective article, *viz.* *Transport Service*, p. 543; neither the powers, nor uses of the Transport Office in time of war, are properly noticed; mention is only made of contracts made by the Transport Board with Masters of trading vessels; whereas, at present there are several ships of war of his Majesty's Navy, commanded by Officers of the Navy employed in the transport service, and under the orders of that board, independent, except for their destination, of the Lords of the Admiralty; and the regulations with respect to the Lieutenants and other Officers of the Royal Navy, in the transport service, differ materially from those which are calculated for Masters of merchant-ships hired by Government for a particular service only.

The volume closes with the very important laws prohibiting the exportation of Wool and Yarn, carefully collated: and here we take our leave of a work which deserves every encouragement, and of which we hope to see a future edition revised and improved.

M.

Retrospection; 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 Helter Lynch Piozzi. 4to. Two Volumes. Stockdale. 1801. With a Portrait of the Author.

(Concluded from Page 193.)

MANY of our male readers will recollect a boyish sport, in which they passed some of their time, out of school-hours, called *hop, step, and jump*. This is the species of amusement we sometimes pursue in reading books; and upon no occasion did we ever find it more suitable than the present, as we may with great propriety *hop* over some chapters, *skip* through others, and *jump*, with all our might, into the soundest parts of *Retrospection*: the lightest ground will serve for the first and second acts, and the *terra firma* of the work for the last, or *finale* of the exercise.

To begin, then, with Chapter I. of Vol. II. in the Lady's own style:—

“It is said, that those land journies are most pleasant, which ofteneft treat us with a sight of the sea; and that sea voyages are least fatiguing when broken by a frequent view of different, but not far distant countries. Those facts are, in like manner, most agreeable, which seem to border on Truth's utmost limits, and give a glimpse, or something like a glimpse, of Fancy's boundless reign; whilst all agree, that Fiction never knows to charm us so, as when she seeks resemblance with reality.”

“The events we have recorded in our last volume, gleaned from historic annals, all are true, at worst, accounted so, for eighteen centuries. Although such is their character, and such their shape, that clustered closely as our book presents them, they certainly do seem almost incredible; and, what is worse, they now and then appear impervious to a common eye. This is not quite the look I wish they had; but things will not look well when so much crowded, and I cannot enlarge the room they stand in, without manifest inconvenience. If Milton, then, was forced to make his devils shrink, that they might be contained in that great Pandemonium he provided for them, I may, nay, *must* be pardoned for compressing all these gigantic shadows of long past occurrences into my glass of *Retrospection*. Nor will my readers require to be oftentimes reminded, through the course of a work so truly

superficial, that they are not reading history at all, but only looking back, as from an eminence, upon the leading features of those histories which they have read full many a year ago. That few observations or reflections have been interspersed, will, I much fear, be no less easily forgiven, though nothing is more flattering to an author than that his own opinions should be called for. The scientific gardener thus is seen to recommend his hot-house bouquet, by separating carefully each rare exotic, and keeping them diligently disjointed from one another, with a profusion of leaves, for the most part foreign to them all. My wilder nosegay blooms a mere rose campion, easily found in the field or shrubbery—whose genuine blush alone attracts the eye to where each independent flower springs up, sole on its single stalk, and unadorned with intermingling foliage, rears the head too near its equally alluring neighbour.” We leave it to abler critics to decide, whether this opening exordium to the second volume is an apology for defects and imperfections of the whole compilation, or the sounding of the trumpet of the Author's own praise: being unable to untie this Gordian knot—instead of which, we shall only notice, that the chapter thus introduced contains “an account of Jews, Turks, and Roman Empire, for *Forty Seven Years*, viz. from 1455 to 1492; in which the readers will find a chaotical jumble of historic events, blended, as usual, with scraps of Latin verse, enumerations of learned men, with whose works the Author is familiarly acquainted, and old tales, too often told by others, inserted, to serve as revived *anecdotes* to enliven dull scenes—if these had been omitted, the Author would have had “more room for real, important, and instructive facts to stand in,” and needed not to have crowded, or rather heaped them one upon another in her massy work.

The horrid story of Mahomet II. and Bellino, the Venetian portrait-painter, see page 15, has been retailed from *Vasari's*

sari's Lives of the Painters, in fifty different publications, besides the present, at various periods.

After having laid Pope Innocent VIII. and the Emperor Frederick IV. in their graves, our Author closes this Chapter with the following notice: "But we step back awhile to fetch into our *focus* the more Northern nations, France, Spain, Holland, and Denmark, with England, Scotland, &c. too long left out of sight:" accordingly, a review of the affairs of those countries employs the running pen of our Author, for the same period as the foregoing, through the next chapter.

The paucity of observations and reflections, which our Author fears will be considered as a defect in her work, renders those she has made the more valuable; and if in every chapter the same sagacity had been discoverable, as in the following acute remarks in the second, we should have no reason to complain. We select the passage as being of the first order of historical annotations. "Three forms of government the world acknowledges, let them be mixed or subdivided as they may: Providence, whilst I write, has tried us under two of them; but the great first has so long left the land, however, that aristocracy that drove it out, must quicken pace, and follow. What then remains? The reign of trade, of manufactures, arts, luxuries; the reign of knowledge, opulence, and consequently power, no more concentrated, but all diffused, till thinly spread, its spirit shall evaporate, leaving the *dregs* behind; the reign then of *democracy*, *last* act of that political drama, which bears a close resemblance to the course of man in moral life. *Three* grand pursuits employ each member of those states we talk of; and love, ambition, avarice, hold their sway over the three stages of human existence, youth, manhood, and old age. Like the community, each individual, when young, and glowing with warm energies, throws the full heart at its possessor's feet, requests acceptance of its service, dresses the idol up in wealth and splendour; while loyal sentiments pervade the breast, and each emolument, heaped on the *Sovereign* of our souls, is deemed to reflect honour on the willing subject. Far! from generous love flies every thought of interest, which even eagerly strives to sink itself in the sole pleasure of gratifying the beloved object; but

fondness will at length, by its own liberality, exhaust its own stores; and the cold hour of inanition brings with it, some fullen notions too, of self-abasement, dignity lost, and that time thrown away, which might have well been spent in self-aggrandisement. Such are the feelings of a mind mature, and opening to suggestions of ambition; and so, even *so*, swells the proud heart of envious aristocracy, to see one crown beaming alone *his* solitary radiance, where many coronets might well be formed from it, and all of *equal magnitude*. Besides, the garland fades upon the *wrinkled* brow of once so flattered Sovereignty: tear it away, 'tis torn, and now no more: no more is heard of love, or loyal truth, so often sworn: but how proceed we in our new pursuit? What cares, what difficulties croud our path, crossing at every turn our tardy step! and how long will those coronets be equal? The parallel holds good. Covetousness to enlarge each his own regal circuit, drives the possessors to unthought-of practices; and when even valour's self feels fatigued with encroachment, intrepidity tired of perpetual defence, and honour wearied out by warding off reiterated attacks on each untenable post: money must purchase, and traffic must barter. Commerce points to the *safe* way of obtaining riches; and as the man yields up his weak remains of life to the guidance of avarice, *last* passion of human nature, so does the general aggregate of all men, like him, broke down to a general dependence, seek only who shall be wealthier, not who shall be wiser or stronger than his neighbour: for where every thing is to be *sold*, *there*, as assuredly, every person is to be *bought*, and gold buries virtue in the mine *he* sprung from.—Hence, so far as I have been able to trace it, issues the birth and parentage of *Le Peuple Souverain*," the Sovereignty, or Majesty of the People: we translate for the benefit of our readers—Mrs. Piozzi concluding that *her's* are as skilled in Greek, Latin, French, and Italian, as herself (or the Authors she quotes), seldom takes the pains to translate the sayings and sentences that abound in her work, in various languages.

That elegant writer Dr. Blair, in his Lectures on the *Belles Lettres*, makes *perspicuity* and *precision* constitute the excellence of composition, more especially in historical compilations; now,

as every one has not Blair at hand, we have given the above extract as a specimen of our retrospective historian's imitative talents.—But who would imagine that Columbus, the immortal Genoese, contributed more effectually than Charles Fox; or any other great man, “to the quick growth and early ripening of the Sovereignty of the People: yet so it happened, if we give credit to our fair instructress; for which purpose let the curious refer to Chapter III. containing *the Discoveries* from A. D. 1492 down to the year 1525; amongst others, this important one—“Blackwell Hall was appointed wool repository instead of Westminster and Palace-Yard.” A pretty article this, for that amusing toy for grown-up boys and girls, intitled *The Tablet of Memory*; but surely not of such consequence, as to occupy “that room which was wanting to prevent commencing of gigantic events, so as to make them shrink like Milton's Devils.”

Calling now to mind the narrow limits assigned to our select review of literary productions—we find it absolutely necessary to hop over remote events respecting Turks, Italians, French, and English, in Chapter IV. from 1492 to 1525. Those of the Popes and other European Princes to 1550, in Chapter V. The progress of Science, of Discovery, and the Turkish Empire reviewed, from 1550 to 1600, in Chapter VI. Of Italy, Germany, Spain, England, France, and the North—and progress of Reformation during the same period, Chapter VII.

Chapter VIII. First Portion of the Seventeenth Century; its Effects on England, Scotland, Holland, France, and Portugal, with a Sketch of the Changes in common Life, and Progress of Science. Portugal, Persia, India, China, Turkey, Africa, and Rome, surveyed in Chapter IX. Sweden, Germany, France, and America, occupy the next Chapter; and both belong to the same period from 1600 to 1650. The affairs of Great Britain alone, of the same date, take up Chapter XI. France, Spain, Sweden, Italy—East, West, and North—Progress of Science, Manners, &c. furnish materials for Chapters XII. and XIII. during the remaining half century, *viz.* from 1650 to 1700; but their annals are not completed till the end of Chapter XIV.

Still, though we are now advancing

towards our own time, all is *Retrospection*; and those who are disposed to review deliberately the affairs of Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Russia, Turkey, France, England, Spain, Holland, Italy, and Austria, from 1700 to 1725, will find ample matter both for information and amusement in Chapters XV. and XVI.

The historic scenes become now more and more interesting; great events, which our old men may well remember, are fancifully delineated, in our Author's variegated colouring; and attract, deservedly, more attention and regard than the obscure chronicles of ancient times. America, Asia, and Africa, with a sketch of improvements in Europe from 1725 to 1750, are the subjects of Chapter XVII. A sketch of the political situation of Austria, Turkey, Russia, France, and Italy, down to the last-mentioned period, is given in Chapter XVIII. The affairs of Great Britain, Ireland, and America, from 1750 to 1780, are recorded in Chapter XIX. A sketch of the situation of Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, and Germany—and a Review of Transactions in the East and North, during the same course of time, employ the XXth and XXIth Chapters. General Retrospect from 1780 to 1790, fills up Chapter XXII.; and the two last Chapters, XXIII. and XXIV. extend the sketches of events from 1790 to 1800.

Here we may safely rest, after having taken hasty strides in order to leap at once into the ground occupied by the existing generations. Living characters, recent events, and well-remembered anecdotes, are indeed *crowded* together, in an amazing manner, in this winding up of the work. A few specimens of her singular mode of describing the most generally known public occurrences, we imagine, may not be unacceptable to our readers.

Of the ten years from 1780 to 1790, she remarks, and relates as follows: “If during this turbulent period, our partiality should place England as the prominent feature attracting *Retrospection*, let us at least confess that she has deserved it. Her follies were the follies of a day, a week at most.

She leaves no token of the sabler streams,
But mounts far off among the Swans of Thames.

Though

Though seized, in June 1780, with the endemic disease rife among all countries, sedition breaking out into revolt, one of the members of its Legislature did, without doubt, bring up a multitude, no fewer than twenty thousand men, to awe her councils, and disturb her peace: Parliament not only saw but *felt* the insult and the danger; and while their very house was threatened with destruction, the law-lords flying from their blazing residences, London's chief Magistrate trembling in his chamber, and our capital, for three days and nights, exhibiting the appearance of a city taken by assault; her King's intrepid coolness saved the State. He put the town in peace, preserved the Bank and records of the Tower, and when exertion of Prerogative alone could have preserved tranquility among us, his care was chiefly employed to shorten the time, and the necessity for such exertion. That care was really wanted. The dwellers in our opulent metropolis, alarmed at what had passed, were willing, as Solon long ago said, "all civilized persons, in like cases, would be *not* willing to become unconditioning servants to one man, their native Prince, rather than thus, by listening to mad demagogues, set all their gains to hazard, expose their enemies to tumult, death, and ruin." Of such turn in men's opinions our exemplary Sovereign was seen to take no advantage. The course of law, the currents of common life, rolled in their own channel."—With hearts as truly loyal and affectionate to our beloved Sovereign as Mrs. Piozzi, we must nevertheless condemn her wretched strain of adulation! It was the intrepidity and zealous exertions of loyal citizens, that saved the Bank and put the town in peace! from the genuine love of their King and Country—not from the mean motive the hints at, of securing their gains from hazard.

For the most laboured and most fulsome panegyric, our herodying Herod, see her account of Mr. Pitt's coming into power, page 482.

This is followed, in the next page, by the strangest narrative of the prosecution of Mr. Hastings. Take it, gentle reader, in the Lady's own words,

"Mean time (during the elevation of Mr. Pitt), the furious cry raised against Mr. Hastings, and the strange artifices used by those who had choice of words at command to carry that cry beyond

St. Stephen's Chapel, with which it had in truth too long resounded, was moderated, and we may say modulated by Mr. Pitt into a note of interrogation, by which to find out how things did really stand in India, where people were beginning to believe of English Governors some facts that might better have been credited had *Retrospection* told them of Caligula. To get money, much had no doubt been done, which good minds would not dictate, nor delicate minds delight even to hear; but of that much Hastings had apparently done but little. To hear the cry against him, one would have thought that he had nightly killed a child to make a poultrice for a pimple on his back out of the baby's liver.—*This* Hyder Ali did for many weeks. A Lady who lived long in Hindostan assured me, *that she knew* of sixteen infants which, when the tyrant had a tumour on his shoulder, were all devoted to this dreadful purpose, and our horror-stricken English called him Herod."

The unfortunate Queen of France is one of our Author's distinguished favourites, in the annals of our times. "A character of so much true desert, levigated by so much frivolous hilarity, would once have been all but adored in France; but more than virtue now was necessary to make Kings beloved, and more than merit or beauty Queens. Some of the pensioners upon that charming creature's greatly-abused bounty disgraced her choice, and some lamentations concerning her *astonishing* expences greatly disgraced the lamenters. Her milliner's pension of 150l. a year English, was talked of as *enormous*; as for the annuity paid to the *infame* Raucoux, it had been better never talked of at all. A near relation of Charles Lameth, besides, was said to have assisted in emptying her ever-open purse; and with the money and anecdotes picked up at Versailles, confirmed her kinsman in his resolution to ruin the possessors. The light-hearted daughter of Maria Theresa dreamed not of deep designs: she wore *caps à la Keppel*, saw his effigies trailed through the dirt after the 27th of July 1778, clapping her hands with joy; and listening with transport to every tale that brought ill news for England from America, till having caught a severe cold, some one observed it was the *influenza* brought over from New York. Ah, Madame! cried a Lady

of the Court, we shall soon catch a disorder from thence, more dangerous and no less contagious.—What can that be, exclaimed *Anoinette*!—The *independenza*, replies Vaupilliere: but incurable disease of all the French finances accelerated this Sybelline Oracle's fulfilment."—Admirable recorder! impartial historian! Last four years of the century, and conclusion of the work, thus ushered in.—"Being arrived at the interesting moment when *Retrospection* ceases and *observation* is begun, our book must be submitted to the reader's *Retrospect*. If found at last too short for use, too long for entertainment, the writer will be sorry;

Yet if we shadows have offended,
'Tis but this, and all is mended,
That you have but slumber'd here,
While these visions did appear.

Midsummer Night's Dream."

So then, the actual events that have but recently occurred, the glorious victories our Admirals have obtained, and all the important transactions of our Government, together with all the individual concerns of our fellow-subjects, are but shadows—visions over which we have but slumbered—; and we apprehend many of her readers will not only slumber, but fall asleep, especially over the greatest part of the four last years of the century; for it is the most unintelligible jargon we ever had the patience to wade through.

The following passage we produce as evidence in support of the charge.—"Certain it is, that the new Directory (of France) seemed to lament the crush of every virtue by the grand fall of altars and thrones: they hoped perhaps, while *roasting* out the substance of monarchy, morality, and religion, to keep at least the COS, as Chemists call the Colour, Odour, Sapor of all three!"

A quantum sufficit, we follow the Lady's example, to shew our scholarship, of Anecdotes are interspersed through the most curious we shall take leave of the work.

A NEW DISCOVERY.

"This General, the first who ever wore as a name the title of *Destroyer*, Apollyon Buonaparte burst on Italy, amazing all mankind, not by the de-

struction of his sword alone, but by his powers of fascination too, displayed in their effects among Italian Potentates, which, not unlike birds upon a branch, dropt one by one into the mouth of the rattle-snake."

REDEMPTION OF CAPTIVES.

"The principal virtue of this era, the *seventh* century, was redeeming captives caught up by the Huns, &c. Priscus Emperor of the East, paid three hundred pounds weight of gold to Chaganus for prisoners he had taken; but Commentiolus another Emperor in succession, refusing to give *five shillings* each, of our money, for a large lot of them, a rebellion was the consequence. The Pope said, (query what Pope) if he had not had *three thousand* Monks to feed daily out of his own privy purse, he could have bought more souls to orthodoxy, for his exalted station would not permit him to imitate the famous Bishop of Nola, who, having nothing left to purchase captives, *parsoned himself*, and by that stretch of heroism, to a poor widowed mother of mean rank restored her only son."

THE TRIUMPH OF REASON OVER BIGOTRY.

—"The young Duke of Frisia, a new convert, requested baptism, which was preparing, but as he put his first leg into the font, having unluckily asked where they supposed his late good father was—an exemplary Prince; and the unfeeling Priests bluntly replying—*why in Hell to be sure!* Radbold was shocked, and not proceeding further with the ceremony, inquired again, concerning some old ancestor of eminence for virtue, although ignorant of Christian obligation—receiving the same unqualified answer then,—*that all were damned*—he drew his leg quickly out of the water, protesting he preferred, in the next world *their* company, to that of men so harsh and intolerant."

CONTRAST to the above.

"The gentle Benedict, mean time, maintained the Papal dignity at Rome, while he forbore all claim to pomp or pride as individual. He was a man of merit, not of birth, and when, on his accession to the Popedom, his mother came to court in robes of gold tissue, with ornaments of jewels blazing round

* See the 9th Chapter of St. John's Apocalypse, 11th verse.—The Greek word is Apollyon. The Corsican pronunciation makes it *Nappollione*. Piozzi's Comment. on the Bible, p. 524.

her head, to him who introduced her, he turned round and said—"My mother is no Princess: guard this Lady home again: my mother I know will come to-morrow morning: she has more sense than to be in all this throng." She had in effect sense enough to take the hint, and waiting upon his Holiness the next

morning in her accustomed dress, Benedict ran to meet her, and threw himself into her arms with affectionate transport, requesting her to pardon what he had done as a duty to his situation and to himself the day before.
M.

The Siege of Acre: an Epic Poem. In Six Books. By Mrs. Cowley. 4to. 9s. Debrett.

IT gives us pleasure to announce the return of this Lady to the walks of literature, to the elegant amusements of which she has so largely contributed. A subject better calculated to call forth the strains of the British Muse has not, for a long time, presented itself, than the gallant defence of Acre by Sir Sidney Smith, whose zeal and talents resisted all the efforts of the famed General Bonaparte, and saved the Turkish dominion from the most imminent peril of annihilation. Nor, judging from the vigour and harmony of the verses, do we think the celebration of the event could have been confided to a more able hand.

The facts narrated are all copied from the public letters of Sir Sidney, with the exception of one onset headed by Bonaparte himself, which, we find, has been taken from the French accounts. Two episodes of imagination have been introduced, for which in a work purely historical Mrs. Cowley has thought it necessary to offer an apology: "They grew," she says, "out of the subject. It may be almost assumed, that there never was a siege which lasted more than two months, in which some interesting family event did not take place, in consequence of husbands and fathers becoming military men. ELZAKOR AND HIS DAUGHTERS just serve to give an abstract idea of the relative situation of the Christian towns in the mountains of Syria. Can it be supposed, that Christian fathers were not roused; and that the females of their families did not endeavour to seduce them from their duty, from an acute sense of their personal danger?—Surely these little transcripts should scarcely be called invention;—they impressed my mind with a sense of real existence."

The other episode, of OSMYD AND IRA, which Mrs. Cowley has not particularly mentioned in her apology, is an extremely interesting picture, though

the same idea has been treated by former poets; being that of a young and beautiful wife following in martial array her beloved husband to the field.

A short extract, describing the timely advent of Sir Sidney Smith to the assistance of our Ottoman allies, may give some idea of the style of our Author.

"Rowing at distance in the shallow bay,
The beats of Hassan slowly made their way
Surcharged with troops. The hour was
big with fate,

All might be lost, and he arrive too late!
The tower half fallen, choked the subjacent trench,

[French—
And made a sloping pathway for the
The TIGRE'S CAPTAIN, with commanding eye,

[yards lie;
Sces where the danger, where the ha-
Lands his brave sailors instant at the
Mele,

[liant whole!
From either ship;—both crews a va-
A glorious rivalry swell'd ev'ry heart,
Almost without command away they
start—

[alike,
Rush'd through the open postern, arm'd
Each bearing in his hand a glittering
pike:—

[them throng,
Shouting their thanks, the Syrians round
And hail them, SAVIOURS, as they pour
along;

[lith fly—
Prompt, to the shatter'd tower the Eng-
Their loud huzzas transpierce the waken-
ing sky;

The fire beneath, aghast, astonish'd move,
As the bold sailors wav'd their hats
above;

[FRANCE,
Indignant! down they tear the FLAG OF
And to the earth the tatter'd rag elance!

