

## European Magazine,

For JUNE 1801.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT OF GENERAL SIR RALPH ABERCROMBY,  
And 2. A VIEW OF HOGARTH'S HOUSE.]

CONTAINING,

	Page		Page
Memoirs of General Sir Ralph Abercromby	403	Mavor and Pratt's Classical English Poetry	436
Essays after the Manner of Goldsmith. Essay VIII.	404	Irving's Elements of English Composition	ibid.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. Humphrey Wanley to the Right Honourable Edward Lord Harley, giving some Account of the Bishop of Ely's MSS.	407	Considerations on the present State of Europe with respect to Peace or a further Prosecution of the War	437
Anecdote of the Reverend Mr. Swinton, of Knutsford, Cheshire	408	Memoirs of Horatio, Lord Viscount Nelson [Concluded]	438
Singular Custom prevailing in the Country of the Lesgus	ibid.	Observations on the Game of Chess	440
Description of the States dependent on Denmark	409	Conversation respecting Hogarth	441
Mackliniana; or, Anecdotes of the late Mr. Charles Macklin, Comedian; together with many of his Observations on the Drama, and the general Manners of his Time, [Continued]	411	Remarks on Lycophron's Cassandra	443
Letters from Constantinople [Continued]	416	Theatrical Journal; including Appearance of Mr. Lacy in Hamlet—Closing of Drury Lane and Covent Garden Theatres--and Opening of the Haymarket Theatre	444
Essay on Pleasure	420	Poetry; including Ode for his Majesty's Birth-Day, 1801—Ode addressed to two amiable Ladies on the Breach of an Appointment—Inscription written in the Recess adjoining the Cascade, Shrub's Hill, Surry, June 7, 1797—To Catharine, an Ode on Spring—An unfortunate Mother to her Infant—On the Death of General Knox and Captain Jemmet Mainwaring—On the Death of Samuel Hayes—The Death of General Abercromby; or, A Tribute to Virtue—Epigram—Effusion of a Sailor on seeing the Designs for a Naval Pillar	445
Remarks on modern Sonneteers, with Imitations	422	Journal of the Proceedings of the First Session of the First Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland	449
Brief Account of Malmaison, the Country Residence of General Bonaparte, First Consul of the French Republic	423	State Papers,	453
LONDON REVIEW.		Foreign Intelligence, from the London Gazettes, &c. &c,	462
The Asiatic Annual Register	424	Domestic Intelligence,	476
The Life, Adventures, and Opinions of Colonel George Hanger, written by Himself [Concluded]	428	Marriages,	478
Marshall on the Appropriation and Inclosure of Commonable and Intermixed Lands	434	Monthly Obituary,	ibid.
Parr's Spital Sermon	ibid.	Price of Stocks.	
Financial Facts of the Eighteenth Century	435		
Rollo's Account of the Royal Artillery Hospital at Woolwich	ibid.		
Carr's Farewell Sermon	436		
Carr's Fast Sermon	ibid.		

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For J. SEWELL, CORNHILL; and

J. DEBRET, PICCADILLY,

We have received the Drawing of Milton Abbey, and purpose to have it engraved. A view of this place from a different point has been already inserted in our Magazine. See October 1784, Vol. VI. p. 260. We shall be glad to hear again from this Correspondent.

The Anecdotes of Phineas Fletcher are received, and shall be employed in the way recommended by our Correspondent.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from June 6, to June 13.

	Wheat					Rye					Barl.					Oats					Beans					COUNTIES upon the COAST.				
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans			
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00			
INLAND COUNTIES.																														
Middlesex	132	0	62	0	48	6	41	11	52	10	Norfolk	97	3	00	0	35	10	28	0	49	6									
Surry	138	0	00	0	52	0	38	4	55	6	Lincoln	104	8	73	6	69	8	30	0	78	0									
Hertford	119	1	00	0	51	6	36	4	61	4	York	112	3	87	2	59	4	34	0	58	5									
Bedford	117	6	00	0	65	8	34	3	63	9	Durham	139	3	76	5	00	0	42	4	00	0									
Hunting.	119	1	00	0	66	2	33	0	46	8	Northum.	115	2	92	0	65	8	38	10	00	0									
Northam.	104	8	00	0	66	0	31	6	49	0	Cumberl.	129	7	03	6	85	1	52	1	00	0									
Rutland	117	6	00	0	85	0	31	0	63	0	Westmor	153	0	87	8	92	2	52	7	00	0									
Leicester	117	11	89	5	68	3	32	7	63	3	Lancash.	130	4	00	0	61	8	49	9	78	0									
Nottingh.	121	10	86	2	77	1	42	0	69	0	Cheshire	124	0	00	0	75	4	43	4	59	0									
Derby	121	6	00	0	00	0	40	6	71	6	Gloucest	161	2	00	0	83	4	36	7	65	10									
Stafford	140	9	00	0	82	11	49	5	80	0	Somerfet	148	6	00	0	64	0	32	0	84	0									
Salop	138	4	101	0	88	0	44	3	90	0	Monmou.	148	4	00	0	93	10	00	0	00	0									
Hereford	142	11	102	4	85	10	43	4	81	7	Devon	130	2	00	0	78	6	32	5	00	0									
Worcest.	147	8	00	0	85	0	44	2	71	2	Cornwall	119	0	00	0	71	8	30	2	00	0									
Warwick	146	0	00	0	92	2	42	9	75	0	Dorset	137	0	00	0	77	5	40	0	84	0									
Wilts	134	0	00	0	68	8	36	4	69	0	Hants	139	1	00	0	62	6	35	1	69	9									
Berks	128	7	00	0	54	0	37	6	59	6	WALES.																			
Oxford	138	0	00	0	70	4	39	4	62	9	N. Wales	124	8	00	0	70	8	38	0	00	0									
Bucks	126	0	00	0	72	0	38	3	60	6	S. Wales	128	0	00	0	96	0	40	4	00	0									