"Daring, yet awed, th' Invaders climb
the breach,
And all who come within a sailor's reach,
Felt the strong purchase of his ready pike,
Within the breach, or through the helmet
strike;

Nor do the Syrian weighty missiles fail,
With which each rising hero they af-
fail,

These,

These, and the pikes sustain an equal
part— [heart :
That bends the neck, this penetrates the
They reel, and, tumbling down the slope,
impel
The next advancing on the last who fell ;
The plain below continued fresh sup-
plies,
And dread successions steadily arise !
So when deep seas amidst their caverns
wake,
And boiling billows, billows overtake,
Their curling tops the frothy monsters
throw, [brow,
Against some jutting rock's impending
The rock, disdain the presumptuous
foam, [their tomb.
Strikes wave on wave, and sinks them to
“ Softly majestic ; full upon the sight
Of those who nourish'd on the walls the
fight, [shew'd,
A mount, distinct, its native honours
And on its swells, carmined, the Nopal
glow'd.
The name of *Cœur de Lion* graced the hill,
Below'd in ages past, and granted still.
Hear BONAPARTE stood ; and on the
breach, [reach,
Rose SIDNEY SMITH, O ! for the glowing
Of some inspired, illuminated pen,
To shew how stood these two illustrious
men ! [strain !
To shew what thoughts each lofty bosom
When glance met glance, athwart the
martial plain !
The form of either press'd upon the view,
And air, and action, stern attention drew.
Thus stood TWO MEN, in courage, zeal,
the fame,
But each ambitious of a different fame ;
So the two *Seraphs*, heading each their
host, [celest,
Appear'd, O Milton ! on the heavenly
Whilst the bright SON OF MORN with
fading light,
Shrunk before ABDEL in celestial fight,

Star-treading Spirit ! whose subsiding ray,
Pluck'd from immortal courts a shade of
day,
And woke in angels the sad power to sigh,
As, hurled—He darted from the marble
sky, [to dwell,
Down, down, in endless depths, remote
Where seas of fire their burning surges
swell. [stands.
“ High on the tower, bold SIDNEY lofty
Guiding th' elastic courage of his bands ;
Aloof, amidst his friends in crescent form,
Stood BONAPARTE, Regent of the storm !
On RICHARD'S mount, but not as Richard
stood,
Pouring to heav'n his consecrated blood ;
Not to protect the Faith whose glorious
Sun [run ;
First rising here, o'er all the earth hath
No ! but to quench it in its native bed,
Where yet its rays, obtusely bright, are
shed. [clare,
His actions, vehemence and wrath de-
Your bombs, he cries, nor toil, ye French-
men spare ! [camp,
We'll force another breach—fly to the
This day, this hour, my future fate must
stamp ! [God !
See, where HE stands like some inspiring
Guiding a battle by his powerful nod ;
O FORTUNE ! shall no blest deputed bail,
That ruin reach—upon that seaman fall ?
Fly to the camp ! be all its engines roll'd
Towards the wall ; a GATE we'll there
unfurl,
A gate to Acre's heart—to India's plains,
To ev'ry Court where Eastern Britain
reigns ; [own,
To ev'ry mart her commerce makes its
And her proud traders govern, from a
Throne ?
Thus pierced remotely, in a fruitful limb,
The purple jewels of the vine are dim,
Its clusters shrink, its ruddy drops exude,
Each branch is drain'd, and the tough
TRUNK subdued.”

NUPTIÆ SACRÆ ; or, an Inquiry into the
scriptural Doctrine of Marriage and Di-
vorce. Addressed to the two Houses of
Parliament. 8vo. Wright. 1801.

IF the question of divorce should
again come before the Parliament, the
merits of it will be much elucidated
by attending to the arguments of this
learned and candid author, whose sen-
timents do not accord completely with
either side of the House.

*Picturesque Excursions in Devonshire, con-
sisting of Select Views with Descriptions.*
By T. H. Williams and H. I. Johns.
Royal 8vo. 5s. Murray and High-
ley.

This seems to be but the commence-
ment of a plan, of the extent of which
we do not find any information to ena-
ble us to judge. To the lovers of rural
scenery, however, a work evincing
so much taste and judgment in the
selection

selection of the views, and such a pleasing and lively variety in the explanatory accompaniments, cannot fail to be a very desirable publication. The present number contains, besides 40 pages of letter-press, elegantly executed by Bensley, a Fancy Vignette Title Page etched by Mr. Williams: with Views of Weston Mill; St. Germain's River, from King's Tamerton; Mount Edgumbe, Dock, Hamoaze, &c.; and the River Tamer, from St. Budeaux Church; all engraven by Mr. Anker Smith.

General Opinions on the Conduct of Ministers with respect to the past and present State of Ireland, and inculcating the Justice and Policy of Catholic Emancipation. By Thomas Townshend, Esq. Barrister at Law, and a Member of the Irish Parliament. 8vo. Debrett.

This pamphlet is evidently the production of a Writer who has maturely considered the question on which it treats, in all its lights and bearings; that his deductions, however, are uniformly just, or decisive, is more than it becomes us to say.

Mr. Townshend with great freedom

discusses the plan of the late Union, as well as the mode in which it was brought to effect; but though occasionally very severe in his remarks on the conduct of the late Prime Minister, he is throughout respectful and loyal toward the Sovereign and the Country.

In a style sometimes loose, but generally vigorous, he advocates the claims of the Irish Catholics to a release from their political restrictions, and very ingeniously (if not, as we before said, effectually) refutes the arguments that have been employed against it.

Flora; or, The Deserted Child. By Elizabeth Somerville. 18mo. 1s. Longman and Rees.

A pleasing little tale for children, and well suited to aid the Author's intention of inculcating the virtues of gratitude, humanity, and universal good will; to discourage, pride, cruelty, and gluttony; and to exemplify, that there is no creature so mean but it may become, in the hand of Providence, the instrument to effect what the greatest and most powerful might in vain struggle to accomplish.

LYCOPHRON.

L. 202—203.

Οἱ δ' ἀμφὶ βωμῶν τοῦ προμύστιος Κρόνου,
 Σὺν μητρὶ τέκνων νηπίων κρεανόμοιοι,—

*Illi verò circa aram præscii Saturni,
 Pullorum parvorum cum matre carnivori,—*

SOME, says the Scholiast, are of opinion, that Κρόνου is put for Κροπίδου. By *some* are meant those early commentators, of whom Meusius in his preface thus speaks: "Primi in hoc opere illustrando sudarunt Dection, Orus, & Theon, viri in Grammaticâ quondam illustres; sed eorum nomina tempus atque invidiosa vetustas nobis ademerunt." These Grammarians recollected, that Homer, in his account of the prodigy, ascribes it to Jupiter. For which reason they tell us, that Κρόνος means Κροπίδης, and that this is Jupiter's altar. They consider Lycophron, as treading invariably in the

track of Homer. Yet is it not unusual with our poet, to diversify and embellish the stories, which Homer has related, by introducing new places, characters, and occurrences. The supposition, that one word is substituted for another, without authority and without reason, discredits alike the poet and his expositors. Lycophron expressly calls it the altar of Saturn. Some reason must be assigned, why, amidst the different altars, at which hecatombs were heaped to different deities, the altar of Saturn was selected for the appearance of this prodigy. This preference must not be ascribed

to caprice. A sense of propriety and a consistency of *design* probably suggested it. The emblematic figures, which adorned the statues and altars of Saturn, were numerous. There are emblems, which are appropriated to Saturn, as a planet, who occupies a place in the heavens. There are emblems, that belong to him as Time, by whom the affairs of men are regulated. Considered as Time, which Saturn here personates, his most expressive emblem is a serpent. At the altar of Saturn is *the time* of the war's duration foretold by the serpent. Hence the altar is called *βωμός προμάντιος Κρόνου*. Time is portrayed as the universal devourer. *Tempus edax rerum*. To *deavour* is alike the property of Saturn and his symbol. Time devoured his infant offspring. His serpent devoured the callow brood.

— πᾶσας γὰρ ὅγ' ἠρήμωσε καλιᾶς,
 ὅπως ὀρέϊθων τε τόκοι, κτίλατ' ὡσα ἐρύκων.

Hence the altar is called *βωμός Κρόνου κρεανόμου*. Thus the prophetic serpent, springing from the altar of *Time*, and devouring the eight young birds and its dam, symbolically represents those desolating scenes of a protracted war, that must continue for *nine* successive years, and terminate in the *tenth*. Hieroglyphic representations and emblematic figures, as they sling to a distance and faintly adumbrate the truths

they convey, are with propriety employed in a poem, whose cast and character are prophetic. Lycophron knew their use; and occasionally, when the reader least suspects his design, employs them. The emblem sometimes occupies the place of the person who bears it. Thus; *Τόργος ὄγχοφόριτος*. A martial instrument denominates the goddess of war; and we recognize Minerva by her representative emblem. Thus; *Σάλπιγξ ἄρων εὐδυνῆ*. In the passage before us, the serpent's voracity is ascribed to Time. *Κρόνου κρεανόμου*. For to *deavour* is Time's acknowledged property; and his emblem is employed in the act of devouring. The words *σὸν μητρί* respect the serpent, that devoured the birds *with their dam*. Here the person, Time, appears in the place of his emblem. The one is expressed, the other implied. This sketch reminds us of Homer's larger draught. Its outlines may be traced in the great original. But our poet's research was also directed to a different quarter. He seems to have finished the little piece after some Egyptian model, which he had seen and approved. He knew the prevailing taste; and, willing to share with his contemporary poets his portion of praise, undertook to gratify it. *Cedit turba Canopo*.

R.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

MARCH 12.

MRS. JORDAN resumed her situation at Drury-lane Theatre for the first time this season, in her favourite character of *the Country Girl*, which she performed with unabated animation and effect. She has since gratified the public with her *Estifania*, *Beatrice* (in *the Pannel*), *Nell*, *Maria*, &c. but, we believe, has wholly resigned the *bowl* and *dagger*, for which Nature never intended her.

13. A new sacred Oratorio, called "ELISHA; OR, THE WOMAN OF SHUNEM," written by Mr. Hull, and com-

posed by Dr. Arnold, was performed, for the first time, at the Haymarket Theatre, with good success. As a musical composition, it is entitled to great praise; and, as a literary production, is highly creditable to the talents of its veteran Author.

APRIL 8. An alarming indisposition threatening the speedy dissolution of one of Mrs. Jordan's daughters, obliged Mrs. J. to send notice to the Theatre about three o'clock, that it was impossible for her to perform in "The Country Girl," which was announced for that evening. By some accident her
 note

note did not reach the Manager's hands till it was much too late to apprise the public by hand-bills, or change the entertainments. An apology was made on the drawing-up of the curtain, and Mrs. Harlow respectfully offered as the substitute in the part of *Miss Peggy*. A deep murmur ensued; thrice the play began, and as often were the performers driven off; some outrageous voices demanding a return of the money paid at the door. After an hour had been lost in this manner, the sensible and temperate part of the audience secured a hearing to an explanation from Mr. Barrymore; which was received with great liberality; the play proceeded; and Mrs. Harlow acquitted herself with credit.

The same evening, at Covent Garden Theatre, Mr. Cooke added to his list of characters that of *Sir Giles Over-reach*, in "A New Way to pay Old Debts." It comprised the same mixture of excellencies and defects that we have before noticed in that Gentleman's performances; and involuntarily called forth a sigh to the memory of poor Henderson! Mr. Lewis's *Wellborn* and Miss Murray's *Margaret* were skilful and happy delineations of the respective characters.

14. It may be proper to record, that the receipts at Covent Garden Theatre this evening (Inledon's Benefit) greatly exceeded all former instances, being 693l. 11s.

22. A new Opera written by Mr. Morton, was presented for the first time at the above Theatre, under the title of "THE BLIND GIRL; OR, A RECEIPT FOR BEAUTY;" the characters of which were as follow, and thus represented:

Don Gallardo	Mr. MUNDEN.
Don Valentia	Mr. BETTERTON.
Luposo	Mr. WADDY.
Roderick	Mr. CLAREMONT.
Bonito	Mr. TOWNSEND.
Frederick	Mr. INCLEDON.
Splash (his Servant)	Mr. FAWCETT.
Sligo	Mr. JOHNSTONE.
Young Inca	Mr. HILL.
Indian	Mr. STREET.
Signiora Dolorosa de Gallardo	Mrs. MATTOCKS.
Clara Bonito	Mrs. H. JOHNSTON.
Violetta	Miss SIMS.
Corrello	Miss WATERS.
Spanish Lady	Mrs. POWELL.

Scene—Lima, South America.

FABLE.

Frederick, an English surgeon, and his servant Splash, are thrown by shipwreck on the Coast of Peru. They arrive in time to rescue a lovely blind girl, the daughter of Bonetto, from a licentious ravisher, the son-in-law of the Viceroy. Her father, though inexpressibly grateful for the service, is too poor to reward it with aught but thanks. Frederick and Clara, the blind girl, become enamoured of each other, and he infinitely enhances the merit of his first service by a surgical operation which restores her sight.

In the mean time, the Viceroy's son-in-law, and two other debauchees, his companions, proceed in a wild career of loose pleasures. The former was the ravisher, from whom Frederick rescued Clara; and Don Roderick, one of his friends, has violated the sister of the Inca. The third is a deceitful villain, already broken in his fortunes by gaming, and other profligate expence. The Inca awaits, and at last seizes an opportunity to revenge his sister's wrongs and subsequent death, by assassinating Don Roderick. The Viceroy's son-in-law is defrauded by his other companion of the sum of ten thousand pistoles, which he had put into the hands of Bonetto, for the purpose of getting Clara and her father within his power.

The Viceroy is an honest and kind-hearted old man, still fond of a wench and a bottle, sick of his ugly wife, and impatient of the formalities of state. His Lady is homely, fretful, fond of him, and uneasy that he has not charms to fix his heart. Sligo, the Irishman, is the humourous yet honest confidant of both. Frederick has communicated to Splash the secret of the preparation of a cosmetic to array ugliness in beauty. Donna Dolorosa, the Viceroy's Lady, tries its efficacy with success. Splash is rewarded with the place of Judge, just when the Inca is to be tried for the murder of Don Roderick, and when Bonetto is brought to be condemned by law to repay the ten thousand pistoles of which he had been swindled, Splash's sentences acquit both with great justice and humour. Frederick becomes the husband of Clara; and all, but the dissolute, are, in the end, made happy.

There is not much originality in the characters or plot of this *melange* of tragedy, opera, and farce; but it abounds in whimsical incident and

Sprightly equivoque; and is not deficient in virtuous and moral sentiments inculcated in impressive language. The pageantry part of it, as processions and dances, exhibits much splendid dress and decoration. The scenery is well-executed, and the music (the joint production of Reeve and Mazzinghi) extremely pleasing.

Inclendon, Hill, and Townshend, in the vocal parts, and Munden, Fawcett, and Johnstone, in the comic characters, were loudly applauded; as was also Mrs. H. Johnston, in the impressive and interesting character of Clara.

The piece was announced for repetition with general approbation.

POETRY.

KISSES.

Now first translated into English from the *BASIA* of JOANNES RUSTICIUS DELLIUS, the *Hermit*, a Native of *Dubrisum*.

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

(Continued from page 203.)

KISS IX.

The Gift.

COME! lovely lock of *Julia's* hair,
The gift of that enchanting fair;
Come! next my heart shalt thou be laid,
Dear relic of that beauteous maid!
With what a soul-attracting grace,
A modest air, and blushing face,
A faltering voice, and heaving breast,
She bade thee in my bosom rest!
Propitious boon! O, thou shalt be
The sweetest gift of life to me!
Come! next my heart shalt thou be laid,
Thou lovely part of that dear maid!
What streams of bliss wilt thou impart,
Who drank the stream of *Julia's* heart!
Oft have thy wanton ringlets prest'd,
And dar'd to kiss her panting breast;
Or, careless o'er her shoulders flung,
Down her small waist redundant hung;
Or, half-concealing many a grace,
Giv'n added pow'rs to that sweet face.
And hast thou, envied rival! laid
On the same couch with that fair maid?
In night's voluptuous moments, prest'd
That youthful, firm, and snow-white
breast?
Seen the moist languish of her eyes?
Heard all her wishes? all her sighs?
And, when she wak'd from soft repose,
Kiss'd her fair fingers, ere she rose?
Yes!—thou hast been divinely bless'd,
And pass'd whole nights on *Julia's*
breast!
O, thou wilt be the healing pow'r,
To soothe me in Misfortune's hour;

To chase each gloomy thought away,
Which, in her absence, clouds my day!
And oft, beneath my pillow laid,
My soul, in dreams, shall ask thine aid,
To fill with unrestrain'd delight,
The amorous visions of the night!
See! see! thy auburn curls I kiss,
Thou presage of my future bliss!
Dear gift! in silken folds array'd,
Close to my heart shalt thou be laid,
Nor time, nor human force, nor art,
Shall tear thee from my doating heart!

KISS X.

The Separation.

'TIS gone! the bark that wafts my love!
To Gallia's shore it bears its way.
Ye Zephyrs! softly bid it move;
Ye Waves! around it gently play;
In wanton measures dance around,
As when thy new-born Venus smil'd.
Wake not thy storms, O Deep profound!
If calm, I'm bless'd; if rough, I'm
wild.
Alas! what torments rent my breast,
When *Julia* breath'd her last adieu;
When last her yielding hand I prest'd,
And gently to my bosom drew!
Yet not alone to grief resign'd;
For, sure, that moment teem'd with
bliss,
When *Julia*, in my arms reclin'd,
Return'd, in tears, my parting *kiss*!
Farewell, sweet eyes of heavenly light,
Whose smiles have fill'd with joy my
day!
Oh! how shall I endure the night,
Now their mild radiance is away?
I'll seek, dear maid! the lonely grove,
To think on thee in every shade;
And win, with pray'rs, the pow'r above,
To guard from harm my lovely maid.

Farewell!

Farewell! sweet eyes of heavenly light,
Whose smiles have filled with bliss my
day!
Oh! how shall I endure the night,
Now their mild radiance is away?

KISS XI.

The Solitary Walk.

Tho' pensive down this vale I stray,
Yet, sure, enchantment marks my way!
Where'er I gaze, all, all around,
Strikes my rapt sense as fairy ground,
Tho', absent from my darling maid,
I wander lonely thro' the shade.
Say, whence the charm that aught can
move,
Whilst seas divide me from my love?
The image of that beauteous maid
Still haunts, in Fancy's eye, the shade;
And, tho' of absence I complain,
Her voice, her breath, her eyes remain.
The tuneful birds that now rejoice,
Are but the echoes of her voice;
The gale that robs yon blooming wreath,
Wafts but the fragrance of her breath;
And the mild light that gilds the skies,
Sheds but the lustre of her eyes!
So, when the sun-beams glide away,
And mark the close of radiant day,
The moon appears to bless the night,
And charms us with reflected light.

THE TRANSLATOR.

*Cottage of Mon Repos,
near Canterbury, Kent,
April 7, 1801.*

(*To be continued.*)

WULFHARD AND HESTRITHA.

A ROMANCE.

AN orphan in a lonely cot
Conceal'd a British warlike Lord,
His castle seiz'd by hostile Danes,
His valiant follow'rs put to sword.
When Alfred call'd his scatter'd troops
From dreary woods and rocks so wild,
To his domains Lord Wulfhard flew,
And fair Hestritha left with child.
Too many pangs 'twould force to tell,
By what vile arts, and vows untrue,
He wrought her to his wanton will,
And spoil'd the fairest flow'r that grew.
Frantic, a peaceful home she leaves,
And wanders o'er each moünt and heath.
She spies afar Lord Wulfhard's tow'rs,
And cold and weary calls on death.
These tow'rs Lord Wulfhard had re-
gain'd;
On a firm rock they hold their seat;
Around them roar the Northern winds,
Their feet the angry billows beat.

Sinking beneath a mother's pangs,
Just when she reach'd the castle gate,
A child is born amidst the storms
That seem to howl a dreadful fate.
"Oh! my poor babe, the rain beats cold,
I'm dying on this wat'ry sod:
False, cruel man! thy vows confirm
Before the altar of thy God."
Her bitter groans alarm the guard;
Lord Wulfhard hears her piteous call;
He starts to see a new-born child;
He leads her to the castle hall.
"We're now alone; this offer hear:
Back to thy humble dwelling move;—
Take hence thy brat;—accept this
purse;—
A richer damsel meets my love."
Hestritha faints; her blood runs cold;
Around she rolls her blood-shot eyes;
She sees a casement open wide;
She hears the foaming breakers rise.
"My child! to regions we'll aspire
Which cruel fathers never share."
Then clasps her babe, and, leaping thro',
The sea entombs a wretched pair.
Threemoons had follow'd this black deed,
When an Earl's daughter, then betroth'd
To this ambitious, haughty Chief,
In pearls and gold comes gaily cloth'd.
The marriage now is solemniz'd;
The guests the bridal feast set round;
Each warrior grasps the luscious cup;
With mirth the gothic roofs resound.
The minstrels strike their trembling
harps, [breathes;
When louder notes the trumpet
It calls to arms;—the women scream;—
Each chief his glittering sword un-
sheathes.
The Danes' strong number force the
gates;
Torrents of blood the castle stain;
Wulfhard, assail'd on ev'ry side,
Beholds his bravest champions slain.
His sword is shiver'd in the fight;
Around his head Death's banners
wave;
When, lo! that casement meets his view,
Where poor Hestritha found a grave.
One hope remains; he hurries thro',
And falls amidst the waves so white;
He strives to reach the neighb'ring shore;
He spies afar a quiv'ring light;
The blue flame hovers near a rock;
Then, horror-struck, his looks are wild;
A shiv'ring ghost, from troubled waves,
Lifts to its breast a mangled child.

The spirit mountain-billows treads ;
Green sea-weed round its clothes had
spread ;
Rent from pale cheeks and fractur'd limbs,
The fish on sea-cold flesh had fed.

"Wulfhard," with hollow voice it cries,
"Thy offspring half-devour'd behold ;
Come to my bed, Heftritha calls,
My wat'ry couch lies deadly cold !"

The phantom, with an icy grasp,
Bears him full many a fathom deep :
"Come to my bed," again it cries ;
And Wulfhard sinks to endless sleep !
Manchester, April 16, 1801. S. H. J.

TRUTH AND THE MILLER.

A FABLE.

BY W. HOLLOWAY.

CHILL was the air, and wide around
Descending snows had cloath'd the
ground,

When, shiv'ring at the MILLER's gate,
In totter'd weeds a BEGGAR sat.
The *Man of Meal*, with fluent tongue,
Could reason well of right and wrong ;
He lov'd his friend, his glass, his joke,
But us'd *Religion* as a cloak ;
With *Faith* and *Hope* he still was free,
But never practis'd *Charity*.
To him the wretch her tale address'd,
And thus, in piteous strain, express'd :—

"For Heav'n's sweet sake, kind Sir !
O ! spare

One farthing to a widow's pray'r ;
Hard are the times, and little know
The rich of poverty and woe :
At home for bread my infants pine,
And ev'ry racking care is mine !"

"Vagrant, be gone !" the *good man*
cried—

"And haste thy loathsome form to hide ;
To honest labour turn thine hand ;
Forbear thy plaints, and understand,
That, tho' thou dar'st at Heav'n's repine,
'Tis sloth and indolence, like thine,
With other crimes combin'd, that call
The chast'ning rod of Heav'n on all :
Hence fruitless seasons, harvests drear,
And all the plagues that blot the year !"

He spoke—when, lo ! before his eyes—
As flames thro' smould'ring smoke arise—
The SUPPLIANT rose, transform'd and
bright,

A native of the realms of light !
A sun of splendor grac'd her breast,
A zealous rage her eye confess'd,
As thus, with action dignified,
And awe-commanding voice, she cried—

"Detested wretch ! immers'd in gain,
And harden'd to another's pain,
Thou dost the attributes abuse
Of him whose name thou dar'st to use ;
And, whilst thou pleadest *Virtue's* cause,
Liv'st the transgressor of her laws !
No fault is there in Providence,
On which you found your stale pretence ;
Nor are your fellow-creatures' crimes
Sole causes of unhappy times—
Deep in your breast the evil dwells—
There AV'VICE lurks in hidden cells ;
And there the Sorcerer's plies her art,
Which turns to adamant the heart.
In me behold thy deadliest foe—
My name is TRUTH ; and, dæmon !
know,

The slumberer Conscience I can wake,
And bid her guilty victims quake.—
Unless Repentance seize thy soul,
And make thy wounded spirit whole,
Her vengeance shall pursue thee down
To endless pangs in shades unknown !

SONNET,

ADDRESSED TO MRS. SAMUEL,

BY AMBROSE PITMAN, ESQ.

On her honouring the Author with a
PAIR OF GARTERS.

Honi soit qui mal y pense.

IF once a *single* garter could surprise,
And lure a courtly circle's wond'ring
eyes ;
Could draw from Majesty * a royal char-
And cause an "*Institution of the Garter* ;"
If such high honours were—as said to be—
Shewn to a Lady's ribbon from her knee,
What ought not I—when garter'd by the
Fair—

Not with a *single*—but substantial PAIR ;
What ought not I—a grateful sense to
show,
If fast as thought the pow'r of words
But since nor words—nor language can
impart,

My vast susceptibility of heart ;
Permit me just to say—respecting char-
ters—
I rev'rence most YOUR *Order of the Gar-*

THE MOTH.

LITTLE buzzing flutterer, why
Dost thou round my taper fly ?
Why attempt to touch the bait,
That, when touch'd, is instant fate ?
Is it that thy dazzled sight
Can't resist a flame so bright ?

* Edward the Third.

Is there in that flame a charm
That banishes all fear of harm ?
Cease, fond silly thing, to gaze ?
Cease to hover round the blaze.
Know, the source of all thy joy,
Shines, alas ! but to destroy.
Know of me that danger's near
While you thus continue here.
Soon, then, wing thy way elsewhere ;
Me the painful caution spare.
Prithee my advice pursue ;
Trust me thou wilt find it true.
Lo ! my counsel it is lost,
At the heedless insect's cost :
Round and round again it flies,
'Till, caught within the flame, it dies.
Learn from this, ye giddy train,
Learn that pleasure leads to pain :
Timely, then, temptation shun,
Or, like the moth, you'll be undone.

Walworth.

J. T.

SONNET.

WRITTEN AT THE GRAVE OF CHARLES
CHURCHILL, AT DOVER.

BY THOMAS CLIO RICKMAN.

WHILST o'er thy grave, who had'st
" the Muse of Fire,"
The Bard must envious, full of thought,
recline ;
How'er his eager wishes may aspire,
To have endowments rapid, grand, as
THINE.

One firm resolve his beating breast shall
form, [be ;
E'en if the sacred Nine should liberal
Ne'er to engage in *Party's* horrid storm,
Though even, CHURCHILL, he might
rival THEE.

But vow to heav'n ! that *independence*
dear, [shall run ;
And *candour* only, through his page
Renouncing all the *fine*, to be *sincere*,
And shunning *fame*, if he must *virtue*
shun.

So conscious rectitude his life shall know,
His breast *alone* with TRUTH and FREE-
DOM glow.

ODE TO MORNING.

BY THOMAS ADNEY.

WHAT time Aurora gilds the Eastern
skies, [refresh'd
And wakes to life sweet Nature, now
By Night's soft care ? O, may I seek thy
smiles,
And hail the Lord of day !
The gaudy scene invites me not alone
To view creation in her wond'rous drefs,

Rob'd in luxuriant charms, transcending
far

The labour'd schemes of art !

Sweet Music wakes the groves ; the
stately trees

In rustling adoration bow their heads ;
While Air's inhabitants proclaim the
dawn,

And joyful homage pay !

Hung with Aurora's pearls, blest source
of life !

Parent of great existence ! let me view
Thy orient locks of gold, reflected bright
In each enamour'd stream.

While past'ral melody delights the vales,
And glads the woodlands with enchant-
ing notes,

I woo thy mild embraces, heav'nly Morn !
And meet thy whisp'ring gales.

O, thou ! whose glories charm the
wond'ring eye, [world,
And wake sensation thro' the mystic
In contemplation lost, I feel thy pow'r,
And draw a *veil* on DOUBT !

To thee all NATURE adoration pays,
Celestial Morn ! And bend the grateful
knee ;

Till all thy creatures yield to sober Eve,
And dream in silent praise !

THE EXILE.

TO EDWIN.

FAR from his Edwin, and the Maid he
loves,

A wretched exile sad Orestes roves,
Edwin's Orestes !—happy to impart
Its better days, the feelings of a heart
With friendship warm, whose meaning
eye express

The tender tumults of a lover's breast ;
When beauteous Mary was his chosen
theme,

Each hour's soft subject, and each night's
fond dream ;

Alas ! how chang'd ! his, now, a wan-
derer's lot,

No longer foster'd, and almost forgot ;
Condemn'd unpitied from his kin to roam,
Far from his household Gods and sacred
home : [plaints receive,

Dear youth ! with kind concern his
His faith, his friendship, and his love be-
lieve ; [move

Tell our sweet Mary distance can't re-
The firm fixt base of his immortal love ;
Tell her his hopes, his only hopes ! rely
On her, sole sovereign of his destiny ;
Tell her, still deeper in his heart impress,
" Shews her fair form by all the Graces
drest ;

Yet

Yet without beauty she his soul could
bind, [mind.
Such the mild virtues of her beauteous
O tell her, thou! by ev'ry Muse belov'd,
With genius favour'd, and for taste ap-
prov'd ;

Tell her, with feelings, such as oft inspire
The tender touches of thy trembling lyre
To Emma true ; when ev'ry power of
sense

Conpire to aid a lover's eloquence ;
Tell her, Orestes loves his Mary more
Than holy martyrs do their God adore ;
More than the mariner his native coast,
When shipwreck'd he conceiv'd his coun-
try lost ; [wealth ;

More than the miser his increasing
Or convalescents the return of health ;
More than the captive from his kindred
far, [geon's bar ;

The friend whose hand has burst his dun-
Tell her, much more—but, O! thyself
beware,

Lest, serving me, Love's God thy
heart ensnare,
For potent are the charms of my vicio-
rious fair !

ORESTES.

*The George Inn, Crewkerne,
Somersetshire, June 5, 1797.*

The following Lines written as a school
exercise on his Majesty's recovery in
the year 1789, may not improperly be
adapted to the present happy occasion
of his second convalescence.

WHILE bounteous Fortune blest'd her
fav'rite Isle,

And lately adverse now began to smile ;
While wealth and peace display'd their
banners round, [crown'd ;

And rosy health with joy the goblet
While England's fleet rode Sovereigns
of the Sea,

And foreign nations own'd her bound-
lets sway,

Nor dar'd to insult her on the wat'ry
way ;

We thought ourselves most blest ; but,
ah ! how vain [with pain.

Are mortals' hopes ? We purchase joy
Warm'd by the Muse, of him I hum-
bly sing, [and King :

Our Father, Guide, Protector, Friend,
A King whose lib'ral hand the good care-
rels'd,

Rewarded learning, and his people blest'd ;
Who all the alluring arts of vice with-
stood,

Yet rather be, than be accounted good ;
Promoted virtue, industry, and trade ;

And for the world himself a pattern made ;

Of proud ambitious Lewis scorn'd the
fame, [name ;

But sought to emulate th' Augustan
With private virtues Britain's throne to
grace,

Pure and unfulled as his glorious race,
Whose presence dignified a virtuous court,
Whose frown forbid with sacred things
to sport, [page,

Whose eye controll'd the bold licentious
And check'd the vice of a luxurious age ;
Each milder virtue claim'd within his
breast [fest :

Its proper seat, and had its claim con-
Resign'd and constant in misfortune's
hour,

In greatness humble, merciful in power,
His soul had learn'd to prize Religion's
aid,

And meek-ey'd Piety, celestial Maid !
And when, unbending from the pomp of
state, [great,

He'd quit the cares of empire and the
With double transport would he fly to
prove

The calm domestic joys of social love.
Such was the Monarch who, with gen-
tle hand,

Near thirty summers ruled this happy land ;
Who Faction's rage of ev'ry thing dis-
arm'd,

And patriot spirit into rapture warm'd ;
Preserv'd the link which jarring parties
bound, [found.

And left in union whom in hate he
But where's the virtue can escape the
dart [smart ?

Of Death remorseless, or of Sickness ?
Can rank or station be exempt from fate ?
Redeem one little hour—one pang abate ?
Pause at each sigh, relent at ev'ry tear

Which nations give for him to nations
dear ?

Oh ! how I tremble when I now recal
That dreaded moment felt alike by all,
When o'er our Sovereign fate impending
hung, [tongue,

Care on each brow, and Sadness on each
When Death we thought had urg'd his
final claim, [ness came ;

And in the gloomiest form dread Sick-
When rigid Atropos remorseless fate,
Held in dread silence the decree of fate,

And shew'd in prospect the relentless
knife, [life.

Just rais'd to cut the tender thread of
Oh ! then it seem'd that in the awful
scale [vail ;

We saw pale Fear o'er timid Hope pre-
All means of cure in vain had medicine
tried,

The dire disease had Galen's sons desied ;

In vain had human art essay'd relief,
And fled each prospect which could sooth
our grief ;

On ev'ry face the tears fast trickling shew'd
With bitterest anguish how their hearts
o'erflow'd. [save,

No human pow'r was now our King to
Or save our Monarch from th' untimely
grave. [survey

Heavens ! how I tremble, when I now
The gulph we scap'd, and all its horrors
see ;

See the great vessel of the Empire tost
In dread confusion, and its rudder lost ;
See hydra faction rear its hundred heads,
While Gallic fraud domestic treason weds :
So the poor trav'ler thro' the Alpine snow
Surveys the frightful precipice below,
Recoils in horror from the fateful spot,
Where swift destruction seem'd his cer-
tain lot. [mighty Power

Enthron'd in Heav'n on high th' Al-
Great George forgot not in this dang'rous
hour ;

He saw our grief, he pitied, and restor'd,
To bleis his people, their much-valued
Lord. [is due,

For this thy mercy, oh ! what praise
Oh, God ! what boundless gratitude to
you ?

Thy goodness infinite be ne'er forgot,
Whate'er our fortune, or whate'er our
lot— [voice

And here let glad Hibernia raise her
In grateful thanks, and bid her sons re-
joice ;

Oh ! may she emulate her Sister Isle,
And her green fields with richer verdure
smile ; [play ;

Bid Nature all her choicest gifts dis-
The sun glow brighter on this happy day ;
The earth a more abundant produce bear ;
And in the general joy may all creation
share. [health

Well may she greet the glad return of
To him who gave her liberty and wealth,
To whom the envied privilege we owe,
A nation's rank, a nation's rights, to
know ;

Who all the blessings of a Briton shar'd,
And gave a Briton's birthright unim-
pair'd : [sings

And me, the humblest of her sons, who
With strength unequal, of the best of
Kings,

Let me my share of public joy impart,
And boast its source spontaneous from the
heart. [future days

And thou, oh, Monarch ! may thy
Be one unclouded scene of joy and ease ?
Continue still to guard, with watchful eye,
Thy kingdom's glory, and its liberty ;

And as his flock the watchful shepherd
views,

Repels the danger, and the wolf pursues,
E'en so thy people be thy only care,
Nor in thy justice e'er forget to spare ;
Oh ! still, as ever, be the tyrant's foe,
Nor petty despot suffer us to know ;

Extract the venom of Corruption's sting ;
And boast the title of a Patriot King :
So shall thy name by Britain be rever'd,
By virtue honour'd, and by vice be fear'd ;
So, in the ev'ning of thy well-spent day,
When Nature's tribute thou art call'd to
pay, [doom,

Thy subjects' love shall yet survive thy
And smooth thy passage to the silent
tomb ;

And when to frail mortality 'tis given
That Kings are judged before the King
of Heaven,

No trembling terror shall assail thy soul,
Nor tyrant Conqueror's guilty pangs con-
troul ; [state ;

No dreadful downfall from thy earthly
No sad remembrance that thou once wert
great ; [high throne,

But thee shall seraphs lead to Heaven's
And in thy form their kindred spirit own ;
Then shall Heav'n's Monarch speak his
high decree,

And with benignant aspect smile on thee.
" Well hast thou fill'd my delegated trust,
Nor stain'd it e'er with cruelty or lust ;
Ne'er as a King forgot thou wert a man,
And in age ended what thy youth began ;
In Heaven receive then, at thy second
birth, [earth."—

That crown of glory which I gave on
May thus th' Almighty his great will
declare, [ant pray'r ;

Of thee our King, and hear this suppli-
But yet a little while withhold the boon
By thee long earn'd—but, ah ! for us too
soon, [ple's love,

Long may'st thou reign to know thy peo-
Ere thy bleis'd spirit seeks the realms
above ; [sacred life,

Long may that Power who guards thy
Protect thee still, preserve from wars and
strife,

Lengthen the period of thy mortal days,
Peace mark thy path, and pleasure all thy
ways ;

Oh ! may he long avert Death's dart from
thee,

To make thy people happy, great, and
free ; [joy ;

Let years on years thus pass in endless
His country's good the Monarch's
thoughts employ ; [hands,

Fair Peace and Plenty join their bounteous
And Britain's fame extend to distant lands ;
Let

Let smiling Ceres blefs th' abundant year,
 And bustling Commerce bring each India
 here ;
 And while on distant shores we laurels
 gain, [reign :
 At home let peace and happy concord
 So foreign nations shall in England know
 A friend sincere, but yet a dang'rous foe.
Cork, 17th March.

THE FRIEND.

TO MARY.

TO you, dear object of my constant care,
 Whom Heav'n has made supremely
 good and fair,
 In artless verse my kindest wishes tend ;
 Pleas'd to address a mistress and a friend.
 In you united, lovely girl, appear
 All that fond genius deems in women
 dear ; [heave
 Oft have I mark'd your gentle bosom
 With Pity's sobs—did wrong'd Orestes
 grieve ; [eye,
 Seen Mercy's dew-drop tremble in your
 Heard the soft murmur of Affection's sigh ;
 Noted your rosy visage quick assume,
 At my sad tale, the cowslip's sickly bloom ;
 In tender tones beyond bland Music's
 power, [hour ;
 Calm the rude tumults of my fretful
 When gloomy melancholy dims my view,
 A sudden sunshine oft emanates from you,
 Breaks the dark cloud that overspreads
 my breast, [nest.
 And bids the halcyon *Peace* there seek her
 Say, thou dear object of my ceaseless care,
 Whom Nature form'd as virtuous as fair,
 What can Orestes for such goodness give ?
 For you he dares to die, for you he joys
 to live !
 To you, his centre, all his wishes tend,
 You, his fond partner, and his surest
 friend !
 Faithful adviser, and far safest stay,
 While tir'd he treads, forlorn, life's rug-
 ged way. [to beat ;
 O ! may that God, who gives each pulse
 Who warms thy breast with Pity's gentle
 heat ;
 Who lit the flames of genius in my soul—
 The wayward Fates on thy behalf con-
 trol— [days—
 Bid smiling Fortune gild thy cloudless
 Guide, guard, and blefs thee, thro' Life's
 devious ways ;
 From ev'ry harm protect the maid I love,
 And the fair pilgrim late from earth re-
 move ! [nient sway
 Without one frown, may death with le-
 Conduct my angel to the realms of day ;
 Eternal day ! where joys unfading rise,
 And Phœbus reigns sole sovereign of the
 skies !

Where fields uncultur'd richest harvests
 bring, [Spring ;
 And all the seasons are compris'd in
 There may Orestes meet his matchless
 maid, [allay'd ;
 Each wish accomplish'd, and each fear
 Love's tender theme in softer notes renew,
 Secure in bliss, no longer sigh—Adieu !!
 Sorrowing, too oft, he's now condemn'd to
 part [heart.
 With you, sole mistress of his vanquish'd
 May 16, 1797. ORESTES.

THE FARMER AND THE RAT.

A FABLE.

BY THOMAS ADNEY.

BE slow to censure ; spare your blame ;
 Caprice may wound the fairest name.
 Too prone is man to acts of spleen,
 While in his breast what faults are seen !
 Candour will always claim applause,
 And judge aright in ev'ry cause !
 Within a barn, well fill'd with grain,
 A RAT enjoy'd delicious reign.
 Each part with various kinds was stor'd,
 The choicest of the annual hoard.
 With heart elate, at rosy morn,
 The FARMER view'd his heaps of corn,
 " Why is it thus I feast my eyes ?
 What wealth my heavy crops supplies !
 See, for years past, what stock on hand,
 The produce of my teeming land !
 But were it that I see with pain
 Some curs'd RAT destroy the grain,
 How blest my life ! with treasure great,
 And plenty on a large estate !
 Zounds ! Had I but GRIMALKIN'S art,
 I'd search it well in ev'ry part ;
 My vengeance should be felt with speed,
 And each rapacious robber bleed !"
 " Spare your reproof," a RAT replies,
 Whose age and cunning made him wise.
 " Ere you exhaust your stand'rous breath,
 And doom us to ignoble death,
 Know that these heaps which glut your
 pride,
 And starve a multitude beside,
 Are good for nought ; laid long in store
 And kept from the afflicted poor !
 Had you, when harvest's yellow charm
 Spread plenty o'er your fertile farm,
 Reliev'd the cries that pierc'd the ear,
 And drew from pity's fount—a tear !
 Your treasure would have paid your toil,
 Nor hoarded in this barn to spoil !
 You then had done a gen'rous deed ;
 But rogues in grain deserve to bleed !
 In such, I never put my trust—
 For villains always are unjust !
 Remember, while you live in pride,
 Your av'rice spreads a famine wide !"

COPY OF A LETTER FROM AN OFFICER ON BOARD HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP
JAMAICA, CAPTAIN ROSE, DATED BEFORE COPENHAGEN, APRIL 6, 1801.

MY DEAR FATHER,

THOUGH you will see through the medium of the official letters, accounts of the successes of the fleet in this part of the world, yet I cannot but suppose it will be more gratifying to you to hear the detail from an eye-witness, as at the same time it gives me an inexpressible pleasure in writing home. Our ship left Yarmouth on Friday 20th March, and proceeded towards the Cattegat; had very blowing weather until Tuesday following, when we joined the fleet at anchor near the Knoll, where they had been only two days:—indeed many of the small vessels had not been able to work up, but were continually arriving. On Thursday the fleet weighed, and arrived in the entrance of Elsinour Roads, where we anchored; Elsinour Castle in sight, distant about three miles.—The wind being contrary, we could not attempt to pass it, though we weighed several times for that purpose. On Monday (30th March) we weighed, and passed out of gun-shot, by keeping well over on the Swedish shore, as the Swedes never attempted to molest us: the batteries at Elsinour kept up a continual firing at us. Same morning we anchored within five miles of Copenhagen, with a fine fleet of 19 sail of the line and two fifties, besides frigates, sloops, bombs, and gun-vessels: nothing very material took place until ten o'clock on Thursday morning (2d April), when the van division of our fleet, under the command of Lord Nelson and Admiral Graves, commenced the attack on the enemy's ships, hulks, pontoons, or floating batteries, and a number of small vessels, in all about 24, carrying in general 42 and 24-pounders. The Edgar led on, followed by the Ardent, Elephant (Lord Nelson's), Ganges, Monarch, Bellona, Defiance (Admiral Graves, a very gallant fellow), Isis, and Glatton. The Bellona, Polyphemus, and Russel got a-ground; the rest all anchored as they came up; the remainder of the fleet under Sir Hyde Parker, as a *corps de reserve*, got under weigh, but could not work up to share in the glory of the day. The enemy made a very obstinate resistance, and fought like brave men. I need not inform you, that the English did the same; the

action was kept up without a moment's ceasing for five hours; most of our ships are very much cut up, more especially the Defiance, Monarch, and Isis: our number, killed and wounded, amounts nearly to 1000 men. This severe loss was much occasioned by the Bellona and Russel's being ashore, and the Agamemnon not being able to get up her anchor, which hindered them from taking their allotted stations; but our loss is nothing comparable to what the Danes have suffered; their killed alone, by accounts from the Danish Officers (of whom we have three on board, besides 93 men), must be near 3000, and the vessels which have been captured are perfect sieves, there being hardly a single plank in any of them but what has at least ten shot-holes in it: in fact, it is thought to be the hardest fought action in the annals of history. I forgot to mention, among our loss is that of Captain Mofse, of the Monarch, and Captain Riou, of the Amazon frigate, with several Officers of distinguished merit. Captain Sir T. Thompson, of the Bellona, has lost his leg. Lord Nelson, in the E'phant, fought nobly; really, to endeavour to make comments on his conduct would be impossible, though he unfortunately, at the close of the action, got aground, as did the Defiance and Desiree frigate: however, they all got off by the morning of the 4th. The captured Danish ships are one 74, one 64, four two-decked large hulks, two frigates, and one gun battery, four pontoons of 24 guns each: in all thirteen vessels, exclusive of one frigate and a brig sunk. The Danish Commodore took fire, and blew up with a tremendous explosion within half a cable's length of the saucy Jamaica. Several others of the enemy had also struck; but the wind favouring them, they made their escape on shore, where they now remain under the protection of their batteries. The impediments to the bombardment of Copenhagen are now removed, and our bombs are placed so, that if the Danes are not sensible of their situation, the town and arsenal may be very soon reduced to ashes. Believe me, my dear Father, your ever dutiful son,

T. P. ASPERNE.

JOURNAL

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

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

(Continued from Page 214.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, FEB. 23.