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

MAY.				JUNE.			
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.	DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.
25	29.84	59	E.	9	30.40	69	E.
26	29.61	60	S.W.	10	30.33	68	S.W.
27	29.65	57	S.W.	11	30.20	66	N.W.
28	29.66	60	W.	12	30.06	64	N.
29	29.67	58	S.W.	13	29.91	53	N.
30	29.55	60	E.	14	30.10	54	N.
				15	30.15	57	N.W.
				16	30.11	60	W.
				17	30.10	61	N.W.
				18	30.06	62	W.
1	29.69	57	N.E.	19	30.02	56	N.
2	29.82	52	N.	20	30.00	54	N.
3	29.95	60	S.E.	21	29.96	55	E.
4	29.98	62	N.E.	22	29.90	56	S.E.
5	30.10	61	N.	23	29.89	53	N.
6	30.15	66	E.	24	29.96	58	E.
7	30.29	65	N.E.	25	30.00	57	E.
8	30.36	68	S.E.	26	30.03	62	N.W.

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

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SIR RALPH ABERCROMBY, K. B.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

How sleep the brave, who sink to rest ;  
By all their country's wishes blest !  
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,  
Returns to deck their hallow'd mold,  
She there shall dress a sweeter sod  
Than FANCY'S feet have ever trod.  
By fairy hands their knell is rung ;  
By forms unseen their dirge is sung ;  
There HONOUR comes a PILGRIM grey,  
To bleis the turf that wraps their clay,  
And FREEDOM shall awhile repair  
To dwell a weeping HERMIT there !

: COLLINS.

A GENERAL expiring in the arms of victory is entitled to the plaudits of his grateful countrymen, for whom he has sacrificed himself ; and notwithstanding the cold observation of Plutarch, who reprehends those " who prefer their courage to all their other virtues, and throw away their lives as if their friends, allies, and country, had no interest in them," it will be difficult to persuade mankind to think otherwise than with kindness of bravery, though, perhaps, carried beyond the bounds of prudence. Rashness is certainly not to be commended ; but steady courage has a right to claim, and will always experience, respect and reverence.

The name of SIR RALPH ABERCROMBY will go down to posterity with that of WOLFE, and higher praise cannot be bestowed on any one than by being placed on a pedestal by the side of that distinguished hero. Sir Ralph was a native of Scotland, and one of a large but not opulent, though an ancient and respectable family. His father had a number of children, and the sons were

destined for active employments, in which some of them acquired both fame and wealth. The present subject of our consideration chose the military profession ; and his first commission was that of Cornet of the 3d Dragoon Guards, dated 23d May 1756. He obtained a Lieutenantcy in the same regiment on the 12th February 1760, and continued in the corps until the 24th of April 1762, when he obtained a company in the 3d regiment of horse. In this last regiment he rose to the rank of Major and Lieutenant Colonel ; to the former on the 6th of June 1770, and to the latter May 19, 1773. In November 1780, he was included in the list of brevet Colonels ; and on the 3d of the same month, in 1781, was made Colonel of the 103d, or King's Irish infantry, a new raised regiment, but which being reduced at the peace of 1783, the Colonel was placed on half-pay. On the 28th of November 1787, he was promoted to the rank of Major General ; and on the 5th of November 1795, he obtained the command of the 7th regiment of dragoons. He was employed on the Continent soon after the present

sent

sent war broke out, and enjoyed, on all occasions, the confidence and esteem of the Duke of York. He commanded the advanced guard in the action on the heights of Cateau, in which he signalized himself in a manner to deserve the particular approbation of the Duke of York. On the 27th of October following, he was wounded at Nimeguen, and conducted the march of the guards from Deventer to Oldensaal, in the retreat of the British troops out of Holland in the winter of 1794. In August 1795, he was appointed to succeed Sir Charles Grey as Commander in Chief of the British forces in the West Indies. In March 1796 he took Grenada, and afterwards obtained possession of Demerara and Iſſiquibo. Soon after, St. Lucia, St. Vincent's, and Trinidad were added to the British conquests. An unsuccessful attempt upon the Spanish Island of Porto Rico concluded his campaign in the West Indies.