THE Amended Bread Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Lord Auckland seeing Lord Darnley in his place, whose motion stood for this day, on which the House was summoned, rose to impress the propriety of their postponing the motion, as it went to two objects; namely, the inculpation of Members, and an Inquiry into the State of the Nation. He did not see, in the present state of Administration, half made up, and half unformed, that either of those objects could be attained. On such grounds he would suggest the propriety of deferring the motion.

Lord Darnley said, he would now, as before, look up to their Lordships for their disposition on the subject. The motion was of such importance, so interesting to the nation, that, in his opinion, one day should not be lost; for nothing, he thought, but the firm and decided interposition of the two Houses of Parliament, could now rescue it from ruin and destruction.

The Duke of Bedford followed Lord Darnley, and urged the necessity of the earliest day, should the present be deferred.

Lord Darnley then named Tuesday se'nnight, on which day the House was ordered to be summoned.

TUESDAY, FEB. 24.

The Amended Bread Bill received the Royal Assent, under the authority of a Commission.

THURSDAY, FEB. 26.

The Loan Bill, Sir Sidney Smith's Pension Bill, the Exchequer Bills Bill, and the Bill for augmenting the Number of Field Officers of the Irish Militia, were brought up from the Commons.

The Earl of Moira moved for certain financial accounts, which were ordered.

FRIDAY, FEB. 27.

Lord Darnley rose, and observed, that

although firmly rivetted in his opinion of the necessity of instituting an inquiry into the State of the Nation, he now felt it would be highly injudicious to bring it forward in our very critical situation, and therefore he should move to have the Order for summoning the House on Tuesday next discharged; begging, at the same time, not to be understood as having abandoned the inquiry, which it was his determination to bring forward as soon as he felt that he could do so with decency and propriety.

The Order was then discharged.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3.

Some private business was disposed of, and a private Bill, brought up by Mr. Lascelles from the Commons, was read a first time.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4.

The Earl of Suffolk expressed his regret, that no Report had, as yet, been made by the Committee appointed to consider of the present High Price of Provisions; and wished to learn of any Noble Lord present, when a Report was likely to be made.

Lord Romney said, it was the wish of the Committee to meet the pressure upon a broad and general scale; and the moment they had determined upon a satisfactory Report, it would immediately be communicated to their Lordships.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5.

The Loan Bill, the Exchequer Bills Bill, and Sir Sidney Smith's Pension Bill, passed the Committee.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6.

Lord Rawdon (Earl of Moira) presented three different Petitions from Debtors in Confinement, praying Relief.

Lord Auckland said, he held in his hand a Petition from Mrs. Harrison, for a divorce. It was, his Lordship observed,

observed, altogether a new and singular case; he therefore gave notice, that he would on that day le'nnight introduce the Bill, and call their Lordships' attention to it.

MONDAY, MARCH 9.

The Loan Bill, Exchequer Bills Bill, and Sir Sidney Smith's Pension Bill, were read a third time.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10.

The Earl of Suffolk expressed a wish to be informed, agreeably to the expectation that a noble Lord (Darnley) had excited, when his motion, on an Inquiry into the State of the Nation, would be brought forward.

Lord Darnley said, that as soon as the posture of public affairs would permit, not a moment's delay should be lost, on his part, in making his motion.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11.

Their Lordships read a few private Bills.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Loan Bill, and the Exchequer Bills Bill. The Lords Commissioners were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Earl of Chesterfield.

Several private Bills were brought up from the Commons by different Gentlemen, and respectively read a first time.

The Bills before the House were then forwarded in their respective stages, and some private business discussed.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13.

The Bills upon the Table were forwarded in their respective stages.

MONDAY, MARCH 16.

The Commons brought up the Post-Office and the Paper Duty Bills, together with a few private Bills, which were read a first time.

The Bill permitting Bakers to bake different kinds of Bread passed the Committee.

Lord Darnley, on the State of the Nation, gave notice of his motion; he did not wish to take their Lordships by surprise, he said, on a subject of such magnitude, and named Friday, on which day he moved that their Lordships should be summoned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17.

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

Mr. Bragge, attended by several Members, brought up the following Bills from the Commons: The Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, the Stamp Duties, the Horse Duty, and the American Flour Bounty Bills, which were severally read a first time.

A number of private Bills were also presented.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18.

The Horse Duty and Stamp Duty Bills were read a second time.

The Paper Duty and Post-Office Duty Bills went through a Committee, and were reported.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19.

A Petition was presented by the Bishop of Durham from certain Debtors confined in the Gaol of Durham, and also two others by the Earl of Moira, from certain persons confined on the same account in other places, praying relief, &c. All which were ordered to lie on the Table.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20.

The Earl of Darnley rose to bring forward his promised motion for an Inquiry into the State of the Nation, and entered on the detail of the disastrous events of the war; the miscarriage of our continental expeditions, for which the constitutional force (the militia) of the kingdom was broke up; the failure of our attempts on the coast of France, at Ferrol, at Carliz; the waste of the public money, the deficiencies of the revenue, and the prodigal abuse that was made of the large sums voted for the service, both by sea and land.

He then adverted to the affair of Egypt; he thought that, were it not for the misconduct of Ministers, we might have been in possession of that Country.—He next took a view of the affairs of Ireland, as connected with the case of Catholic Emancipation, and concluded by moving, "That the House do resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the State of the Nation."

Lord Eldon, Earl Fitzwilliam, the Duke of Bedford, and Earl Caernarvon, spoke for the motion, and were followed by Earl Spencer, Lord Hobart, and Lord Auckland, who spoke against it.—The House divided—Contents 25, Proxies 3—28. Non-Contents 107, Proxies 8—115.—Majority 87.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, FEB. 21.

MR. HOBHOUSE withdrew his motion for the production of the Convention between this Country, Ruffia, and Naples, respecting Egypt.

The Irish Militia Officers and the Exchequer Bills Bill were read a first time.

The Loan Bill was read a second time, and committed for Monday.

The different Supply Bills were read a second time; and, after some opposition from Mr. Jolliffe, respecting the tax on horses employed in agriculture, were committed.

Sir Sidney Smith's Annuity Bill was read a second time, and committed for Monday.

Mr. Hobhouse suggested that the annuity should take effect from the period of the services of that gallant Captain performed at Acre.

MONDAY, FEB. 23.

A Committee was appointed to enquire into the existing laws.

A Message from the Lords informed the House, that their Lordships had passed the Fine Bread Bill.

A Report from the Committee on the High Price of Provisions was brought up, which was ordered to be printed, and after some conversation ordered to be taken into consideration on Friday.

Sir Sidney Smith's Annuity Bill was committed, and the blanks filled up so that his annuity commences from the 21st of May 1799.

Mr. Ryder moved, that upon an early day the House should resolve into a Committee upon the Act for granting bounties for the importation of American Wheat.

Mr. Ryder obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act of the 36th of the King, for manufacturing Bread from Wheat with a Mixture of other Grain.

TUESDAY, FEB. 24.

Mr. Bragge brought up the Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the Expiring Laws. The Report was read a first and second time; the several Resolutions were agreed to, and a Bill ordered to be brought in.

Mr. Bragge also brought up the Report of the Committee on the Loan for 28,000,000*l.* The Report was read a first and second time.

Mr. Bragge likewise brought up the

Report of Sir Sidney Smith's Annuity Bill.

The Speaker said, that some days ago a Bill had been brought down from the Lords, for exempting certain persons from paying poor's rates, with a recommendation to the House to take the same into consideration; he now moved, that that Bill be laid aside, because it came in a shape which prevented its being received; it went to afford relief to the poor, and all such Bills ought to originate in the House of Commons.

Lord William Russel then gave notice, that to-morrow he would move for leave to bring in a Bill of the same nature as that which the House had laid aside.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25.

Mr. Allardyce moved, that there be laid before the House an Account of the General and Net Produce of the Post-Office in Scotland, for the Years 1798, 1799, 1800, distinguishing the amount of each year.

Lord W. Russel moved for leave to bring in a Bill for exempting certain persons, in particular situations, from paying poor's rates, and for affording them relief parochially by the Justices, for a time to be limited.

Mr. Baker moved the previous question, and upon a division, there being only 3 for it and 49 against it, leave was given to bring in the Bill.

The Bill for the Loan, and Sir Sidney Smith's Annuity Bill, were severally read a third time, and passed.

Lord W. Russel brought in a Bill for exempting certain persons from paying Poor's Rates, which was read a first time.

A Bill was brought in for allowing Bakers to manufacture Bread of various Kinds. Read a first time.

THURSDAY, FEB. 26.

Mr. T. Jones informed the House, that, in consequence of the particular request of two of his Majesty's Ex-Ministers, he was induced to postpone his motion relative to Egypt, which stood for this day, until Thursday next, when he most assuredly should bring it forward.

Mr. Nicholls said, as he did not see any of his Majesty's Ministers in their places, he was not certain whether or not any information upon the various reports in circulation, respecting the

melancholy indisposition of his Majesty, was intended to be laid before the House; if this information was not given to-morrow, he conceived it to be his duty to make a motion on the subject.

The Bill for allowing Bakers to manufacture Bread of various kinds was read a second time.

Mr. Bragge brought up the Report of the Committee appointed to enquire what Standing Orders were necessary for the House to adopt in consequence of the Union.

The Resolutions were then read and agreed to.

FRIDAY, FEB. 27.

Mr. Sheridan said, he had read in the Order Book a Motion fixed for this day, of a nature which he could not help thinking very extraordinary; its purport was to enquire into the truth of certain rumours which prevailed respecting the nature of the indisposition under which his Majesty at present laboured. He thought the intended motion very improper and premature. It certainly did not become any man unconnected with his Majesty's Councils to press forward such a discussion, unless it manifestly appeared that important information was withheld from the House by those whose duty it was to make these communications. He trusted, however, they never would delay making any communication on the subject the nature of the case might require, and which might be due to the just anxiety of a loyal, dutiful, and an affectionate people. He should therefore move, that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. Pitt seconded the motion. He expressed the high satisfaction he felt at the dignified and truly-constitutional manner in which the question had been taken up by the Hon. Gentleman who had just set down. Nothing could be more desirable than that no occasion might occur of saying another word on the subject. Should, however, the case unhappily turn out otherwise; should, contrary to his most sanguine wishes and hopes, the reins of Government be suspended, this much, he was prepared to say, as well for himself as on the part of his colleagues, that the earliest opportunity should be taken of calling the attention of Parliament to that awful crisis—a crisis which, he begged leave to repeat, he most firmly hoped was far distant. He trusted that, in the present emergency, every member of the com-

munity would forget and lay aside all private and party differences; that they would unite as in one common cause, and consult the welfare and safety of the country, in preference to every other consideration.

Mr. Nicholls agreed to abstain from all further discussion, and attempted to vindicate his motives in bringing forward the business, but was interrupted on every side by the loud cry of—*Adjournment*, which immediately took place till

MONDAY, MARCH 2.

The oaths were administered to a number of Members, amongst whom was *Mr. Fox*.

Mr. Grey postponed his motion relative to the State of the Nation to Wednesday se'nnight.

Mr. Ryder moved Resolutions to the effect of agreeing with the Report of the Committee on the High Price of Provisions.

Mr. Horne Tooke opposed the motion. He thought the present, like many other expedients lately adopted, was only a struggle against inevitable necessity.

Mr. Hobbouse moved, that the Chairman do leave the Chair.

The Committee divided—For the Motion 39—Against it 44.

The Resolutions were then agreed to.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3.

Colonel Gascoyne put off the Call of the House, which stood for this evening, until this day fortnight.

Various private Bills and Petitions were presented.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4.

Lord Temple gave notice, that on Tuesday se'nnight he should bring forward a motion respecting the election of Mr. John Horne Tooke.

The House went into a Committee upon the Bill for granting an additional Rate of Postage upon Letters, Mr. Bragge in the Chair.

The clause for a certain price additional every fifteen miles having been read,

Mr. Allardyce suggested, that an additional charge should not be made in proportion to the distance, but that it ought to be equally laid upon all letters whatever.

Mr. Pitt said, it was his intention to equalize the whole by a certain scale, which he was convinced would not increase the postage much to distant parts of the country.

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

The House went into a Committee upon the Bill for granting an additional Duty upon Horses.

Mr. Jolliffe shortly opposed it as a measure which he deemed highly injurious to the farmers and the interests of agriculture.

Mr. Pitt answered the objections urged by the Hon. Gentleman; after which the Resolutions were agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received to-morrow.

The Stamp Duty Bill was then committed, the clauses were read and agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received to-morrow.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5.

The Bill for allowing Bakers to manufacture Bread of various Kinds was read a third time, and passed.

The Bill for exempting poor Housekeepers, of a certain Description, from paying Poor Rates, was read a second time, and ordered to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6.

Lord Temple moved that Mr. Burchier, Notary Public, Register, and Clerk of the Diocese of Old Sarum, and the Parish-Clerk of Brentford, in the County of Middlesex, be examined at the Bar, whether or not the Rev. John Horne Tooke had received Priest's orders. Which was agreed to.

The Report of the Horse Duty Bill, Stamp Duty Bill, and Post Duty Bill, were brought up.

MONDAY, MARCH 9.

Mr. Grey said, it was very unpleasant to him to postpone his motion upon the State of the Nation from day to day; but as it was of the greatest importance to the discussion he intended to agitate, to be certain who were and who were not his Majesty's Ministers, he should fix upon a day, by which time he trusted that point would be ascertained. Mr. Grey then named Friday for next.

The House went into a Committee for considering and amending so much of the Act of Geo. III. chap. 41, as charges duty on horses employed in husbandry.

Mr. Rose moved a Resolution exempting farmers, where rent is under 30l. per annum, from paying the additional tax. The Resolution was agreed to, and the Report received.

The Bill for the new Duty upon Paper went through the Committee.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10.

Sir Henry Mildmay moved for leave to bring in a Bill to allow the Clergy to grant Leafes of the Tithes for a time to be limited, under certain restrictions. Leave given.

Mr. Bragge brought up the Report of the Bill for granting additional Duties upon all Teas above 2s. 6d. per lb. After some Amendments, the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The Report of the Horse Duty Bill, with some Amendments, was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Lord Temple rose, in pursuance of the notice he had given, to call the attention of the House to the election of *Mr. Horne Tooke* to a seat in that House. He had no personal animosity against the Reverend Gentleman, neither was he swayed by party spirit; a sense of his duty as a Member of Parliament alone induced him to bring forward the enquiry, and whatever might be the ultimate opinion of the House, he should be consoled by the reflection of having discharged his duty as became him. Innovations were dangerous in most systems, but particularly in those which had the sanction of ages in their favour. In this light stood the House of Commons of this country. One of the most solemn of its acts related to its own Members, and the qualifications of those Members. That Act most expressly declares, in as plain and unequivocal language as words can afford, that no person, who either is or has been in Priest's orders, or held any office in the Church, can possibly sit as a Member of the House of Commons. He should prove, in the most clear and incontestible manner, that Mr. Horne Tooke had received Priest's orders. When he had proved these facts, he had proved enough to induce the House to acquiesce in the motion he should afterwards make, of referring the investigation of other points to a Committee. At present he should move, that William Burchier, Esq. Clerk of the Diocese of Salisbury, be examined at the Bar, whether or not Mr. Horne Tooke had received Priest's orders, and whether or not he had exercised the clerical function in consequence of having received these orders.

Mr. Fox opposed the motion. He said, the noble Lord must make out a case, and a pretty strong one, before the House

House could allow Mr. Bouchier to be examined at the Bar.

Mr. Bragge said, he saw no difficulty in the case, and he had heard nothing to convince him of the impropriety of examining Mr. Bouchier.

Mr. Horne Tooke said, that with regard to the evidence offered to be brought forward, to prove that he had been in Priest's orders, he had only to remark, that upon a former occasion he had admitted that fact. He said, there was nothing in the canon law against a Priest renouncing his orders, and becoming a layman. He had done so, and of course was fully and perfectly eligible to a seat in that House, or to fill any civil situation whatever. Before the House could possibly proceed, they must clearly shew to the contrary, which he thought would be an arduous business.

The Attorney General urged the necessity of the procedure which the noble Lord (Temple) proposed, as the most effectual and regular means to attain the object. He then proceeded to prove the necessity of such an enquiry, as arising from the rights and duty of Parliament, and more especially of the House of Commons, as intrusted with the care and protection of those rights which they were now called upon to defend.

Mr. Erskine combated the arguments of the Attorney-General, and, following up the idea of Mr. Fox, concluded by voting against the motion.

The question was then put on a motion made by Mr. Fox for adjourning the debate—Ayes 66, Noes 150. The original motion was then carried.

Strangers were ordered to be excluded from the gallery, when witnesses were called in to be examined, whether Mr. Horne Tooke was a Priest or not; and they proved the fact.

Lord Temple then moved, that a Select Committee should be appointed to examine into precedents and Parliamentary records, on the eligibility of persons in holy orders to sit in the House of Commons, and that they should report the same. The Committee was then appointed and named.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11.

The House went into a Committee on the Bill for preventing Mutiny and Desertion, Mr. Bragge in the Chair.

Mr. Whitbread spoke against a practice which he considered as very cruel and inhuman: he meant that of bringing up soldiers, sentenced by a Court

Martial, a second time, to receive the remainder of their punishment, when they could not bear it all at first. This, he said, was a practice so revolting to humanity, and so disgraceful in itself, that it ought to be done away. He said, he did not mean to make any motion on the subject at present, but he considered the practice to be the most gross inhumanity he had ever heard of.

General Tarleton trusted that the House would not interfere in the discipline of the army. He differed from his Hon. Friend with regard to the inhumanity of a second punishment for the same offence. An Officer, to be of any utility, must establish his authority over his men, by making himself equally dreaded as beloved.

Sir Francis Burdett moved, that the evidence of the witnesses examined at the Bar, upon the case of Mr. Horne Tooke, be printed—which was ordered.

Mr. Manning, after several observations upon the present state of the Coal Laws, moved for leave to bring in a Bill for repealing certain Statutes respecting the Coal Laws, and for making certain regulations for preventing fraud, &c.

Leave was given to bring in the Bill. The other Orders of the Day were postponed.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12.

A Message from the Lords informed the House, that their Lordships had agreed to the Bill for increasing the number of Field Officers of the Irish Militia, without any amendment.

On the Motion for the third reading of the Bill for granting a new Duty on Teas,

Sir Charles Bunbury proposed an amendment, that the duty take place on all Teas above 3s. per lb. in place of upon all above 2s. 6d.

Mr. Pitt defended the Bill as it stood; and, after Mr. Hobhouse and Sir Charles had each spoke in favour of the Amendment, the question was put, and the Amendment thrown out. The Bill was then read a third time, and passed.

On the motion for the third reading of the Stamp Duty Bill,

Mr. Sheridan said, he understood that an arrangement had taken place between the Hon. Gentleman opposite to him (Mr. Pitt) and the Proprietors of Newspapers; the consequence of which was, that that commodity should not experience a rise in price. He, however, had

had to state to the House, that the price of paper had risen full 20 per cent. since the tax was proposed. That the discount $4\frac{1}{2}$ proposed to be added to the present upon stamps was very far from a sufficient allowance, in consequence of the additional rise which must necessarily follow when the new duty takes place upon paper. He should therefore move, as an amendment to that part of the Bill, that a discount of 7 per cent. be allowed, in addition to the present, upon stamps for Newspapers.

Mr. Pitt said, that he was not fully prepared upon those points which the Hon. Gentleman had stated. He would, therefore, move, that the third reading of the Bill be postponed until Monday.—Agreed to.

Mr. Sheridan thanked the Hon. Gentleman for his candour, and hoped he would have no objection to postpone the third reading of the Horse Duty Bill to the same day.—Agreed to.

The Bill for granting additional Postage on Letters, was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Bragge brought up the Reports of the Mutiny and Marine Duty Bills, which were read a first and second time, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The House went into a Committee on the American Flour Importation Bill; the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

Lord Castlereagh having moved, that the Act of the 39th of the King in Ireland, for suppressing Rebellion, and more effectually securing the Persons and Property of his Majesty's loyal Subjects in that Country, with the Act of the 40th, for continuing the same, be read,

Mr. Sheridan opposed the motion. He said, when the Bill establishing Martial Law in Ireland was passed, the country had Ministers who were responsible that it should not be abused; such was not the case in the present instance; and it was his opinion, that without a recommendation from the Crown, the House could not, without a gross breach of propriety, go into the noble Lord's motion. He therefore moved, that the House do adjourn; which, after a long debate, was negatived, and the Bill brought in, and read a first time.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13.

The Order of the Day being read for the House going into a Committee

for exempting poor Housekeepers of a certain Description from paying Poor Rates,

Lord William Russell moved the Resolutions, upon which several Amendments were made.

The Mutiny Bill, and the Marine Duty Bill, were read a third time, and passed. The other Orders of the Day were postponed.

MONDAY, MARCH 16.

Sir William Elford presented a Petition from a person who had invented the art of making paper from straw.—Referred to a Committee.

Mr. Grey brought up the Report of the Poor Rates Exemption Bill. The Resolutions and Amendments were read a first and second time, and ordered to be read a third time on Wednesday.

Mr. Grey's motion on the State of the Nation, which stood for Friday, was postponed until Wednesday ten-night.

The Horse Duty Bill, with the Amendments, was read a third time, and passed.