By the failure of this attempt, however, he lost none of his military reputation. On his return to Europe, he was, in reward for such important services, invested with the red ribbon, appointed to the command of the Scotch Greys, entrusted with the governments of the Isle of Wight, Fort St. George, and Fort Augustus, and on the 4th of February 1797 raised to the rank of Lieutenant General. He was next fixed upon to take the chief command of the forces in Ireland, in which situation he conducted himself with moderation and firmness. Soon afterwards he was employed under the Duke of York in the great enterprise against Holland, where it was contested by Dutch, French, and British Officers, that even victory the most decisive could not have more con-

spicuously proved the talents of this active and intelligent General than the conduct pursued by him in an arduous struggle against the difficulties of the ground, the inclemency of the season, unavoidable delays, disorderly movements of the Russians, and the timid duplicity of the Dutch.

His last appointment was attended with the approbation of the Public, which reposed confidence in the wisdom, conduct, and bravery which the General was known to possess. The Gazette in our present Magazine states the loss which the British Empire has sustained; and the family and connections of our gallant Officer have to lament, that the expedition so happily begun has not been terminated by the same person who had shewn himself so capable of conducting the business to a happy conclusion. His remains were removed to Malta, and there interred, and his widow has been ennobled.

The private character of Sir Ralph Abercromby is said to have been modest, disinterested, upright, unstained by any negligence or licentious vice. He was naturally reserved, and extremely silent in mixed society, but easy of access; and he was never known to betray the least symptom of haughtiness. In a word, he was a good son, brother, father, husband, and friend, as well as an able and heroic General. His conduct, indeed, through life appears to have been founded on the following remarkable lines written by Frederick the Great:

Dans des honneurs obscurs vous ne  
vieillirez pas,  
Soldats, vous apprendrez à regir des  
soldats.

## ESSAYS AFTER THE MANNER OF GOLDSMITH.

### ESSAY VIII.

Imagination is another fruitful spring of false judgments. DR. WATTS.

A STRANGER well mounted, and attended by a servant in a rich livery, one morning in the month of July entered a market-town in Somersetshire, where the assizes were then held; and, having put up at one of the principal inns, enquired of the landlord as to the curiosities and amusements of

the place. Boniface, who was extremely well qualified to answer these enquiries, assured him, with a low bow, that there was no want of entertainment, as the players were in the town, and moreover that it was *Six o'clock*; accompanying his remarks with a recommendation that the Gentleman should by all means go

to hear the trials that morning, as a highwayman was to be brought up. The stranger made some objections to this invitation, upon the ground of his being unknown, and the little chance he stood of meeting with proper accommodation. This difficulty was, however, removed, by the loquacious landlord assuring him, that a Gentleman of his appearance would be readily admitted: indeed, to make it more certain, he attended him to the Court-house, and represented him in such a way to his friends, the Judge's Clerks, that he obtained a seat at a little distance from the Judge, just as the poor highwayman was about to make his defence. The appearance of the stranger, who was of elegant person and polished manners, arrested, for a moment, the attention of the Court, till the prisoner was asked, if he had any thing to say. The poor culprit assured the Judge, that he was not guilty of the robbery, and that, if he knew where to find them, there were people who could prove a clear alibi. At this moment the poor wretch happened to catch sight of the stranger, when he exclaimed, with a degree of frantic joy, "Can it be possible?" and fell backwards on the floor. He was, however, with some difficulty, recovered. When the Judge humanely enquired into the cause of his extravagant behaviour, the poor wretch answered, with tears in his eyes, "Oh, my Lord, how providential! that Gentleman on your left hand can prove my alibi." "How!" replied the Judge; "is this true? or is it merely a vain pretext to procrastinate the just sentence of the law? Pray, Sir, let me ask you (continued his Lordship, addressing himself to the stranger), Do you know any thing of this man? Upon this the traveller surveyed the criminal with the most scrupulous attention, and then said, "I am sorry to assure your Lordship, that I do not know the prisoner."—"I thought as much," replied the Judge; "it is mere trifling with justice." The prisoner, however, still insisted, that the stranger knew him; and the stranger again as positively denied the assertion; till the Judge, displeased at his presumption, was about to receive the verdict of the Jury. The culprit now, on his knees, entreated permission to say one word. "Indeed, my Lord," cried he, "the Gentleman does know me, though he may have forgotten my person; only give me leave to ask him

three questions, and it will save my life." The Judge humanely consented, and the curiosity of the whole Court was excited. "Pray, Sir," cried the prisoner, addressing himself to the stranger, "did not you land at Dover about a twelvemonth since?"—"I believe I might," replied the Gentleman. "And pray, Sir, do you not recollect that a man in a sailor's jacket carried your trunk from the beach to the tavern?"—"I can't say that I remember it," returned the stranger; "but it might possibly be so." At these words the prisoner, not disheartened at the difficulties he had met with, pulled off his wig, and again interrogated the stranger: "Do you not, Sir, remember, that the man who carried your trunk on that day shewed you a scar he had got on his head in fighting for his King and country; and that he related the particulars of the action in which he was wounded? This is the same scar; look at it."—"Good God!" exclaimed the stranger; "I do, indeed, perfectly remember the circumstance, and have every reason to believe this to be the man, though I had entirely forgotten his face: but, my Lord," added the stranger, "I can put it to a certainty, for I have a memorandum of the day I arrived at Dover from Calais." The date was compared with the day laid in the indictment, and found to be the same. The whole Court felt the impression, and joy was visible in every face; when, after examining the Gentleman as to his name and place of abode, the foreman of the Jury pronounced, Not Guilty.

A few evenings only elapsed, when the prisoner, the stranger, and his livery-servant, were recognized upon the road in their original capacities of experienced highwaymen.

The above story may serve as a useful lesson to shew the power of deception, when it presents to the imagination a natural association of ideas, and connects a probable chain of circumstances together.

Thus much, however, is certain, that a man has never so much reason to be satisfied with the deception practised upon him, as when humanity has misled his judgment. Though rigid justice might frown at the fraud, mercy would rejoice at the event.

Credulity is seldom unamiable, though frequently imprudent: and perhaps, after all, there is as much danger in being incredulous as in credulity: the dogmatist

dogmatist and the sceptic are alike wide from the truth. A reasonable man views a thing on all sides before he determines, and searches for truth with care and attention, separating from the consideration the prejudices of sense and passion.

It not unfrequently happens, that the credulous and incredulous man change characters. Without any established principle of true reason, they fly off from one prejudice to another; the enthusiast becomes a free-thinker, and the infidel a superstitious bigot.

These extraordinary changes of opinion are generally produced by a new and casual association of ideas, connected strongly by the imagination, and in which reason has little share.

Thus we become dupes to fancy, and slaves to nonsense.

Another of the strongest sources of false judgment proceeds from the melancholy impression of fear. Thus the belief of supernatural appearances, engendered by some old nurse, and fostered by fancy, becomes a fruitful spring of misery.

Though the narratives of ghosts and apparitions, spirits and supernatural appearances, all want proof, yet frequently the circumstances attending them are so wrapped up in mystery, that the yet unravelled story is sufficient evidence to a weak mind.

Perhaps a more remarkable instance cannot be easily produced than in the following story, authenticated by respectable persons now alive.

Some few years since, before ghosts and spectres were properly introduced among us by means of the pantomimes and novels of the day, a Gentleman of a philosophical turn of mind, who was hardy enough to deny the existence of any thing supernatural, happened to pay a visit at an old house in Gloucestershire, whose unfortunate owner had just become a bankrupt, with a view to offer such assistance and consolation as he could bestow; when on one rainy dull evening in the month of March, the family being seated by the kitchen fire-side, the conversation turned on supernatural appearances. The philosopher was endeavouring to convince his auditors of the folly and absurdity of such opinions, with rather an unbecoming levity, when the wife left the party, and went up stairs, but had hardly left the kitchen three minutes before a dreadful noise was heard, min-

gled with the most horrid screams; the poor maid changed countenance, and her red hair stood erect in every direction; the husband trembled in his chair; and the philosopher began to look serious. At last the husband rose from his seat, and ascended the stairs in search of his wife, when a second dreadful scream was heard; the maid muttered resolution to follow her master, and a third scream ensued. The philosopher, who was not quite at ease, now thought it high time for him to set out in search of a cause; when, arriving at the landing-place, he found the maid in a fit; the master lying flat, with his face upon the floor, which was stained with blood; and, on advancing a little further, the mistress in nearly the same condition. To her the philosopher paid immediate attention; and, finding she had only swooned away, brought her in his arms down stairs, and placed her on the floor of the kitchen; the pump was at hand, and he had the presence of mind to run to it to get some water in a glass; but what was his astonishment when he found that he pumped only copious streams of blood: which extraordinary appearance, joined to the other circumstances, made the unbeliever tremble in every limb; a sudden perspiration overspread the surface of his skin; and the supernatural possessed his imagination in all its true colours of dread and horror; again and again he repeated his efforts, and again and again threw away the loathsome contents of the glass.