On the question being put for the third reading of the Paper Duty Bill,

Mr. Sheridan repeated his former arguments against that part of the Bill which affected Newspapers; and stated, that the price of paper had risen 30 per cent. and that the new duty would increase it 20 per cent. Many very valuable and useful newspapers would be ruined. He wished, therefore, either to grant an additional discount of 7 per cent. or to do away the present limitation upon the price of those publications.

The Amendment was, however, rejected. The Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Lord Castlereagh brought in a Bill for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, for a limited time.—Read a first and second time, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The Irish Martial Law Bill was read a second time.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17.

The Order for the Call of the House was moved and proceeded on; the Members' names were called over, and the defaulters ordered to attend—the Members of that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain on this day fortnight, and those for Ireland on this day four weeks.

The Order for the commitment of the Irish Martial Law Bill was deferred.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18.

Mr. Charles Dundas obtained leave to bring in a Bill for encouraging the Cultivation of Potatoes in open and common Fields.

The House went through a Committee on the Bill for the further Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, and the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Irish Martial Law Bill, the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The other Orders of the Day were postponed, except that for the further consideration of the Report of the Poor Householders Relief Bill.

Upon the question for taking it into further consideration,

Mr. Curwen observed, that the Bill in its operation would strike out from the payment of Poor's Rate a large portion of property, and thereby impose a great additional burthen upon others who had liberally contributed to the relief of the poor, which would be a striking and manifest injustice. He therefore moved, "that the Report should be further considered on that day six months."

For the word "now" standing part of the question 8; against it 38. The Bill was therefore lost.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19.

Inclosure and Drainage Petitions were presented, and Bills ordered for the following places, viz. for Molscroft, Hornsea, North Frodingham, Keyingham, and Ripplingham, all in the East Riding of Yorkshire; likewise for Brodsworth, in the West Riding. The Skellow Inclosure, and Leven Canal Petitions, both in the East Riding of the above county, were referred to a Committee.

Inclosure Bills for Little Ouseburn, Whixley, Staveley, Thurlston, and Kettlewell, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, were read a second time.

Leave was given to bring in Inclosure Bills for Flaxton, Sewerby, and Marton, and for Ruiton Parva, all in the East Riding of Yorkshire; likewise the Weaverthorpe Inclosure Petition, also in the above Riding.

A Petition was presented from fourteen townships within the parishes of Bradford and Halifax, praying such assistance as will enable them to relieve their poor in an equal degree with

Leeds, Wakefield, &c.—Referred to the Committee on the High Price of Provisions.—The Dewsbury Poor Relief Bill was also referred to the above Committee.

The Sculcoates Small Debts' Bill was read a first time, and also the Sculcoates Paving Bill.

The Rotherham Market-house Petition was referred to a Committee.

The York and Richmond Debtors' Petition, praying relief, was presented, and laid on the Table.

The Dun Navigation Petition, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, was referred to a Committee.

The City of York Improvement Petition was presented, and referred to a Committee.

The Foss Navigation and Drainage Petition was presented, and referred to a Committee.

The Leven Canal Petition was reported, and leave given to bring in a Bill to enable Mrs. Charlotte Bethell to make the said Canal, pursuant to the prayer of her Petition.

The Petitions of the Butchers of Sheffield and Rotherham against the Raw Hide Damage Act were presented, and laid on the Table.

The Sheffield Poor Petition was referred to a Committee.

Mr. Percival (Solicitor General) brought up the Report of the Bill for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland. The Report was read a first and second time, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The Report of the Irish Martial Law Bill was brought up, and having been read a first and second time, was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The Attorney-General moved for leave to bring in a Bill for indemnifying Millers, whose Mills, &c. had been destroyed by Mobs.—Leave given.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20.

A Message from the Lords informed the House, that their Lordships had agreed to the Post Office Duty Bill, to the Bill for imposing a new Duty on Paper, &c. and to a private Bill, without any Amendment.

The Irish Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill was read a third time, and passed, on the motion of Lord Castlereagh.

The Irish Martial Law Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Adjourned.

STATE

STATE PAPERS.

IMPERIAL DECREE TO THE GENERAL DIET OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

THE Plenipotentiary of the French Government, specially referring to the precedent of the negotiation at Rastadt, and those at Baden, in the year 1714, has proposed, in the most positive manner, to the Plenipotentiary sent by his Imperial Majesty to Luneville, to negotiate a Peace, that his Imperial Majesty should, at the same time, stipulate on the part of the Empire, and sign the treaty in his capacity of its Supreme Head. The importance of this proposition, and the different considerations which it involved, demanded, on the part of the Head of the Empire, the most mature examination; and his Majesty could not hesitate to communicate immediately, by writing under his own hand, the situation of affairs, and his own resolution, to all the Electors, both in their quality of Electors and Princes, and to the principal Princes of the Empire. This writing contains the expression of the sentiments and principles of his Majesty; and he transmits a copy of it to the General Diet of the Empire, in the firm confidence that every appearance of unconstitutional views will be removed by a just and mature examination of the contents of that letter. In conformity to the precedents of the negotiations at Rastadt and Baden, referred to by the French Plenipotentiary, the Treaty, of which a copy is subjoined, has been concluded. The same precedent, proposed as a rule of proceeding, would sufficiently guarantee the right of co-operation on the part of the States of the Empire in every thing relative to Peace, though in the Treaty now submitted to the Diet there may not have been inserted, as there formerly was in that of Rastadt, any clause confirming these legitimate rights. The motives which have induced his Imperial Majesty to conclude this Peace will, from their urgency, determine the Electors, Princes, and States, to expedite, as much as possible, the ratifications of the Treaty of Peace now submitted to them; more particularly, as the French Government has made the speedy approbation of the Empire the condition of the enjoyment of the first advantages of peace—an exemption from all war contributions, and the departure of the armies now on the

territory of the Empire. His Imperial Majesty expects, with the utmost impatience, the conclusion which shall be adopted to that effect.

Raisbon, Feb. 25.

LETTER OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY TO THE ELECTORS, PRINCES, AND STATES OF THE EMPIRE.

The Plenipotentiary of the French Government has made to the Minister Plenipotentiary, whom I have sent to Luneville to negotiate a Peace with the French Republic, the positive proposition, that in the treaty to be concluded, I shall likewise stipulate for the Peace of the Empire, in my quality of its Supreme Head. The Imperial and Royal Plenipotentiary knew that the right of co-operation on the part of the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire, in matters relative to Peace, was fixed in a precise manner by the fundamental laws of the German Empire; and thus that my Imperial authority was limited upon this point by the rights of the Germanic Constitution, unless I had previously received full powers from each particular State of the Empire to treat in its name. This consideration, and some others entirely contrary to the above proposition, was not treated in the manner my Plenipotentiary had to expect from its own weight and constitutional evidence. On the contrary, the proposition was insisted on, by a special reference to the precedent of the negotiations at Rastadt and Baden in the year 1714, and its admission was demanded in a manner so urgent and positive, that the negotiation must have been entirely broken off, had not my Plenipotentiary, after trying without success the means of representation, at length given his assent, referring, in like manner, to the negotiations at Rastadt and Baden. In my quality of Supreme Head of the Empire, I felt very considerable embarrassment on being informed by my Plenipotentiary of this state of things, and I regarded it as an obligation of the highest importance, to take it into the most mature consideration. The suggestion of approving the proceeding of my Plenipotentiary, and, in consequence of such approval, to enter upon a treaty for the Peace of the Empire, though I should by no means have it in view not to submit the treaty to the examination and ratification

ratification of the Diet, was yet at variance for the rights and privileges of the States of the Empire. But, on the other hand, the consideration of the melancholy state of a considerable part of Germany at this moment; that of the still more unfortunate fate with which the superiority of the French threatens the Empire, should Peace be still farther deferred; in short, that of the general wish and universal desire of speedily enjoying the benefits of peace; all these motives in conjunction powerfully opposed my disapproving the assent given by my Plenipotentiary to the demand of the French Plenipotentiary. I therefore resolved, in consequence of the declaration made by my Plenipotentiary, and approved by me, in this state of things, to agree also to the articles of the Peace of the Empire. Your tried wisdom and information induced me to think that, in all probability, in circumstances of so painful a nature, you would have come to a similar decision. If I feel some consolation in informing you, by this letter, of the real state of things, and the resolution which I have taken, I, at the same time, feel a very high degree of satisfaction in the consciousness of the purity of the views by which I am actuated; which are already guaranteed in the most solemn manner by several declarations made to the Diet, and particularly by the Imperial Decree of the 19th of May, 1795; and in consistence with which it cannot be my intention to trench in any respect upon the rights of the Empire, relative to the question of peace; and when the treaty of peace shall have been transmitted to the Electors, Princes, and States, at the General Diet, you will receive the complete and consolatory conviction that in the present negociation for peace I have, beforehand, taken every measure and precaution, in conformity to the above-cited precedent of the Negotiations at Rastadt and Baden, in 1714, to secure the rights of the States of the Empire.

Vienna, Feb. 21.

Result of the Conferences held at Ratisbon, in the Hall of the College of Princes, dictated by the Directors of Mentz, the 25th instant.

It has been determined in the name of the three Colleges, 1st, That the Protocol shall be opened in ten days, that is to say, on the 7th of March, to deliberate on the ratification of the Treaty of Luneville.

2d. That the Directory of Mentz shall be requested to communicate this resolu-

tion, by a courier, to the Imperial Minister at Vienna.

3d. That, following the example of the transmissal of full powers, given the 24th of December 1794, to the Deputation at Rastadt, it shall be proposed to the Imperial Minister at Vienna, to authorise the Principal Commissioner of the Emperor at Ratisbon, to ratify not only in the name of the Empire the Treaty of Peace, but also to expedite (or, in other words, to sanction the *conclusum* by which the Diet will ratify the Treaty of Luneville) directly to Count Cobentzel, at Luneville, the ratification.

4th. The Directory of Mentz shall communicate, in the usual manner, to the Principal Commissioner, the result of the present conference, and request him to procure from his Imperial Majesty the necessary powers for carrying it into effect.

5th. To make the Directors of the Post responsible for any delays that the couriers to be dispatched this day to the high contracting parties, to communicate these resolutions to them, may experience.

Feb. 26.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

OFFICE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE COMMISSARY OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC RESIDING IN ENGLAND, TO CITIZEN TALLEYRAND, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

I HAVE this moment received the annexed letter from the Commissioners of the Transport Office, as well as the other inclosed from Mr. Dundas, which informs me of a resolution of again subjecting French fishermen to all the rigours of the British cruisers. This violent and unexpected determination is founded upon allegations so vague, that I cannot refrain from demanding, with great earnestness, more explicit éclaircissement. In the mean time, it is my duty to transmit you news of this importance as early as possible, that our poor fishermen may be informed thereof, and keep out of the way of the English cruisers, who will not fail to take them wherever they may be found. I write at the same time to the Commissioners of the Marine at Dunkirk, Calais, Dieppe, at Havre, and at Port Maloe, requesting them to make known to the fishermen the danger with which they are menaced, although, in casting my eye over the letter of Mr. Dundas, of the 21st of January, but which has only been delivered to me this day, I have reason to believe that this information will arrive too late,

late, and that a great number of unfortunate persons will have been victims to a measure, the true motives of which I am not able to guess at. Health and respect,
(Signed) OTTO.

Transport Office, Jan. 29, 1801.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have just transmitted us a copy of the letter of the 21st current, which they have received from the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, intimating that, after the motives therein mentioned, it is his Majesty's pleasure that the orders to take or destroy French fishing-boats be again put in execution; and that we do require the return of those fishermen who have been sent home on parole. We herein inclose you the copy of the letter in question, and the relative orders; we demand therefore, through your means, the immediate return into this country of all the fishermen released on their parole; and we further inform you, that those among them who shall neglect to conform to those orders will be treated with all the rigour of the laws, should they again be made prisoners.

We are, &c.

(Signed) RUP. GEORGE.
AMB. SERLE.
JOHN SCHANK.

Downing-street, Jan. 21, 1801.

My Lords, having received various advices that the French Government has abused the favours granted to the fishermen of that nation, according to the letter addressed to your Lordships the 30th of May last, by which I informed you, that it was his Majesty's pleasure that the orders given to cruisers, to capture all the fishermen, as well as their boats, should be recalled; having even reason to believe, that those fishermen, as well as their boats, are in requisition, and sent to Brest to equip and arm the fleet there; and that those who were released from prison, in order to be sent home, under the express condition of not serving again, are comprised in that requisition; I am ordered to signify to your Lordships, that it is his Majesty's pleasure, that the orders given in consequence of my letter of the 28th January, 1798, be again put in execution, as far as relates to the fishermen and their boats; and that the Commissioners charged with the service of the conveyance and guard of prisoners of war be authorised to demand, in the usual mode of communication, that all those set at liberty upon parole be required

to return into this country; and to signify to them, as well as the French Government, that those among them who neglect to obey these orders shall be made to suffer all the rigours of the laws of war, in case they should again be made prisoners, while serving the enemies of his Majesty.

I am, &c.

(Signed) HENRY DUNDAS.

COPY OF THE LETTER OF CITIZEN OTTO, TO THE TRANSPORT OFFICE, DATED LONDON, 13 PLUVIOSE, (FEB. 2.)

SIRS,

I have received the letter which you have done me the honour to address to me, of the 21st of this month, to communicate to me that of the Right Honourable Mr. Dundas, by which that Secretary of State announces to the Lords of the Admiralty the resolution of Government to authorise anew the practice of privateering and cruising against the French fishermen, and its intention to recall those who had been sent home on their parole. Conformably with your desire, I have not lost a moment to communicate this information to my Government. In waiting for its orders, I confine myself to a few observations which naturally present themselves upon reading the paper which you have addressed to me.

After having declared that, from various reports, the basis of which is absolutely unknown, the French Government had "abused the indulgence granted to fishermen," Mr. Dundas adds, "that there is every reason to fear that the French fishermen and their vessels are now put in requisition to arm the Brest fleet, and that even the fishermen sent back on their parole are also put in requisition."

I must be equally surprised and pained to see a mere apprehension placed instead of a proof. It is, however, upon this apprehension, that is founded a measure hostile to the peaceable class of fishermen, most of them old men, invalids, or children, and consequently incapable of hurting the enemies of their country. I should think that to justify an aggression contrary to a formal convention and the ordinary usages of war, something more would be necessary than conjectures. But even admitting that the apprehensions of the British Ministry were founded, and that they could authorise *anticipated* reprisals, the rigorous treatment with which all fishermen are menaced, will not reach such

of them as could have been hostile to England; for the fishermen who may be taken in consequence of the new orders given by the Admiralty, are not certainly those who are supposed in requisition—they are men who, from the simplicity of their manners and industrious habits, cannot give any umbrage, but the unjust persecution of whom will excite upon the whole coast the liveliest sensation. It is upon these unfortunate men that will fall anew all the weight of a war in which they have taken no part. Were it otherwise, and were these men really disposed and capable of bearing arms, the hostility ordained against them would be precisely the means of increasing the number of the sailors of the *Brest* fleet, since, being unable to continue their fishing, they would be obliged to return to port, where they would find employment and bread. The rigorous determination of the British Government would be less surprising, if it were founded upon positive hostilities on the part of the fishermen, or upon a refusal of justice on the part of the French Government. But it is consolatory to me to remark, that, since the arrangements made in May last, you have communicated to me but one solitary complaint, stating, that some fishing vessels had been fitted out as fire ships at Flushing. This complaint (indirectly connected with this discussion, as the question did not relate to fishermen, but only to their vessels) was immediately redressed. I had the honour to write to you the 7th Vendemiaire (29th Sept.) “that without standing upon the incontestible right which a Power has to dispose of *its vessels* at pleasure, the First Consul yielding, upon that occasion, to the desire of avoiding every thing that might prove injurious to an arrangement which he wished religiously to observe, had given orders *to restore these fishing vessels to their original destination.*”

The convention relating to the neutrality of the fishermen being reciprocal, would be equally justified in expelling its apprehensions with respect to the employment of the English fishermen. It might fear, with some foundation, that these men are liable to be pressed, that they have been sent to Portsmouth or Plymouth, where their vessels have served for the purpose of carrying military stores and provisions into these ports, and for the same reason it might have ordered the seizure of their persons and property.

The doctrine of treating as enemies those who might become such would be

new as it would be dangerous. It would so confound the public code of nations that all confidence would be banished for ever from their mutual relations. More natural equity opposes itself to the punishment of a man for what he might do. Those who have submitted to your Government the reports on which its late determination is founded cannot therefore have any other view but to add to the numerous subjects of irritation which a protracted war has produced between two nations, and to multiply the obstacles which oppose themselves to a reconciliation in exasperating a poor but numerous class of inhabitants of the coast.

I must further observe, Gentlemen, that the letter of Mr. Dundas, of the 21st of January, was not transmitted to me until the 30th, and that the communications you have prayed me to make in consequence of that letter will be very much subsequent to the orders which appear to have been given to seize the fishermen. If the delay has had for its object to allow the British cruisers time to execute the measures of Government, before they who are the object of them could be apprised, I protest, solemnly, against a violation so manifest of the arrangement made between us touching the neutrality of fishermen, and reciprocally observed up to the present day; and I shall earnestly claim the restoration of all those who shall have been taken before the resolution of the British Government for exercising hostilities against fishermen shall have been known on the coast of France.

I have the honour to be, &c.

OTTO.

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE FRENCH
REPUBLIC IN ENGLAND TO CITIZEN
TALLEYRAND, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN
AFFAIRS.

London, 14th Pluviose (Feb. 3.)

CITIZEN MINISTER,

The violent determination taken by the British Government against the French fishermen may be attributed to several causes; the apprehensions with which the preparations of our Squadron at *Brest* inspire it, the anger which it feels at the Northern Confederacy, and the repugnance with which it finds itself obliged to clothe the French prisoners. While waiting for the orders of my Government, I thought it my duty to protest against a measure, so much the more unjust, as it is not founded upon any known fact, and as it appears to have been put in execution before

before our fishermen had been apprised of the new persecution ordered against them. I joined to this a copy of my letter to the Commissioners charged with the exchange of prisoners. I have observed particularly upon the slowness with which these new orders have been communicated to me, as if it were wished to afford the English cruizers time to take our fishermen before they were informed of the danger that threatened them. This gratuitous hostility against peaceful men will not fail to be appreciated, even in England, when the Public shall be informed of it. In France it must produce the effect which is feared here—it must really give sailors to the national marine. The neutrality of the fishermen was reciprocal—the French Government had, therefore, as much right as the British Ministry to complain of the pressing and employing of the fishing boats for the provisioning of the military ports. Not only it has not done so, but, upon a mere representation relative to the arming of some French fishing boats at Flushing, it gave immediate orders that they should be employed only for their original destination. It thence results that, far from complaining of the hostile use made of English fishermen, we have, on our side, passed our scrupulousness so far as not even to arm the vessels built for fishing. The contrast must be remarked; it characterises the spirit and the dispositions of the two Governments.

Health and respect,
(Signed) OTTO.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
TO CITIZEN OTTO, AT LONDON.

Paris, 27 Pluviose, 9th year.

The First Consul, who has been made acquainted with your letter of the 10th inst. and of the letters therein contained, directs me to inform you, that you will have to quit London, and return to France.—In preparing to do, you will address a paper to the British Government, in which you will express yourself as follows:—

The undersigned having made known to his Government the declaration of the British Ministry, which signifies, that the French fishermen will be pursued and captured like all other enemies vessels, a declaration by virtue of which a great many fishing-boats have already been taken, the First Consul has considered that if, on the one hand, this act of the British Government, contrary to all the usages of polished nations, and the common law

which governs them, even in times of hostility, should give to the present war an obstinate and ferocious character, which might destroy the very resemblance and remembrance of customs adopted in civilized (loyal) war; on the other, it was impossible not to behold that this conduct in the British Government tended still more to exasperate the two nations against each other, and to remove the period of peace to a greater distance; that in consequence the undersigned could remain no longer in a country where not only every disposition to peace is abjured, but where the laws and usages of war are disregarded and violated.—The undersigned has therefore received orders to leave England, where his stay is found wholly useless; and he is instructed at the same time, to declare, that it having always been the first desire of the French Government to contribute to a general pacification, and a maxim with it to soften, as much as possible, the evils of war, the Government cannot, on its part, think of making the poor fishermen victims of the prolongation of hostility; it will therefore abstain from all such reprisals, and on the contrary, it has given orders for all French ships, armed for war, on cruising, to leave the occupation of fishermen uninterrupted.

(Signed) CH. M. TALLEYRAND.

Citizen Otto, in reply to the Note addressed to the Transport Office, on the 2d of February, received the following letter:

“SIR—Since I had the pleasure of seeing you this morning, I have been informed that the Secretary of State has recommended to the Lords of the Admiralty, to suspend the execution of the order given for taking fishing vessels, until his Majesty can be consulted on the subject.

“I have the honour to be, &c.

“R. GEORGE.”

Transport Office, 2 P. M.

March 3, 1801.

ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA.

NOTE I. PRESENTED ON THE 27TH JANUARY BY THE ENGLISH AMBASSADOR AT BERLIN, LORD CARYSFORT, TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRUSSIAN STATE AND CABINET MINISTER, COUNT VON HAUGWITZ.

“As the undersigned Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary has been directed by his Court to communicate to the Prussian Minister his Majesty's

Majesty's Note, which, by command of his Majesty, the King of Great Britain and Ireland, was presented to the Ministers of Denmark and Sweden, he cannot discharge this Commission without likewise expressing his sincere satisfaction in being authorised to declare how thoroughly his Majesty is convinced that Prussia can never have sanctioned the measures which have given rise to the above recited Note. Those measures openly disclose an intention to prescribe rules to the British Empire on a subject of the greatest importance; to force those rules upon Great Britain; and for that end, before any of the Powers who have concurred in it have given the smallest intimation to his Majesty, to enter into a league, the object of which is to renew pretensions which Great Britain at every time has considered hostile to its rights and interests, and so declared whenever an opportunity presented — pretensions which the Russian Court has abandoned, not only in fact, but which, by a Treaty actually in force, Russia is bound to oppose, and the execution of which Treaty his Majesty is entitled to insist upon.