Had the story stopped here, what would not superstition have made of it! But the philosopher, who was still pumping, now found the colour grow paler, and at last pure water filled the vessel. Overjoyed at this observation, he threw the limpid stream in the face of the mistress, whose recovery was now assisted by the appearance of her husband and Betty.

The mystery, when explained, turned out to be simply this: The good housewife, when she knew that a docket had been struck against her husband, had taken care to conceal some of her choice cherry brandy from the rapacious gripe of the Messenger to the Commissioners of Bankrupts on some shelves in a closet up stairs, which also contained, agreeable to the ancient architecture of the building, the trunk of the pump below; and, in trying to move the jars to get at a drop for the party at the kitchen fire, the shelf gave way with a tremendous

tremendous crash, the jars were broken into a hundred pieces, the rich juice descended in torrents down the trunk of the pump, and filled with its ruby current the sucker beneath, and this was the self-fame fluid which the philosopher in his fright had so madly thrown away. The wife had swooned at the accident; the husband, in his haste, had fallen on his nose; and the maid's legs, in her hurry, coming in contact

with her fallen master's ribs, she, like vaulting ambition, overleapt herself, and fell on the other side.

Often has this story been told, by one who knew the philosopher, with *great effect*, till the last act, or *dénouement*; when disappointment was always visible in the looks of his auditors, at finding that there was actually nothing supernatural, and no ghost.

G. B.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MR. HUMFREY WANLEY TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EDWARD LORD HARLEY, GIVING SOME ACCOUNT OF THE BISHOP OF ELY'S MSS. DATED 30TH AUGUST 1714.

(NOW FIRST PUBLISHED.)

1. WHEREAS my Lord Bishop formerly did cause his MSS. to be numbered successively as they were brought in; that good order was discontinued divers years before his decease; so that those necessary marks are wanting in many of them.

2. Many books which have been so marked do now want the said numbers; either by being newly bound, or by being mangled through negligence or petulancy.

3. Many others which still have their marks cannot easily be found in the printed catalogue, because they were either erroneously marked at first; or else the print is faulty; or both.

4. Divers MSS. of value mentioned in the said printed Catalogue could not be produced to me, being either lent out, mislaid, or lost. Such are, Two Copies of Suetonius, said to be lent to Dr. Bentley. A fine Register of the See of Hereford, said to be lent to the present Lord Bishop of Hereford. Ovidius de Nuce, an exceeding old copy, lent or mislaid. Tullie's Tusculan Questions, mentioned in the said printed Catalogue. No. 32. Original Epistles of our ancient learned Protestant Divines. No. 125. Statutes of Norwich Cathedral temp. R. Hen. VIII. No. 203. Charters of Westminster Church. No. 223. Old Chartulary of Ely. No. 236. Books of Queen Elizabeth's Jewels. No. 254, 255. Pars Γεωγραφικη cum aliis Græcis, man vet. No. 37. Index Librorum Græcorum Bibliothecæ Palatinæ. per Dav. Hamaxungum. No. 671. The Original Foundation Charter of the Cathedral Church of Norwich. No. 160. Bedæ Histor. Ec-

cles. formerly belonging to the Monastery of Plympton; and many others too tedious here to enumerate.

5. Through the negligence or petulancy above-mentioned, or else mere stupidity, books which were out of their bindings have been quite disjointed, so that their several parts cannot be found and put together: which is the fault of the Leiger book of Oslverstone and others. In like sort the modern letters were thrown on the ground and trodden under foot; nay, very lately part of them were burned on purpose, and others industriously mangled with the penknife.

6. This management needed not to have been introduced into that place, where my Lord Bishop bought all manuscripts that offered, good, bad, or indifferent, without making any delectus. This custom hath in process of time raised the vast number of old books of small or no value, which I found there, such as vulgar Latin Bibles, Pfalters, Primers, and other Books of Superstitious Devotion, Old Scholemen, Postils, Sermons, and such trash; heaps of common place Books and Notes of Divinity, Law, Physic, Chirurgery, Heraldry, Philosopher's Stone, &c. Rubbish Reports and such trumpery stuff that make one sick to look at them, being really fitter for any other room in the house rather than the library.