“When a ship of war belonging to his Danish Majesty resisted by force the execution of a right which the King of Great Britain and Ireland, by virtue of the clearest and most express stipulations of his Treaties with the Court of Denmark had demanded, his Majesty on that occasion confined himself to the adoption of such measures as the protection of the trade of his subjects required to be given against that measure of hostility which this conduct on the part of an Officer bearing his Danish Majesty's commission seemed to show. An amicable arrangement put an end to this dispute; and the King flattered himself, not only that all misunderstanding on that subject was removed, but amity between the two Courts was anew strengthened and confirmed.

“In this situation of affairs his Majesty must have learnt with no less astonishment than concern that the Court of Copenhagen was employed in Negotiations to renew the hostile confederacy against Great Britain which took place in 1780, and that also great preparations were going on in the ports of Denmark. Under these circumstances, the King must have been compelled to call for explanations from the Court of Denmark. At this moment he received information that a Confederacy was signed at Petersburg, and the answer of the Danish Minister left no

doubt respecting the nature and object of this Convention, as he declared, in the most express manner, “that these Negotiations had in view the renewal of those relations which had been entered into between the same Powers in the years 1780 and 1781,” adding, “that his Majesty the Emperor of Russia had proposed to the Northern Powers the renewal of their connexion in its original form.”

“The engagements alluded to had for their object principles of maritime law which never had been recognised by the tribunals of Europe, and the contracting parties mutually engaged to maintain them by force, and to compel by force other nations to adopt them. They are still more repugnant to the express stipulations of the Treaties which subsist between the Courts of Stockholm and Denmark, and the British Empire.

“The Convention which these engagements were to renew was negotiated at a time when the Court of Petersburg had adopted hostile measures against the persons and property of his Majesty's subjects, and when nothing but the extraordinary moderation of the King could have authorised other Powers not to consider him as at open war with that Court.

“In such a state of things nothing certainly could be more inconsistent with the idea of neutrality, and nothing more distinctly indicate a hostile disposition, than that those engagements were not postponed till it was ascertained whether Russia was not to be considered as a Belligerent Power. Such forbearance was the more to be expected, and particularly from the Court of Copenhagen; as by an express article of the league of 1780, the Danish ports and havens in Norway were placed at the disposal of Russia for the purpose of facilitating the prosecution of hostilities out of the Baltic.

“When therefore the King was informed by one of the contracting parties, that the object of the Negotiations which had been begun at Petersburg, without giving the least intimation, and which at last, according to the information received by the King, had terminated in the conclusion of a Convention, was no other than to renew the former confederacy to press upon his Majesty a new code of law to which he had already refused his assent; and when moreover he had the most certain intelligence, and could no longer doubt that the Powers of the Baltic, engaged in this transaction,

tion, were pursuing warlike preparations with the utmost activity; when one of those Powers had placed itself in a state of actual hostilities with his Majesty, no other alternative remained but either to submit, or to adopt measures which were calculated to put an effectual stop to the hostile operation of a league which, by the declaration of the Danish Court itself, was openly directed against his Majesty.

“ Meanwhile his Majesty has not omitted on this occasion to display his wonted justice and good-will. Although he felt it necessary, for the maintenance of his rights, to secure some pledge against the hostile attacks which were meditated against his rights, yet he has taken the utmost care to guard against loss and injury to individuals.

“ Firmly convinced that his conduct towards Neutral States has been conformable to the recognised principles of law, whose basis and sanction is to be found not in passing interests and momentary convenience, but in the general principle of justice; of laws which have been received and observed by the Admiralty Courts of all the maritime Powers of Europe; his Majesty does not yet forego the hope that the Courts of Stockholm and Copenhagen will not take upon them the responsibility that will fall upon the authors of the war; that particularly they will not expose themselves to that responsibility for the introduction of innovations, the notorious injustice of which has induced those Powers by which they were first broached, to oppose, when they found themselves at war; innovations besides, which are expressly repugnant to those Treaties which they have concluded with his Majesty.

“ The step on which his Majesty has resolved must have long been foreseen. The British Government has never concealed that it considered the league of 1780 as hostile, and had never ceased that attention with which it watches over the rights of the nation. It immediately resisted the attempt to renew the principles which at the above-mentioned period had been agitated, and the Underigned declared to Count Haugwitz at the first conference he had with him on his arrival at Berlin, “ that his Majesty would never submit to pretensions which were irreconcilable to the true principles of public law, and which strike at the foundations of the greatness and maritime power of his kingdoms.”

“ Still later, in the beginning of November, the Underigned had the honour to represent to his Excellency, as the Minister of a Power connected with his Majesty by the most intimate friendship, what disagreeable consequences must follow from the attempt of the Northern Powers to press forward these pretensions. He has never ceased to renew this declaration when, by the command of his Majesty, he has been the interpreter of that satisfaction given to the King by the repeated assurances of the friendship of his Majesty the King of Prussia, and of those constant sentiments of perfect justice of which his Majesty has never for a moment entertained a doubt. His Excellency Count Haugwitz will likewise easily recollect the time when the Underigned, intimately convinced of the friendly intentions of the Prussian Government, communicated to him, by the command of his Britannic Majesty, the King's resolution to allow of no measures which had for their object to introduce innovations in the maritime law now in force, but on the contrary, to defend that system in every event, and to maintain its entire execution as it had subsisted in all the Courts of Europe prior to the year 1780.

“ If the Court of Denmark had announced in the most unequivocal manner the real objects and contents of the engagements into which it had entered, the declaration of that Court, that Prussia was one of the Powers concerned in the Negotiation, would have been sufficient to satisfy the King, and to prove to him that it could have no hostile views against his Government; and even still his Majesty is convinced that he may implicitly rely on the friendship of his Prussian Majesty. It is true that, in relation to Great Britain and Ireland, there can be no similarity between the Northern Powers and Prussia. Those Powers are connected with his Majesty by the stipulations of mutual Treaties, which are less favourable to their interests, and which more or less modify and soften the rigour of the general law; whereas between his Majesty the King of Great Britain and Prussia no Treaty of commerce exists, and all intercourse between them is regulated by the general principles of the Law of Nations, and established usages.

“ If, however, his Majesty were to consider his own sentiments, and the incessant wish he has shewn to preserve the friendship of a Monarch with whom he is connected

connected by so many ties, he could not at all anticipate the possibility of a difference which might not easily and speedily be terminated by an amicable discussion. The repeated assurances of such sentiments on the part of his Prussian Majesty, which the Undersigned has been empowered to transmit to his Court, confirms this agreeable anticipation, and the known principles which have constantly directed his Majesty the King of Prussia; do not tend to countenance the supposition that the latter has entered into the Confederacy, or can enter into the Confederacy, to support by force principles in common with other Powers, whose hostile views against his Britannic Majesty have been openly proved.

“ The King at the same time, while he has given it in charge to the Undersigned to make these explanations, could have no other object than to give his Prussian Majesty a new proof of his confidence and particular respect; and he is firmly convinced that his Majesty the King of Prussia will approve of his steady resolution to defend the rights and interests of his Crown.

“ Nevertheless, whatever sentiments the Prussian Government may entertain in regard to the new principles themselves, yet it is too just, and knows too well what Sovereigns owe to their People, and to one another, as to favour for a moment the design to employ force in order to induce his Britannic Majesty to acknowledge a code which the latter deems inconsistent with the honour and security of his Crown.

(Signed) “ CARYSFORT.”
Berlin, Jan. 7, 1801.

NOTE II. PRESENTED ON THE 1ST OF FEBRUARY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE STATE AND CABINET MINISTER, COUNT HAUGWITZ.

“ The undersigned Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, has the honour to address himself to Count Haugwitz, by command of his Court, in order to communicate to him the following particulars:

“ The spirit of patience and of moderation which prevails in the Note of Lord Grenville to Count Kostopshin, will not escape the notice of his Excellency.

“ A solemn Treaty between the two Powers had given the respective subjects of each a complete security for the prosecution of their trade, and even in the case of a rupture it had been agreed that not

only no embargo should be laid, but that the subjects on both sides, should have a whole year to carry away their effects, and to arrange their affairs in the country.

“ Notwithstanding these sacred stipulations, the ships of British subjects in the Russian ports are detained; and their property, in an extraordinary manner, upon various pretexts, sequestrated or sold. Their persons are likewise put under arrest, and a number of British sailors have been forcibly taken out of their ships, and been sent under a guard and in the midst of winter into the interior of the country.

“ In consequence of these new acts of violence, Lord Grenville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, received his Majesty's order to address a second Note to Count Kostopshin, in which his Majesty stated his having appointed a Commissary to superintend the safety and the wants of his unfortunate subjects, a circumstance which is usual even among the Powers that are actually at War. Lord Grenville in that Paper likewise formally insisted on the execution of the Treaty in 1793. But, though he made the strong and just remonstrances which such circumstances demanded, yet his Majesty's constant disposition again to restore the former connexion and good understanding between the two Crowns has been in vain.

“ His Britannic Majesty anticipates the sentiments which the King of Prussia will entertain when he is informed of the unheard-of and unjustifiable manner in which his Britannic Majesty's remonstrances were heard by the Court of St. Petersburg. The Note of Count Kostopshin to Lord Grenville, of the 20th December, O. S. a copy of which the Undersigned is ordered to communicate to Count Haugwitz, will enable his Prussian Majesty to judge whether the Undersigned is called upon to make any observations upon it.

“ The Undersigned has received orders to make known to the Court of Berlin that this conduct, on the part of the Emperor of Russia, has put an end to all correspondence between the Courts of London and St. Petersburg; and the connexion between the extraordinary violence committed upon the person and property of his Majesty's subjects, and with the conclusion of a hostile confederacy, which the Emperor of Russia has formed, for the express and avowed purpose of introducing those innovations into the maritime code which his Britannic Majesty has

has ever opposed, has at length produced a state of open War between Great Britain and Ireland and Russia.

“ It will not be useless to remark that the Emperor of Russia, at the present crisis, cannot be considered as a Neutral Power, because he was at War with Great Britain before he himself was at Peace with France.

“ The Underigned shall have done justice to the charge with which he is intrusted, when he declares in the name of the King, his master, that his Majesty, on weighing the present circumstances of Europe, is willing to forbear demanding from the Court of Prussia that succour which was stipulated by Treaty, though he considers the *casus fœderis* as completely coming within those circumstances in which they stand; and that his Britannic Majesty cannot doubt that he will receive from his Ally all the proofs of friendship which the events of this new War would have required.

The Underigned has the honour to be,
 &c.

(Signed) “ CARYSFORT.”
 Berlin, Feb. 1, 1801.

NOTE TRANSMITTED BY THE PRUSSIAN MINISTER, COUNT HAUGWITZ, TO LORD CARYSFORT, THE ENGLISH AMBASSADOR AT BERLIN.

“ The undersigned State and Cabinet Minister has laid before his Prussian Majesty the two notes which Lord Carysfort, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from his Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, has done him the honour to transmit to him on the 27th of January and 1st of February last.

“ The undersigned having it in commission to return an explicit and circumstantial answer, is under the necessity of informing Lord Carysfort, his Majesty cannot see without the utmost grief and concern the violent and hasty measures to which the Court of London has proceeded against the Naval Northern Powers. Error alone can have given occasion to these measures, as the assertions in the note of the 27th sufficiently shew; in that it is said, that the Maritime Alliance “ has for its object to annul the treaties formerly concluded with England, and to prescribe laws to her with respect to the principles of them; that the neutrality is only a pretext to impose these laws on her by force, and to establish a hostile alliance against her.”

“ Nothing, however, is further from the above negotiation than the principles here supposed. It is founded in justice and moderation, and the communication of the copy of the Convention to such of the Belligerent Powers as had the justice and patience to wait for the same, will prove this beyond the possibility of a denial. When in the beginning of January, the Minister of his Britannic Majesty officially proposed to the undersigned the question, “ Whether the Northern Courts had actually concluded the confederation which had been reported; and whether Prussia had acceded to it?” the King conceived that the respect which Sovereigns owe to each other, and the liberty possessed by every independent state to consult its own interests, without rendering an account to any other Power, authorised him to withhold any communications relative to himself and his allies, and contented himself with answering, that as he had seen, without interfering, the connexions which England had entered into without consulting him, he considered himself as entitled to the same confidence; and that if the King of Great Britain thought it his duty to support the rights and interests of his kingdom, his Prussian Majesty considered it as not less his duty to employ every means in the defence of the rights and interests of his subjects.

“ This answer might have sufficed a few weeks since; but in the situation in which affairs now are, the King thinks himself called upon to make an explicit declaration to the Court of London relative to the spirit of the treaty, which has probably been attacked because it was not known, and which is far from having the offensive views of which the contracting parties have been arbitrarily accused. They have expressly agreed that their measures shall be neither hostile, nor tend to the detriment of any country, but only have for their object the security of the trade and navigation of their subjects. They have been attentive to adapt their new connexions to present circumstances. The strict justice of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia has, even in the detail, proposed modifications which alone might be sufficient to indicate the spirit of the whole. It has since been determined that the treaty shall not be prejudicial to those which had been before concluded with any of the Belligerent Powers. It was also resolved, that this determination should be candidly communicated

municated to those Powers to prove the purity of the motives and views of the contracting parties. But England would not allow them time for this: had she waited this confidential communication, she might have avoided those intemperate measures which threaten to spread still wider the flames of war. She might likewise have received satisfaction from the Correspondence with Denmark, if, instead of dwelling on two detached passages, copied into the first note of Lord Carysfort from the note of Count Bernstorff, of the 31st of December, the Court of London had attended to the solemn declaration, that "it could never for a moment be imagined that Denmark entertained any hostile projects against Great Britain, or such as were inconsistent with the maintenance of a good understanding between the two Powers; and that the Court of Denmark congratulated itself on having obtained an opportunity to contradict such unbounded reports in the most positive manner."

"This open and explicit declaration accorded with the assurances which the undersigned had more than once given to Lord Carysfort on the same subject; and it is difficult to conceive how the English Court could conclude, as it afterwards appeared that it did, from the Note of the Danish Minister, "that the Convention of the Contracting Powers went to establish new principles of maritime laws which had never been acknowledged by the tribunals of Europe, and the object of which was hostile to England." The conclusion was totally false, and as little authorised by the answer of the Danish Court, as the undeserved accusation that it proposed to excite a hostile confederacy against Great Britain, and with that view was employed in active preparations.

"Never were measures more evidently defensive than the measures of the Court of Copenhagen, and the spirit of them will be less mistaken, when it is recollected what menacing demonstrations that Court experienced on the part of the British Government, in consequence of the affair of the frigate *Freya*, before it adopted these measures. The arbitrary conduct of England on this occasion is naturally explained by the lofty pretensions she has long advanced, and which have been several times menaced in the Notes of Lord Carysfort, at the expence of all the Maritime and Commercial Powers. The British Government has, in the present, more than in any former war, assumed to itself the sovereignty of

the sea, and has arbitrarily formed a maritime code, which it is extremely difficult to reconcile with the true principles of the Law of Nations; it exercises over friendly and neutral Powers an usurped jurisdiction which it maintains to be just, and endeavours to represent as an unassailable law sanctioned by all the tribunals of Europe.

"Never have the Sovereigns of England permitted their subjects to be made amenable to this law, in the numerous cases where the abuse of power has transgressed the limits of justice. The neutral Powers have made the strongest remonstrances and protestations: but experience has shown that these are generally without effect. It is not therefore surprising, that after so many and repeated injuries, they should have had recourse to a measure which may prevent their continuance; and with that view they have entered into a well concerted alliance, which may define their rights, and place them in a proper relation to the Belligerent Powers.

"The maritime alliance, as it has been consolidated, will lead to this salutary object; and the King makes no difficulty in declaring to his Britannic Majesty, that he has found in it his own principles, that he is intimately convinced of its necessity and utility; and that he has formally acceded to the Convention which was concluded between the Courts of Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, on the 16th of December last. His Majesty is therefore among the number of the Contracting Powers, and, as such, is obliged not only to take a direct part in all events which may interest the affairs of the Neutral States, but is bound to support that Convention by such vigorous measures as the course of circumstances may require.

"The Note of Lord Carysfort refers to a subject, relative to which his Majesty conceives he is not obliged to answer, nor even has a right to form an opinion. Disputes exist between the Courts of Petersburg and London, which in no manner have connexion with the object with which the above-mentioned Minister has endeavoured to unite them. But as much as the conduct of Prussia has been hitherto guided by the most unexceptionable impartiality, it will be equally guided by a respect for the alliances, which are a proof of it. Stipulations, which contain in themselves nothing hostile, and which the security of his subjects prescribed to him, bind him to have recourse to all the means

means which Providence has placed in his power.

“As unpleasant as the extremities are to which England has proceeded, the King entertains no doubt of the possibility of a speedy return to its conciliatory and pacific disposition, and in this respect confides in the sentiments of justice which he has so often had the happiness to experience on other occasions from his Britannic Majesty. Only by the recal and entire taking off of the embargo, can things be restored to their former state; and England must judge, whether she will consent to afford the Neutral Powers this means of proceeding, to the overtures which they are ready to make. But as long as these measures shall continue,

which were adopted from hatred to a common principle, and against an alliance no longer to be shaken, the hostile determination which must be the consequence, will be the necessary result of the Treaty; and the undersigned has it in command to declare to the Minister of his Britannic Majesty, that the King, while he testifies his concern at the circumstances that have occurred, and which he has never occasioned, will fulfil, in the most sacred manner, the obligations imposed on him by Treaties. The undersigned, while he executes this command, has the honour to assure Lord Carystort of his high esteem.

(Signed) “HAUGWITZ.”

“Berlin, Feb. 12.”

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 14.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. Captain Charles Herbert, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Amelia, to the Earl of St. Vincent, dated at Sea, the 5th of Feb. 1801.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that, two hours ago, I captured the French brig privateer *La Jutte*, of St. Maloes, but latt from L'Orient, armed with 14 guns and 73 men, commanded by Jean Pierre Charlet, had been out 30 days, and captured nothing. The night being very dark, and the weather being very thick, we did not see her till she was close to us; and she did not discover us till she was on board of us, by which she carried away her foremast and bowsprit.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. HERBERT.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, MARCH 17.

Copy of an Enclsure from Archibald Dickson, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, to Ewan Nepean, Esq.

Favorite, at Sea, March 13.

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, that at half past ten yesterday morning I chased a lugger from under Scarborough, and continued so till ten P. M. when I lost sight of her. I then saw a sail to windward, to which I also gave chase, and

captured; she proves to be *l'Optimiste* French schooner privateer, of Dunkirk (sailed from thence seven days), mounting 14 carriage guns, manned with 47 men, commanded by Jean Baptiste Corenwinder.

I am, &c.

J. WESTBEACH.

Admiral Dickson, &c.

Extract of a Letter from Lord Viscount Galtes, Captain of his Majesty's Ship the Hussar, to Ewan Nepean, Esq.

Cove of Cork, March 11.

In lat. 34 deg. N. long. 25 deg. W. I captured the French schooner privateer and letter of marque *Le General Bessieres*, pierced for 14 guns, armed with 4, and 6 swivels, and manned with 24 men, from Bourdeaux, bound to St. Domingo.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 24.

Copy of an Enclsure from Admiral Lord Gardner, Commander in Chief on the Coast of Ireland, to Ewan Nepean, Esq.

Dryad, Cork Harbour, March 8.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, on the 5th of March, after a chase of three hours, in latitude 50 deg. 6 min. North, longitude 12 deg. West, I fell in with and captured the French privateer ship *Le Premier Consul*, mounting 14 nine pounders, but pierced for 24, 150 men, from St. Maloes, out 21 days: She is quite new, and on her first cruize; had

R 1 2

captured

captured a Portuguese schooner, from Lisbon bound to Ireland, a few days before.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. J. M. MANSFIELD.

Admiral Lord Gardner, &c.

Copies of Letters from Captain Rogers, of His Majesty's Ship Mercury, to Captain Dixon, of His Majesty's Ship Genereux.

Mercury, off Minorca, Jan. 15.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that on the 6th instant, cruising agreeably to your orders, I fell in with a convoy of about twenty sail of the enemy, from Cette bound to Marseilles, and from the activity and exertions of the Officers and men employed in the boat, the weather being nearly calm, I had the good fortune to capture and secure fifteen of them, as per margin *, without any loss of men, very little resistance being made by the vessels; their escort, consisting of gun-boats, having fled upon the Mercury's approach.

The prizes are all deeply laden with brandy, sugar, corn, wine, oil, and other merchandize; and I have the satisfaction to add they are safe arrived at Port Mahon.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

THOMAS ROGERS.

To Manley Dixon, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Mercury, off Port Mahon, Jan. 22.

SIR,

I put to sea agreeably to my intention, signified to you in my letter of the 17th instant, the moment our prizes were moored in safety, which was on the morning of the 19th, the day following I fell in with a ship, (the island of Sardinia bearing E. S. E. forty leagues,) which I soon discovered to be an enemy; and after a chase of nine hours, blowing very fresh, I had the satisfaction to come up with and capture her; she is called La Sans Pareille, French National corvette, commanded by Citoyen Gabriel Renault, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, mounting 18 long brass nine-pounders, and two howitzers, and having on board a complement of fifteen men: she sailed from Toulon the day before her capture, and was bound to Alexandria, in Egypt, quite laden with shot, arms, medicines, and supplies of every kind for the French army, and is as complete a vessel in every respect as I

have seen, being quite new, and well found with stores of every description.

I am, &c.

THOMAS ROGERS.

Captain Dixon, Genereux.

Letter from Lieut. James Mein, commanding the schooner Netley, to Mr. Nepean, dated River Tagus, 26th of February, 1801.

I beg leave to enclose, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the copies of two letters addressed to Admiral Lord Keith.

I am, &c.

JAMES MEIN.

Netley, River Tagus, 26th of Feb. 1801.

MY LORD,

I beg leave to inform your Lordship of his Majesty's schooner under my command having on the 9th instant, ten leagues S. W. of Oporto, captured the Spanish lugger privateer St. Francisco la Paula, armed with 2 carriage guns, 4 swivels, and manned with 31 men.

I am, &c.

JAMES MEIN.

Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B.

Netley, River Tagus, 26th of Feb. 1801.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship of his Majesty's schooner Netley, under my command, having on the 17th inst. eight leagues S. W. of Oporto, captured the Spanish privateer schooner St. Josef alias El Beloz, Don Juan Antonio de Amaza, commander; a new vessel, pierced for 14 guns, but had, when taken, only 4 long twelve-pounders mounted, 6 swivels, and manned with 44 men.

Having received information from some English prisoners on board her, that several ships of the convoy from England had been taken the preceding day, I manned the prize schooner, and ordered Mr. Buchan, master of the Netley, to proceed on board and go in chase of two strange sail bearing West, whilst the Netley went in pursuit of three others to the Northward: the first vessel we came up with proved to be a brig from Southampton, taken the day before by a Spanish privateer; the next also proved a captured brig from London, on board of which I sent a midshipman and six men, and gave chase to the third vessel, (a lugger) which we drove on shore six leagues to the Southward of Oporto.

I have every hope of her being de-

* 2 Ships, 4 Brigs, 3 Bombards, 2 Settees, and 4 Tartans.

stroyed,

stroyed, as there was much surf on the beach at the time.

JAMES MEIN.

Right Hon. Lord Keitib, K. B.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 31.

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

SIR, *Gannett, Downs, March 29.*

I beg leave to acquaint you, that yesterday at half past eight P. M. I discovered a lugger close in with Dungeness, to which I immediately gave chase, and have the pleasure to inform you, that at half past eleven I came up with and captured her close in with the French shore. She proves to be *La Vengeance* French lugger, of ten three and four two-pounders, and manned with 43 men, commanded by Nicholas Saillard. She sailed from Boulogne on the same morning, and had not made any captures.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ISAAC COTGRAVE.

Skeff. Lutwidge, Esq. &c.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Joseph Larcom, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Hind, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Spilbead the 27th Inst.

SIR, *February 27.*

I have to inform you, that his Majesty's ship under my command captured on the 6th of January, off the West End of Jamaica, a Spanish schooner packet, called *El Reyna Louisa*, Don Manuel Palay, Commander, of two guns and 20 men, from Trinidad, in the Island of Cuba, bound to Carthagena with a small cargo of tobacco and wax, which I have sent into Providence. The mail was destroyed previous to her capture.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 4.

[This Gazette contains Letters, giving account of the capture of three small French privateers, and of the retaking the Friendship brig of London.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 7.

Copy of a Letter from Rear Admiral Duckworth, Commander in Chief at the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

SIR, *Martinique, Feb. 16.*

Having learnt, from the arrival of the Calcutta on the 12th ult. that a convoy might be soon expected, I dispatched all the squadron within my reach to cruise to windward of Barbadoes for its pro-

tection, which has eventually proved fortunate; for the particulars respecting it I shall refer you to Captain Bradby's letter of the 6th instant, herewith transmitted, as also to the letters of Captain Manby, of the Bourdelois, of the 16th of January and 2d of this month, on which he writes most fully. I must beg you to call the attention of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to the meritorious conduct of Mr. Burrowes, Commander of the ship *Jupiter*, bound to Jamaica, who, after he had lost convoy, collected more than sixty sail, and made such a disposition of the largest ships for the protection of the whole, as evidently deterred the small squadron afterwards brought to action by the Bourdelois, from attacking them; and by that judicious and public-spirited step, all but those which branched off for Surinam, &c. arrived safe at Barbadoes.

I am, &c.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Bradby, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Andromeda, to Rear Admiral Duckworth.

Martinique, Feb. 6.

Enclosed are two letters from Captain Manby to me, from which the service he has rendered to the different islands, by destroying a squadron sent out by Victor Hughes, for the interception of the outward convoy, speaks for itself.

His Majesty's Sloop Bourdelois, Jan. 10, off Teneriffe.

SIR,

On the 8th inst. off Palma, in a calm, I dispatched two boats under the orders of Lieutenant Barrie, in pursuit of a strange sail in the S. E.; after a fatiguing row of fourteen hours, Lieutenant Barrie, at two P. M. with only one boat being up with the chase, boarded her with great gallantry, although opposed by ten Frenchmen, who kept up a smart fire from four four-pounders; she proved to be the Adventure, of London, one of the convoy which had parted company in the first gale of wind; the French prize-master was wounded by a cutlass, the only blood spilt on the occasion.

Gaining information from the Adventure, that on the same day she was captured by the *Mouche* privateer, of Bourdeaux, the *Monche* likewise captured a valuable copper-bottomed ship, bound to Barbadoes, and as both vessels had orders to proceed to Santa Cruz, in Teneriffe, I considered it my duty to push for that port, and by plying hard with the sweeps all

all the 9th, I arrived off Santa Cruz on the morning of the 10th, when I had the pleasing satisfaction of rescuing the above-mentioned British ship from the hands of the enemy; she proved to be the *Aurora*, of London.

I have the honour to be, &c.

T. MANBY.

Captain Bradby, Andromeda.

*His Majesty's Ship Bourdelois,
Gulfisle Bay, Barbadoes,*

SIR, Feb. 1.

Three days ago, being on the station you ordered me to cruise for the protection of our scattered convoy, I acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that at noon three sail were detected to windward evidently in chase of us, which I soon discovered to be an enemy's squadron, consisting of two large brigs and a schooner.—Having shortened sail, enabled them to be well up with us by sunset, when I wore round to give them battle; at six I had the honour of bringing the largest brig to close action at about ten yards distance; but was not so fortunate with the other vessels, who fought very shy on the occasion, on observing we were enabled to fight both sides at once; thirty minutes of close cannonade with my near opponent completely silenced him, when he hailed that he had struck, and lowered his topmasts, when his companions made sail from us; but I think I can safely aver they are sufficiently damaged to spoil their cruise. My First Lieutenant, Mr. Robert Barrie, on taking possession of the prize, found her to be a remarkable fine French national corvette, called *La Curieuse*, pierced for 20 guns, but only 18 long nine-pounders mounted, 168 men, and commanded by Captain G. Raddelet; sent out from Cayenne twenty-eight days ago by Victor Hughes with this squadron to intercept the outward-bound West India fleet. With real concern I acquaint you that we had one man killed and seven wounded in the action; but from the abilities and attention of Mr. G. Roddam, my surgeon, I trust the latter are likely to do well; Lieutenant Barrie forms one of the number, but disdained to quit his quarters. Mr. J. Jones, Master's Mate, and Mr. J. Lyons, Midshipman, are included in this list.

The killed and wounded in the corvette amounted to near fifty, her deck, fore and aft, being covered with the dying and the dead. The French Captain sur-

vived but a few hours, having lost both his legs, and many of the prisoners were in an equal pitiable state.

A melancholy and painful task is now imposed on me to relate the sad catastrophe attending this capture, which after being more than an hour in our possession, was found to be rapidly sinking, in consequence of her innumerable shot-holes: every exertion was made to preserve her; but, alas! at eight she foundered close beside us. I had, some time previous to this event, ordered every body to quit her; but British humanity, while striving to extricate the wounded Frenchmen from destruction, weighed too forcibly with Mr. Archibald Montgomery and twenty brave followers, that they persevered in this meritorious service until the vessel sunk under them. The floating wreck, I rejoice to say, buoyed up many from destruction; but with sorrow I mention Mr. Frederick Spence and Mr. Auckland, two promising young Gentlemen, with five of my gallant crew, unfortunately perished. The delay occasioned by this unhappy event, securing 120 prisoners, knotting the rigging, and repairing sails, detained me until eleven before I could pursue the flying enemy; which, I assure you, was done with all alacrity, but without success, as the night favoured their escape.

I cannot conclude this account of my proceedings without informing you how highly I approve of the conduct of Lieutenant Robert Barrie, Lieut. James Alexander Gordon, Mr. Mac Cleverty the Master, and Mr. Montgomery, my Acting Lieutenant.

The proceedings of warrant and petty Officers gave me every satisfaction; and I have not words to offer sufficiently in the praise of the ship's company for their steady obedience to my orders in not waiting a single shot. I trust it will not be deemed too assuming in my recommending my First Lieutenant, Mr. Robert Barrie, to the notice of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, as an Officer highly worthy of advancement.

I have the honour to be, &c.

T. MANBY.

N. B. Allow me to subjoin the statement of the enemy's force, and to mention, that the only capture made by this squadron was the *Sutan* brig, of *Halifax*, bound to *Sariman*, which they burnt.

La Curieuse, of 390 tons, 18 nine-pounders, 168 men, not two years old, with 34 feet beam, and 90 feet keel, commanded by Captain George Redelet.

La Mutine, of 300 tons, 16 long six-pounders, 156 men, commanded by Captain J. Raybaun.

L'Espérance Schooner, mounting 6 four-pounders, 52 men, commanded by Captain Haymond.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 11.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Sir Edward Hamilton, of his Majesty's Ship Trent, in Caswell Bay, the 7th of April 1801, to the Right Hon. Lord Amelius Beauclerk, Captain of his Majesty's Ship Fortunée.

In obedience to your signal, the chase was continued until dark, at which time, being becalmed among the rocks of the Isles of Brehat, I anchored, and the next morning, the 3d inst. observing a large ship with French colours, under the protection of a cutter and lugger privateers, making sail with the flood from the anchorage of Brehat to Plampoul, the boats were immediately dispatched under the command of Lieut. Chamberlyne, having under his orders Mr. Scallon, Second Lieutenant; Mr. Bellamy, Third; Mr. Hoskins, Master; and Mr. Taite, Marine Officer, &c. The enemy seemed, at first, determined to resist, and defend their vessels, and sent many boats from the shore to their assistance, who, with the lugger, took the ship in tow, but on the very spirited and near approach of the Trent's, the lugger and boats cast off the tow, and after maintaining a severe conflict, aided by a continued fire from five batteries, they were at length subdued, and chased on the rocks; after which the ship, in the face of open day, was most gallantly boarded by the First Lieutenant and Marine Officer, who, I am sorry to say, has lost his right leg, and the very meritorious and spirited zeal with which all the officers and men were animated on this enterprize, reflects on them the highest honour.

The ship appears English built, about 300 tons, with a cargo of corn, and various other articles; but not having made any prisoners, further particulars are unknown.

Enclosed I return you a List of Killed and Wounded; that of the enemy could not be exactly ascertained; two were killed on board the ship, and several were drowned. The state of the prize requiring protection into port, and the wind

being easterly, I judged it prudent to put into this place.

I am, &c.

(Signed) E. HAMILTON.

List of Killed and Wounded.

Two Seamen killed.—One Marine Officer wounded.

[This Gazette, besides the foregoing, contains Letters giving an account of the capture of Le Poisson Volant, a French privateer, of 14 carriage guns and 55 men, and a brig, her prize, by his Majesty's hired cutter Stag, Lieutenant Irwin, Commander; of La Maicarde French privateer schooner, pierced for 12 guns, and 40 men, by La Fortunée, Lord Amelius Beauclerk: and of Le Heros brig, of St. Maloes, of 14 guns, and 73 men, by the Atalanta and Viper sloops of war.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 15.

Captain Orway, of his Majesty's ship the London, arrived in town this morning with dispatches from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Commander in Chief of a Squadron of his Majesty's ships employed on a particular service, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the London, in Copenhagen Roads, the 6th instant, of which the following are copies:—

SIR—You will be pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that since my letter of the 23d of March, no opportunity of wind offered for going up the Sound until the 25th, when the wind suited, in a most violent squall, from the S. W. to the N. W. and N. and blew with such violence, and with so great a sea, as to render it impossible for any ship to have weighed her anchor. The wind and sea were even so violent as to oblige many ships to let go a second anchor to prevent them from driving, notwithstanding they were riding with two cables an end; and, by the morning, the wind veered again to the Southward of the West.

On the 30th of last month, the wind having come to the northward, we passed into the Sound with the fleet, but not before I had assured myself of the hostile intentions of the Danes to oppose our passage, as the Papers marked No. 1, 2, 3, and 4, will prove: after this intercourse, there could be no doubt remaining of their determination to resist.

After anchoring about five or six miles from the island of Huin, I reconnoitred, with Vice Admiral Lord Nelson and Rear Admiral Graves, the formidable line of ships, radeaus, pontoons, galleys, fire-

ships, and gun-boats, flanked and supported by extensive batteries on the two islands called the Crowns, the largest of which was mounted with from fifty to seventy pieces of cannon; these were again commanded by two ships of seventy guns, and a large frigate in the inner road of Copenhagen; and two sixty-four gun ships (without masts) were moored on the flat, on the starboard side of the entrance into the arsenal.

The day after, the wind being southerly, we again examined their position, and came to the resolution of attacking them from the southward.

Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson, having offered his services for conducting the attack, had, some days before we entered the Sound, shifted his flag to the Elephant; and after having examined and buoyed the Outer Channel of the Middle Ground, his Lordship proceeded with the twelve ships of the line named in the margin*, all the frigates, bombs, fire-ships, and all the small vessels, and that evening anchored off Draco Point, to make his disposition for the attack, and wait for the wind to the Southward.

It was agreed between us, that the remaining ships with me should weigh at the same moment his Lordship did, and menace the Crown batteries, and the four ships of the line that lay at the entrance of the arsenal; as also to cover our disabled ships as they came out of action.

I have now the honour to enclose a copy of Vice Admiral Lord Nelson's report to me of the action on the 2d instant. His Lordship has stated so fully the whole of his proceedings on that day, as only to leave me the opportunity to testify my entire acquiescence and testimony of the bravery and intrepidity with which the action was supported throughout the line.

Was it possible for me to add any thing to the well-earned renown of Lord Nelson, it would be by asserting, that his exertions, great as they have heretofore been, never were carried to a higher pitch of zeal for his country's service.

I have only to lament, that the sort of attack, confined within an intricate and narrow passage, excluded the ships particularly under my command from the opportunity of exhibiting their valour; but I can, with great truth, assert, that the same spirit and zeal animated the whole of the fleet; and I trust that the

contest in which we are engaged will, on some future day, afford them an occasion of shewing that the whole were inspired with the same spirit, had the field been sufficiently extensive to have brought it into action.

It is with the deepest concern I mention the loss of Captains Mosse and Riou, two very brave and gallant Officers, and whose loss, as I am well informed, will be sensibly felt by the families they have left behind them; the former a wife and children, the latter an aged mother.

From the known gallantry of Sir Thomas Thompson on former occasions, the naval service will have to regret the loss of the future exertions of that brave officer, whose leg was shot off.

For all other particulars I beg leave to refer their Lordships to Captain Otway, who was with Lord Nelson in the latter part of the action, and able to answer any questions that may be thought necessary to put to him. A return of the killed and wounded you will receive herewith.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. PARKER.

P. S. The promotions and appointments that have taken place on this occasion will be sent by the next opportunity that offers; but I cannot close this without acquainting their Lordships that Captain Mosse being killed very early in the action, Lieutenant John Yelland continued it with the greatest spirit and good conduct; I must, therefore, in justice to his merit, beg leave to recommend him to their Lordships' favour.

No. I.

*London, in the Categat, 27th
March, 1801.*

From the hostile transaction of the Court of Denmark sending away his Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's fleet is anxious to know what the determination of the Danish Court is, and whether the Commanding Officer of Cronenberg castle has received orders to fire upon the British fleet as they pass into the Sound, as he must deem the firing of the first gun a declaration of war on the part of Denmark.

(Signed) HYDE PARKER.

* Elephant, Desiance, Monarch, Bellona, Edgar, Russel, Ganges, Glatton, Isis, Agamemnon, Polyphemus, Ardent.

TRANSLATION, No. II.

ANSWER.

Cronberg, March 28.

In answer to the Admiral's honoured letter, I have to inform him, that no orders are given to fire on the English fleet; an express is gone to Copenhagen, and, should any orders be sent, I shall immediately send an Officer on board to inform the Admiral.

(Signed) STRICKER, Governor.

TRANSLATION, No. III.

Cronberg Castle, March 28, 1801.

In answer to your Excellency's letter, which I did not receive till the following day, at half past eight, I have the honour to inform you, that his Majesty the King of Denmark did not send away the *Chargé d'Affaires*, but that upon his own demand he obtained a passport.

As a soldier I cannot meddle with politics, but I am not at liberty to suffer a fleet, whose intention is not yet known, to approach the guns of the Castle which I have the honour to command.

In case your Excellency should think proper to make any proposals to his Majesty the King of Denmark, I wish to be informed thereof, before the fleet approaches nearer to the Castle. An explicit answer is desired.

(Signed) STRICKER.

ANSWER.

On board the London, 29th March, 1801. One a.m.

SIR—In answer to your Excellency's note just now received, the undersigned has only to reply, that, finding the intentions of the Court of Denmark to be hostile against his Britannic Majesty, he regards the answer as a declaration of war, and therefore, agreeable to his instructions, can no longer refrain from hostilities, however reluctant it may be to his feelings: but at the same time will be ready to attend to any proposals of the Court of Denmark for restoring the former amity and friendship which had for so many years subsisted between the two Courts.

(Signed) H. PARKER.

*His Excellency the Governor of
Cronberg Castle.**Elephant, off Copenhagen, April 3,
SIR, 1801.*

In obedience to your directions to report the proceedings of the squadron named in the margin *, which you did me the honour to place under my command, I beg leave to inform you that having, by the assistance of that able Officer Capt. Riou, and the unremitting exertions of Capt. Brisbane, and the Masters of the Amazon and Cruiser, in particular, buoyed the channel of the Outer Deep, and the position of the middle ground, the squadron passed in safety, and anchored off Drasco the evening of the 1st; and that yesterday morning I made the signal for the squadron to weigh, and to engage the Danish line, consisting of six sail of the line, 11 floating batteries, mounting from twenty-six 24-pounders, to eighteen 18-pounders, and one bomb-ship, besides schooner gun-vessels.

These were supported by the Crown Islands, mounting 88 cannon, and four sail of the line moored in the harbour's mouth, and some batteries on the island of Amak.

The bomb ship and schooner gun-vessels made their escape, the other 17 sail are sunk, burnt, or taken, being the whole of the Danish line to the Southward of the Crown Island, after a battle of four hours.

From the very intricate navigation, the Bellona and Ruffel unfortunately grounded; but although not in the situation assigned them, yet so placed as to be of great service. The Agamemnon could not weather the shoal of the middle, and was obliged to anchor; but not the smallest blame can be attached to Captain Fancourt: it was an event to which all the ships were liable. These accidents prevented the extension of our line by the three ships before mentioned, who would, I am confident, have silenced the Crown Islands, the two outer ships in the harbour's mouth, and prevented the heavy loss in the *Defiance* and *Monarch*, and which unhappily threw the gallant and good Capt. Riou (to whom I had given the command of the frigates and sloops named in the margin †), to assist in the attack of the ships

* Elephant, *Defiance*, *Monarch*, *Bellona*, *Edgar*, *Ruffel*, *Ganges*, *Glatton*, *Ifis*, *Agamemnon*, *Polyphemus*, *Ardent*, *Amazon*, *Desirée*, *Blanche*, *Alceme*; sloops *Dart*, *Arrow*, *Cruiser*, and *Harpy*; fire-ships *Zephyr* and *Otter*; bombs *Discovery*, *Sulphur*, *Hecla*, *Explosion*, *Zebra*, *Terror*, and *Volcano*.

† *Blanche*, *Alceme*, *Dart*, *Arrow*, *Zephyr*, and *Otter*.

at the harbour's mouth, under a very heavy fire; the consequence has been the death of Captain Riou, and many brave Officers and men in the frigates and sloops.

The bombs were directed, and took their stations abreast of the Elephant, and threw some shells into the arsenal.

Capt. Rose, who volunteered his services to direct the gun brigs, did every thing that was possible to get them forward, but the current was too strong for them to be of service during the action; but not the less merit is due to Capt. Rose, and, I believe, all the Officers and crews of the gun brigs, for their exertions.

The boats of those ships of the fleet who were not ordered on the attack afforded us every assistance, and the Officers and men who were in them merit my warmest approbation.

The Desirée took her station in raking the Southernmost Danish ship of the line, and performed the greatest service.

The action began at five minutes past ten: the van, led by Capt. George Murray of the Edgar, who set a noble example of intrepidity, which was as well followed up by every Captain, Officer, and man, in the squadron.

It is my duty to state to you the high and distinguished merit and gallantry of Rear Admiral Graves.

To Capt. Foley, who permitted me the honour of hoisting my flag in the Elephant, I feel under the greatest obligations; his advice was necessary on many and important occasions during the battle.

I beg leave to express how much I feel indebted to every Captain, Officer, and Man, for their zeal and distinguished bravery on this occasion. The Hon. Col. Stewart did me the favour to be on board the Elephant, and himself, with every Officer and soldier under his orders, shared with pleasure the toils and dangers of the day.

The loss in such a battle has naturally been very heavy. Amongst many other brave Officers and men who were killed, I have with sorrow to place the name of Capt. Mosse, of the Monarch, who has left a wife and six children to lament his loss; and, among the wounded, that of Capt. Sir Thomas B. Thompson, of the Bellona.

I have the honour to be, &c.

NELSON AND BRONTE.

List of the Killed and Wounded in the Attack on the Enemy's Line of Defence, Batteries, &c. on the 2d of April, 1801.

Edgar—24 seamen, 2 marines, 3 soldiers of the 49th regiment, killed; 79 seamen, 17 marines, 8 soldiers of the 49th regiment, wounded. Total 133.

Monarch—35 seamen, 12 marines, 8 soldiers of the 49th regiment, killed; 101 seamen, 34 marines, 20 soldiers of the 49th regiment, wounded. Total 210.

Bellona—9 seamen, 2 marines, killed; 48 seamen, 10 marines, 5 soldiers, wounded. Total 74.

Defiance—17 seamen, 3 marines, 2 soldiers, killed; 35 seamen, 5 marines, 7 soldiers, wounded. Total 69.

Ifis—22 seamen, 4 marines, 2 soldiers of the rifle corps, killed; 69 seamen, 13 marines, 2 soldiers of the rifle corps, wounded. Total 112.

Amazon—10 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 16 seamen, 5 marines, wounded. Total 32.

Glatton—17 killed, 34 wounded. Total 51.

Desirée—3 wounded.

Blanche—6 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 7 seamen, 2 marines, wounded. Total 16.

Polyphemus—4 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 20 seamen, 4 marines, wounded. Total 29.

Elephant—4 seamen, 3 marines, 1 soldier of the rifle corps, killed; 8 seamen, 1 marine, 2 soldiers of the rifle corps, wounded. Total 19.

Alcmena—5 seamen, killed; 12 seamen, 2 marines, wounded. Total 19.