7. Another thing hath been omitted that might have advanced the price of the Collection; I mean, the putting down some note of the curiosity and usefulness of such a book or books. My Lord of Ely was certainly apprised of such matters; as that this was the

work of such a person ; or the hand-writing of such another ; or fit to be consulted on such an occasion ; but this knowledge being now dead with him, the price of those books is lowered thereby.

8. Some manuscripts have been found placed among the printed books of the classical kind ; as to this sort of MSS. here I find the Latin Classics to be almost all of them recent copies. As to the Greek manuscripts (taking them in the whole), there are but two very ancient books among them, both which

are imperfect ; the rest being, for the far greater part (like the Latin classics), later copies and paper transcripts.

9. As to the parcel of Oriental Manuscripts lately belonging to Dr. Sike, of Cambridge, most of them suffer by being unknown. Moreover, the parcel seems to have been garbled before my Lord of Ely bought it, and wanting the proper titles, the languages being not cultivated, it can now be but of little worth.

These are some of the observations I have made, &c.

#### ANECDOTE OF THE REVEREND MR. SWINTON, OF KNUTSFORD, CHESHIRE.

**T**HIS excellent and learned Divine, from motives of delicacy, though possessed of every qualification to make an excellent Parish Priest, would never accept of any ecclesiastical preferment, which was frequently offered for his acceptance by persons who knew his extraordinary worth, but lived as a private gentleman at Knutsford, enjoying the greatest literary ease. The following *elegantly* written character was drawn up of him after his death, by the Reverend Mr. Clarke, and, according to the testimony of those who were fortunately intimate with this amiable man, completely delineates his character :

The Reverend JOHN SWINTON, A. M. was happy in an excellent natural genius,

improved with every branch of polite and useful learning.

His compositions were correct, elegant, nervous,

edifying, and delivered with peculiar force and dignity. His conversation was courteous, entertaining, instructive, and animated with a striking vivacity of spirit.

As a Husband, a Friend, and a Neighbour,

He was affectionate, faithful, benevolent,

A zealous assertor, and an able defender of religious and civil liberty.

With talents which would have adorned the highest station in the Church, For reasons (to himself unanswerable),

He declined repeated offers of preferment from his friends

many years before his death.

He bore his last affliction with a firmness and a fortitude truly christian,

and died lamented by the wife, the learned, and the good.

#### SINGULAR CUSTOM

PREVAILING IN THE COUNTRY OF THE LESGIUS, ONE OF THE SEVENTEEN TARTARIAN NATIONS.

**W**HENEVER the UGnei, or Chief, has a son, he is carried round from village to village, and alternately suckled by every woman who has a child at her breast, till he is weaned,

This custom, by establishing a kind of brotherhood between the Prince and his subjects, singularly endears them to each other.



## DENMARK: AND ITS POSSESSIONS.

OF THE STATES DEPENDENT ON DENMARK; NORWAY, ICELAND, ISLES OF FERÖ, GREENLAND, AND FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

NORWAY has sometimes been annexed to, and at others detached from Denmark; on which, however, it has remained dependent ever since the year 1387. It extends from nearly 58 deg. to 71 deg. of northern latitude; estimating from its southern extremity of Lindeneas to the North Cape: the six last degrees of which, including Finmark and the Nordlands, are nearly barren, from excess of cold. It contains 14,000 square leagues; of which 3640 to the south are best cultivated, 2082 are tilled in part, and the remainder is in a state of sterility.

The sea washes it on three sides. To the west and north west it faces Great Britain and Iceland; it is contiguous to Sweden and the frontiers of Russia on the east; and on the extremity of the north are some wandering tribes.

Winter in Norway is excessively severe, though milder on the sea-coast. It is singular, that the most northern gulphs and ports are open, while the others are frozen. Summer is sometimes exceedingly hot; the sun's rays being concentrated and reflected by the rocks and barren mountains, which the shortness of the nights does not suffer to cool; but the inhabitants are so healthy and vigorous that they are equal to both extremes. The intervening plains are each watered by a rivulet. The mountains, some of them covered by eternal snows, form an intersecting chain from the north east to the south west, and afford pasture for the cattle. Huts are built where the herdsmen make their cheese. The highest mountain in the country is called Kjølen.

The people live in the plains; and here and there good meadow land is found: but the cattle are small. Goats and hogs are common. The horse is small, but well-formed, vigorous, active, and in general of a peculiar race, being of a light dun colour, with a black mane and line along the back. He is particularly strong in the chest. Birds of game, and others of prey, inhabitants of the vast forests and desert mountains, with the hare, fox, ermine, and various animals that yield furs, are here native. Much Eiderdown, too, is obtained.