Dart—2 killed, 1 wounded. Total 3.

Ganges—; killed, 1 missing. Total 6.

Ruffel—5 seamen, 1 marine, wounded. Total 6.

Ardent—29 seamen and marines killed;—64 seamen and marines wounded. Total 93.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Edgar—Edmund Johnson, First Lieutenant; Lieutenant Benjamin Spencer, marines.

Defiance—George Gray, Lieutenant; Mat. Cobb, Pilot.

Elephant—Captain James Bawden, of the Cornish Miners, volunteer in the Rifle Corps; Mr. Henry Yaulden, Master's Mate.

Polyphemus—Mr. James Bell, Midshipman.

Ifis—Mr. Daniel Lamond, Master ; Mr. Hen. Long, Lieutenant of the Marines ; Mr. George M'Kinlay, Mr. Thomas Ram, Midshipmen ; Mr. Grant, Lieutenant of the Rifle Corps.

Ganges—Mr. Robert Stewart, Master.
Dart—Mr. Edwin Sandys, Lieutenant.
Glatton—Mr. Alexander Nicholson, Pilot.

Monarch—Captain Robert Mofse.
Amazon—Captain Edward Riou ; Hon. John Fuchet, Midshipman ; Mr. Joseph Rose, Captain's Clerk.

Ardent—Mr. George Hoare, Midshipman.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Edgar—Joshua Johnson, Second Lieutenant ; William Goldfisch, Fifth Lieutenant ; Mr. Gahagan, Mr. Whipper, Mr. Ridge, Mr. Proctor, Mr. Domett, Midshipmen, slightly.

Defiance—Mr. Paterfon, Boatswain ; Mr. Gallaway, Midshipman ; Mr. Niblet, Captain's Clerk ; Mr. Stephenson, Pilot.

Elephant—Mr. R. Gill, Midshipman of the St. George ; Mr. Hugh Mitchel, Midshipman.

Alceme—Mr. Henry Baker, Acting Third Lieutenant ; Mr. Charles Meredith, Lieutenant of the Marines ; Mr. Charles Church, Boatswain ; Mr. G. A. Spearing, Master's Mate ; Mr. Pratt, Pilot.

Polyphemus—Mr. Edward Burr, Boatswain.

Desirée—Mr. King, Lieutenant, slightly.

Ifis—Mr. Richard Cormack, Lieutenant ; Mr. Ruben Pain, Mr. Simon Frazer, Mr. Charles Jones, Midshipmen.

Ganges—Mr. Isaac Davis, Pilot, badly.

Glatton—Mr. Tindall, Lieutenant ; Mr. Robert Thompson, Master's Mate ; Mr. John Williams, Midshipman.

Monarch—Mr. William Minchin, Lieutenant ; Mr. James Marrie, Lieutenant of Marines ; Mr. James Dennis, Lieutenant of the 49th regiment ; Mr. Henry Swymer, Mr. W. J. Bowes, Mr. Thomas Harlowe, Mr. G. Morgan, Mr. Philip Le Vefconte, Midshipmen ; Mr. W. Joy, Boatswain.

Bellona—Sir T. B. Thompson, Bart, Captain, lost his leg ; Mr. Thomas Southey, Lieutenant ; Mr. Thomas Wilks, Lieutenant, slightly ; Capt. Alexander Sharp, of the 49th regiment, badly ; Mr. James Emmerton, Master's

Mate ; Mr. ——— Anderson, Mr. Edward Daubenay, Mr. Wm. Sitford, Mr. Fig, Midshipmen.

Amazon—Mr. James Harry, Mr. Philip Horn, Masters' Mates.

KILLED.

Officers	-	20
Seamen, marines, and soldiers	-	234
		—254

WOUNDED.

Officers	-	48
Seamen, marines, and soldiers	-	641
		—689

Total killed and wounded 943

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 18.

[This Gazette contains an account of the capture of the French privateer lugger *Le Braave*, of Boulogne, of 44 guns and 57 men, on her first cruize, perfectly new, by the *Arethusa*, Captain Wolley.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 21.

[A letter from Admiral Dickson, to Evan Nepean, Esq. announces the capture, by his Majesty's sloop *Favourite*, of *L'Antichrist*, French lugger privateer, of 14 guns and 60 men.]

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed on a particular Service, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary to the Admiralty.

His Majesty's Ship London, in Copenhagen-Road, the 9th April.

The Honourable Lieutenant Colonel Stewart having volunteered his services by being the bearer of these dispatches, I have accepted thereof, on a belief that it will be more expeditious than by sea.

I have the pleasure to transmit an Armistice concluded between the Court of Denmark and myself.

I mean, as soon as the disabled ships are refitted, and the worst of the wounded moved into the Holstein Danish ship of the line, which I have commissioned as an hospital ship, to proceed over the Grounds into the Baltic to put into execution the remaining part of my instructions.

The *Ifis* and *Monarch* being found in so bad a state from the late action, as to render it necessary to send them to England to have their damages repaired, I shall send them home for that purpose with the Holstein hospital ship, which has the wounded and sick on board.

The Danish Government on the one hand, and Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's naval forces in the Road of Copenhagen on the other, being, from motives of humanity, equally anxious to put a stop to the effusion of blood, and to save the city of Copenhagen from the disastrous consequences which may attend a further prosecution of hostilities against that city, have mutually agreed upon a military armistice, or suspension of arms.

His Danish Majesty having for that purpose appointed Major-General Ernest Frederic Walterstorff, Chamberlain to his Danish Majesty, and Colonel of a regiment, and Adjutant-General Hans Lindholm, his Commissioners for agreeing about the terms of the said armistice; and Admiral Sir H. Parker, Knt. having, with the same view, duly authorised the Right Hon. Horatio Lord Nelson of the Nile. Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Duke of Bronte in Sicily, Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit, and of the Imperial Order of the Crescent, Vice-Admiral in the Fleet of his Britannic Majesty; and the Hon. William Stewart, Lieutenant-Colonel in his Britannic Majesty's Service, and Member of Parliament, and commanding a detachment of his Britannic Majesty's forces embarked; these said Commissioners have met this day, and having exchanged their respective powers, have agreed upon the following terms:—

Art. 1. From the moment of the signature of this armistice, all hostilities shall immediately cease between the fleet under the command of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, and the city of Copenhagen, and all the armed ships and vessels of his Danish Majesty in the road or harbour of that city, as likewise between the different islands and provinces of Denmark, Jutland included.

II. The armed ships and vessels belonging to his Danish Majesty, shall remain in their present actual situation as to armament, equipment, and hostile position; and the treaty, commonly understood as the Treaty of Armed Neutrality, shall, as far as relates to the co-operation of Denmark, be suspended while the armistice remains in force. On the other side, the armed ships and vessels under the command of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, shall in no manner whatsoever molest the city of Copenhagen or his Danish Majesty's armed ships and vessels on the coasts of

the different islands and provinces of Denmark, Jutland included; and in order to avoid every thing which might otherwise create uneasiness or jealousy, Admiral Sir Hyde Parker shall not suffer any of the ships or vessels under his command to approach within gun-shot of the armed ships or forts of his Danish Majesty in the Road of Copenhagen; this restriction shall not, however, extend to vessels necessarily passing or repassing through the Galpar, or King's Channel.

III. This armistice is to protect the city of Copenhagen, as also the coasts of Denmark, of Jutland, and islands included, against the attack of any other naval force which his Britannic Majesty may now or hereafter, during its remaining in force, have in these seas.

IV. The fleet of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker shall be permitted to provide itself at Copenhagen, and along the coasts of the different islands and provinces of Denmark and Jutland included, with every thing which it may require for the health and comfort of its crews.

V. Admiral Sir Hyde Parker shall send on shore all such subjects of his Danish Majesty as are now on board the British fleet under his command, the Danish Government engaging to give an acknowledgment for them, as also for all such wounded as were permitted to be landed after the action of the 2d inst. in order that they may be accounted for in favour of Great Britain, in the unfortunate event of the renewal of hostilities.

VI. The coasting trade carried on by Denmark along all such parts of her coast as are included in the operation of this Armistice, shall be unmolested by any British ships or vessels whatever, and instructions given accordingly by Admiral Sir Hyde Parker.

VII. This armistice is to continue uninterrupted by the contracting parties for the space of fourteen weeks from the signature hereof, at the expiration of which time, it shall be in the power of either of the said parties to declare a cessation of the same, and to recommence hostilities, upon giving fourteen days previous notice.

The conditions of this armistice are upon all occasions to be explained in the most liberal and loyal manner, so as to remove all ground for future disputes, and facilitate the means of bringing about the restoration of harmony and good understanding between the two kingdoms.

In faith whereof, we the undersigned
Com-

Commissioners, in virtue of our full powers, have signed the present armistice, and have affixed to it the seal of our arms,

Done on board his Britannic Majesty's ship the London, in Copenhagen Roads, April 9, 1801.

(Signed)

(L. S.) NELSON and BRONTE.
 (L. S.) WILLIAM STEWART.
 (L. S.) E. F. WALTERSTORFF.
 (L. S.) HANS LINDHOLM.

In pursuance of my above-mentioned authority, I ratify this document with my hand.

(L. S.) FREDERICK.

Ratified by me,

(L. S.) HYDE PARKER, Admiral and Commander in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's Fleet.

[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.]

Mr. Jefferson has taken his place as President of the Congress of the United States. His speech before he took the oaths is in the tone of moderate Republicanism, and breathes a disposition to preserve America at peace with all the world, without entangling alliances with any particular Power. He extols the memory of Washington; but gives no praise to the Administration of his immediate predecessor, Mr. Adams.

The German accounts of the death of Paul I. say, that on the 23d ult. at dinner, he seemed uncommonly jovial, and continued so all the afternoon. He retired to rest at half past nine at night, and rang his bell at half past ten, when the

Lord in Waiting found him much agitated. He enquired for another Lord of the Bed-Chamber, Count Kutufow, who had attended him before, and was then his Master of the Horse. Kutufow came a little before eleven o'clock, but the Monarch was beyond recovery.

PROCLAMATION BY THE NEW EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

"We, by the Grace of God, Alexander the First, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, &c. &c. &c.

"It has pleased the decrees of the Almighty to shorten the life of our beloved Parent Sovereign Emperor Paul Petrovitz, who died suddenly by an apoplectic stroke, at night between the 11th and 12th of this month. We, on receiving the Hereditary Imperial Throne of all the Russias, do receive also at the same time the obligation to govern the People committed to us by the Almighty, according to the Laws and the heart of her who rests in God, our most august Grand-Mother Sovereign Empress Catherine the Great, whose memory will be ever dear to us, and the whole country. Following the steps of her wise intentions, we hope to arrive at the object of raising Russia to the height of glory, and to procure an uninterrupted happiness to all our faithful subjects, whom we do hereby invite to seal their fidelity to us by an oath before the face of Almighty God, whose assistance we implore to grant us power to bear the weight now pressing upon us.

"Given at our Court of St. Petersburg, this 12th day of March, 1801, O. S. "ALEXANDER."

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH 31.

A COURT MARTIAL was held on board his Majesty's ship Ruby, at Sheerness (of which Vice-Admiral Graeme was President), for the trial of Rear-Admiral Totty, and the surviving officers and crew of his Majesty's late ship the Invincible; and to enquire into the cause and circumstances thereof; when (it being proved to the Court that it was entirely through the ignorance of the pilot) they were honourably acquitted.

At the Hereford assizes, Mr. Waddington brought an action against Mr. Wheeler, of Byrford, for the recovery of

490l. being the difference between a forehand bargain of 10 guineas per cwt. at which sum the defendant had agreed to sell his hops, and the highest market price, to which the plaintiff by similar contracts was enabled to raise the article. The Judge (Rooke) was of opinion, that the fulfilment of this illegal engagement would have subjected the parties to the penalties of forestalling, and the Jury found a verdict for Mr. Wheeler.

Napper Tandy was, on the 4th inst. sentenced to death, on his pleading guilty, at the Lifford assizes.

APRIL 14. At the Court at the Queen's

Queen's House, his Majesty in Council was graciously pleased to deliver the Great Seal to the Right Hon. John Lord Eldon; whereupon the oath of Lord

High Chancellor of Great Britain was, by his Majesty's command, administered to his Lordship, and his Lordship took his place at the Board accordingly.

MARRIAGES.

JOHNS ARMSTRONG, esq, of the 71st regiment, to Miss Maciue Dalrymple, daughter of Brigadier-General Dalrymple.

Robert Lord Whitworth, to the Duchess Dowager of Dorset.

Major William Howe Campbell, of the 35th regiment, to Miss Eliza Turner, daughter of Sir Charles Turner.

The Hon. and Rev. Pierce Meade, son of Lord Clanwilliam, to Miss Percy, daughter of the Bishop of Dromore.

The Rev. Dr. Pitt, of Chilbolton, Hants, to Miss Franklyn, of Pottou, Bedfordshire.

William Scafe, esq. to Miss May, of Pashley, in Essex.

The Rev. Thomas Dethick, of Bridgnorth, Shropshire, to Miss A. S. Bree.

Robert Becker, of Charles-street, Manchester-square, to Miss Purling, of Portman-square.

Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart. to Miss Hawkins, of Nash Court, Kent.

Captain De Billingham, of the 29th light dragoons, to Miss Anne Hawkins, of Nash Court, Kent.

The Rev. Thomas Cockshutt, rector of Little Hometead, Herts, to Miss Lydia Smith, of Hare-street.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

MARCH 9.

AT Bristol, in his 67th year, the Rev. Frederick Wollaston, LL.D. of Bury, and formerly of Clare Hall, Cambridge. He was upwards of twenty years lecturer of St. James's, in Bury, which he resigned in 1778. He was likewise chaplain to the King, and prebendary of Peterborough, both which he resigned.

At Waltham Abbey, Essex, the Rev. Mr. Colnett, curate there.

11. The Rev. John Edmonds, vicar of Alderwas, in Staffordshire, and rector of Skinnond, in Lincolnshire, formerly of Catherine Hall, B. A. 1791, M. A. 1795.

14. Thomas Cust, esq. of Danby Hall, aged 94 years.

15. At Salisbury, James Stirling Samber, D. D. aged 79, many years rector of St. Edmund's in that city, and subdean of the cathedral.

17. At Edinburgh, Mr. Alexander Campbell, late merchant at Glasgow, in his 89th year.

18. At Exning Hall, near Newmarket, the Rev. David Anthony Keck, formerly fellow-commoner of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Lately, Lieut. Col. Eugene M'Carthy, in the 39th year of his age.

21. At Walton, aged 59, Mr. John

Holt, publisher of the Characters of the Kings and Queens of England, 3 vols. 12mo. 1786, &c.

Arthur Savage, esq. formerly of Boston, New England.

Lately, at Bath, Mr. D. Webster, merchant, Leadenhall-street.

22. In his 80th year, the Rev. Francis Gregory, M. A. vicar of Stone, in the Isle of Oxney, and upwards of fifty-four years minor canon of Canterbury cathedral.

Mr. James Wetherel, of Bond-street.

23. Mrs. Debbeig, wife of Lieut. Gen. Debbeig.

At Stamford, aged 80, Mr. Alderman Allen.

At Filgrave, Bucks, the Rev. P. Wynter, late of Sidney College, and rector of Exhal, in Warwickshire.

Mr. Robert Williams, of Princes-street, Lothbury.

Lately, at Yarmouth, Mr. Packwood, late of his Majesty's ship Agincourt.

24. Mr. Henry Mason, of Curfitor-street, solicitor, formerly of Staple-inn.

25. At Richmond Lodge, in his 49th year, the Hon. Charles Stuart, K. B. brother of the Marquis of Bute, colonel of the 26th regiment of foot, and member for Poole.

Rear-admiral Cornthwaite Ommanney.

26. In

26. In Sion College, in his 93d year, Mr. John Vowell, formerly an eminent stationer.

At Berwick, Mr. Thomas Ord, sen. captain of the Old Shipping Company's smacks.

27. At Edinburgh, Mr. George Johnstone, writer to the signet.

At Yarmouth, Captain Philip Deane, of the Diara packet.

Edward Gore, esq. of Kiddington, Oxon, and of Barrow Court, Somersetshire.

29. Thomas Gill, esq. of Birmingham, in his 57th year.

At Johnson Hall, near Ecclethall, the Rev. Francis Meeke, M. A. prebendary of Bafwick and Whittington, rector of Preefe, and vicar of Ecclethall.

Mr. George Hutcheson, merchant, of Liverpool.

Mr. John Hicks, master of the Old Ship Tavern, Brighton.

Lately, in the Rules of the Fleet Prison, Daniel Flowerdew, esq.

30. Mr. Henry Jowett, of Camberwell-green, in his 82d year.

31. William Fowle, esq. of Red Lion-square, in his 74th year.

Sir Giles Payne, at Timsford, Bedfordshire.

APRIL 2. Joseph Shapland, esq. Park-street, Bristol, in his 75th year.

Lately, at Blandford, Mr. Simmonds, bookseller and printer, aged 82.

4. William Browning, esq. late of Bermondsey, in his 82d year.

At Pembroke Lodge, Cambridge, in her 79th year, Mrs. Lloyd, widow of Dr. Lloyd, late dean of Norwich.

Lately, at Chester, aged 92 years, Christopher Lowe, many years bill distributor for the theatre royal of that city. He was a native of Preston, and when in his fifteenth year was afflicted with a severe fever, of which he apparently died. He was laid out, shrowded, and coffined; and nearly three days after his supposed demise, while carrying on four men's shoulders to the grave, he suddenly knocked on the lid of the coffin, and, to the amazement of the carriers and attendants, was found in a state of resuscitation. For many years he used to astonish his neighbours and friends with the "wonderful things he saw in his trance."

5. At Bath, Mr. Richard Best, brewer, at Chatham.

Thomas Warner, esq. of Surry-square, Kent-road.

6. Christian Heineken, esq. of Peckham, in his 82d year.

At Clapham, William Thornton Astle, esq.

8. Sir Howe Hicks, bart. of Witcombe Park, in the county of Gloucester.

Lately, the Rev. John Tatterfall, M. A. vicar of Harewood and Ledsham, Yorkshire, and chaplain to his Majesty.

9. Mrs. Norbury, widow of the late Dr. Norbury, of Eton.

At St. Alban's, in his 82d year, Joseph Gape, esq. one of the oldest benchers of the Middle Temple.

Mr. Thomas Wood, printer, of Shrewsbury.

Lately, the Rev. Philip Hacket, rector of Croxton, Leicestershire.

11. Mrs. Devaynes, of Dover-street.

Robert Colgrave, esq. of Stockwell Hall, Billericay, Essex.

12. Mr. James Edwards, of Ware, Hertfordshire.

13. Mr. James Cooper, millwright, at Poplar.

At Southampton, George Tarbutt, sen. esq.

Lately, at Long Buckby, in Northamptonshire, the Rev. George Freeman, LL. D. rector of Shelton, in Bedfordshire, vicar of Buckby aforesaid, and formerly of Catherine Hall, B. A. 1757, M. A. 1768, LL. D. 1775.

Lately, at Little Ilford, Essex, Lady Paul, relict of Sir Onesephorus Paul, bart. of Hill-house, Gloucestershire.

DEATHS ABOARD.

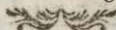
DEC. 23, 1800. In his passage to England, George Cumming, esq. of the Bengal civil establishment.

JAN. 13, 1801. At Spanish Town, Jamaica, Lieut. Col. James Grant, of the 46th regiment.

15. At Bluecastle, parish of Westmorland, Jamaica, Dr. James Bell, physician, late of Kells.

MARCH 19. At Lisbon, the Hon. John David Colyear, son of the Earl of Portmore.

Mr. Thomas Malton (see p. 238) was celebrated as author of a treatise on perspective illustrating the principles of Dr. Brook Taylor, for his public lectures on that art, and for his theoretical and practical geometry.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR APRIL 1851.

No.	Bank Stock	3perCt Reduc	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.
27			58 $\frac{1}{8}$ a		96				6 $\frac{1}{8}$		57 $\frac{3}{8}$							
28			58 $\frac{1}{8}$ a			96 $\frac{1}{2}$			6 $\frac{1}{8}$									
30			57 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	96				5 $\frac{1}{2}$		57 $\frac{1}{2}$							
31			57 $\frac{1}{8}$ a	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	96 $\frac{1}{8}$				5 $\frac{1}{2}$		57 $\frac{3}{8}$							
1			57 $\frac{1}{8}$ a	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	95				4 $\frac{1}{4}$		56 $\frac{3}{4}$							
2			57 $\frac{1}{8}$ a	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	95				4 $\frac{1}{4}$		56 $\frac{3}{4}$							
3																		
4			57 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	95 $\frac{1}{8}$				5 $\frac{1}{4}$		57 $\frac{1}{8}$							
6																		
7																		
8	157		58 a	75 $\frac{7}{8}$	96	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 5-16	5 1-16	5 $\frac{1}{4}$		57 $\frac{5}{8}$		193					
9	159		57 $\frac{5}{8}$ a	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{3}{4}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 1-16	4 $\frac{1}{4}$		57 $\frac{3}{8}$							
10	158 $\frac{1}{8}$		57 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$		4 $\frac{1}{4}$		57 $\frac{1}{4}$							
11	153 $\frac{1}{2}$		57 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 13-16		4 $\frac{1}{4}$				193					
13		56 $\frac{7}{8}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	17 13-16	5 1 16	4 $\frac{1}{4}$									
14		57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{4}$	93	18		6									
15		58 $\frac{1}{8}$	59 $\frac{1}{8}$ a	77 $\frac{1}{4}$	96	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$		7 $\frac{1}{4}$									
16		60	60 $\frac{3}{4}$ a	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	18		10 $\frac{1}{4}$									
17		60 $\frac{3}{8}$	61 a	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	18		10 $\frac{1}{2}$									
18		60	60 $\frac{3}{4}$ a	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	18		10 $\frac{1}{4}$									
20		60 $\frac{1}{8}$	61 a	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 9-16		10 $\frac{1}{2}$									
21	165 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	59 $\frac{7}{8}$ a	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 5-16		9 $\frac{1}{4}$									
22		59	59 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	77 $\frac{1}{4}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	18		8 $\frac{1}{8}$									

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

THOMAS BISH, STOCK BROKER,
STATE LOTTERY OFFICE, 4, CORNHILL.