Sea and river fish are so abundant, that they form one of the most considerable branches of trade: among them are cod, herring, salmon, mackerel, plaice, lobsters, oysters, and muscles. This trade, not including the fish sent to Sweden by land, is estimated at 1,203,000 crowns. The forests that cover the country supply timber; especially oak and deal, which are exported in large quantities. It is transported through the country by the rivers, on which numerous sawing-mills are built; but, as little economy has been used, the decrease of wood begins to be alarmingly felt, especially on the sea coasts.

None but the hardiest fruit trees will support the climate: neither peach nor grape will grow in the open air. The wheat is insufficient for consumption; and the inhabitants are often obliged to feed on a mixture of oatmeal and the bark of the pine: but this excess of penury is chiefly in the north, corn having been sometimes even exported from the other parts. Oats are the first crop, barley the second. Potatoes are daily coming into use. Much lichen for dyeing is exported; and gardens formerly neglected are in a better state of cultivation. A great part of the wealth of Norway consists in its mines, of which there are now nineteen of iron; and those of copper are of no less importance: the lead and the gold scarcely deserve notice. The silver mine of Kongberg is a demesne of the crown, and tolerably rich: yet it has never paid the expence of working; which for some years has annually amounted to 80,000 crowns. The amount in silver and copper, from 1623 to 1792, has been 25,267,788 crowns. Stone, and even marble, are common: but the latter is far from equal to the marble of Italy. The profits of the salt-works of Waldoe, from 1776 to 1793, have been annually 17,770 crowns; but the salt is not of the best quality.

Norway is divided into four bishopricks: Christiania and Christians' Sand on the south; Bergen and Drontheim on the north. The whole kingdom contains but nineteen towns; of which

there

there is not one in all the Nordlands and Finmark. Some attempts have been made by Government at building; but they have had little success.

The Norwegian is tall, robust, well made, his complexion fair, and his body active: but his blue eyes want a little vivacity. He is brave, a great lover of his country, thinks, but not profoundly, and prefers bodily exercises to those of the mind. Born in a mountainous and maritime country, and in commercial intercourse with the English from time immemorial, he has an habitual degree of love of liberty, a haughty and manly character, and never endured vassalage; though always very submissive to Government. He is a good sailor, and generally tractable: he may have some false ideas of ambition, and points of honour, with a certain taste for luxury; but, though irritable and impetuous if provoked, he has a fund of probity, antique candour, and a mixture not common of hospitality and temperance.

The character of the women is analogous to that of the men. They are reputed to be most excellent mothers and chaste wives; rather good humoured than impassioned; more beautiful than seducing; and inspiring admiration sooner than love. Be it climate, diet, or constitution, though neglectful of their teeth, they preserve them better than the Ladies of Denmark.

The language is Danish, but a dialect more strong in pronunciation, sonorous, and melodious; approaching the Swedish, and spoken with a singular kind of chaunt. The idiom of the Danish language has such affinity with the Dutch, German, and English, that he who knows these understands many Danish words\*: but there are some old provincial words, in Norway, unknown to many of the Danes. Norway, like Denmark and Germany, generally writes and prints in the Gothic character; while the Swedes preserve the Roman. A useful reform has been attempted; but the yoke of custom is difficult to break.

The population amounts to nearly a million; and the births are calculated as one to thirty-five, and the deaths as one to forty-nine.

The laws are the same as those of Denmark; and the Sovereign has the

title of King of Denmark and Norway; which are the two most ancient kingdoms in Europe.

The Bishops govern the Church, having under them five hundred and eighteen cures. The religion, as in Denmark, is that of Luther.

Norway, ancient and famous as a kingdom, has no university! Writings, petitions, and remonstrances, have all been in vain; and, docile as the people are, the progress of the arts and sciences is small indeed. They appear well capable of manufacturing iron, steel, and wood: yet it must be allowed, that the interior of Russia itself is in this respect superior to Norway. Drontheim has an Academy of Sciences; but its Memoirs seldom appear. At Christiania also there is a military school; and a typographic society, that have published some writings. Kongsborg has a seminary for mines, &c.; and in some other towns, Latin and the elements of science are taught: people of condition have not disdained to give gratuitous courses of lectures at Christiania: but the press has little employment; and the libraries are scarce, and small. No better account can be given of the literature of a million of people, who form a third of the population of the States of Denmark!

The fine arts seem to be absolutely banished from the soil. A country beautifully picturesque has not produced a painter that deserves to be named. The human form is fine, symmetrical, supple, and of admirable address; and marble is abundant; yet not a sculptor can be found. The people are exceedingly cheerful, speak a melodious language, are of a bold character, and their long winter nights invite to recreation; yet they have no orators, but little music, and scarcely can boast of one or two national poets.

It must be remarked, however, that the only Danish subject who has held the place of Chappel Master at Copenhagen was a Norwegian: but his stay was short, and his successors have been Germans, as his predecessors had been Italians.

Unhappy Norway, once so potent, and still so abundant in resource, when will thy powers be developed? When will they soar and attain those heights, that shall do honour to the zeal and genius of thy docile sons?

\* True: but he has many more to learn.—T.

The military are chiefly natives; and the Royal Horse Guard of Denmark is mostly composed of Norwegians; whose stature, fine form, and perhaps their supposed fidelity, have obtained for them that preference.

Norway possesses no mint. The coins, weights, and measures, are common to both kingdoms; except that the mile of Norway, making two French leagues, is a mile and a half Danish. The roads are excellent in winter, beautiful in summer, impassable in spring, and neglected in autumn.

Taking the average of the years 1785, 1786, and 1787, as an example, the subsidies paid by Norway amount annually to 1,140,000 crowns.

As exceptions to the mediocrity of their manufactories, we must mention

the cast iron stoves of the Norwegians, which are strong, elegant, and cheap; and the glass they fabricate, some of it so well as scarcely to be distinguished from the English.

The export trade is much too passive, and is chiefly exercised by Danes and foreigners. With respect to ship-building, it is true that a considerable number of vessels and small craft are constructed in Norway, and sold to other nations at a low price; but it is astonishing that the country most abundant in wood, iron, tar, and every convenience for ship-building, should possess so few able artists; or, rather, that it should not contain the grandest arsenals on earth.

(To be continued.)

## 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 337.)

**M**ACKLIN returned to London in the spring of 1785, and instantly mixed in the convivialities of his friends with his usual health and spirits. His Irish expedition furnished him with a number of new anecdotes, which he embellished with much national humour, and told with all the spirit of a young man emulous to please.

In the winter of this year he made an agreement with the Manager of Covent Garden to perform occasionally at his Theatre; and he went through his usual characters with his accustomed ease and spirit.

Much about this time, his son, John Macklin, died, at not above the age of thirty-four or five, of a broken constitution, brought on by early dissipation. He was a young man of good talents, and received from his father a most excellent education, which would have fitted him for any situation of life, had he been governed by the rules of common prudence, or discretion; but he was unfortunately one of those who considered his education and

parts as exceptions against the censure of the world, and the indulgence of his parents, instead of inducing obedience, and being a spur to his industry, only made him the more careless in the economy of his health and fortune.

Macklin at first designed him for the law, and for this purpose entered him in the Temple, where he furnished him with chambers, a library, &c. &c. rather above what he could afford, considering the casualty of his income. "And what book, Sir (said the Veteran, in telling this circumstance), do you think I made him begin with first? Why, Sir, I'll tell you—the Bible—the Holy Bible."—"The Bible, Mr. Macklin, for a Lawyer!"—"Yes, Sir—the properest and most scientific for an honest lawyer—as there you will find the foundation of all law, as well as all morality. And for this purpose, Sir, I bought him a Polyglot Bible which cost me twenty pounds, and the dog knew how to make use of it if he had a mind—but he was idle and unmanageable—he had the early dissipations of his father about

him

him—but his education ought to have “taught him better.”

“Left to his own government in chambers, he soon gave up what is called the dry study of the law for the more flattering amusements of Covent Garden—and after a certain time, the only use it appeared he made of his books was, to give them a better chance of being better used by somebody else. In short, he not only run out the little money his father gave him, but sold his library, and every thing else he could lay hold on, apologising to his father—“that the study of the law was not suited to the versatility of his temper, but that if he would get him any situation in the army, he would use his utmost endeavours fully to atone for all past miscarriages.”

The fondness of a father accepted this apology, and Macklin using his interest with the Marquis Townshend got him upon the establishment at Woolwich, where he soon distinguished himself in the several branches of mathematical knowledge preparatory to a military life, and for which this academy is so justly distinguished.

When he had finished his studies at Woolwich, he was appointed a cadet, and was sent out to India in this capacity, where soon after his landing he obtained a commission in the army. He was now on the high road of preferment at a time of life best calculated to lay the foundations of a fortune, and with an appropriate education to further it to any extent which reasonable hopes might expect;—but all these availed him nothing (to speak figuratively.) *whilst Mordecai stood at the gate*—his passions stood in the gate of his reason before him and his fortune, and turned aside every thing which talents, education, and high recommendations, might naturally lead him to expect.

Many are the mad and unaccountable frolics told of this unhappy young man whilst in India:—the following, however, will serve to shew the strange eccentricity of his temper.

In the course of some convivialities with his brother officers, he happened to have a quarrel with one of them, which was taken up so high on both sides, that nothing less than a duel was to determine it. Accordingly, it was agreed the parties should meet the next morning, at an appointed place, with seconds and pistols.

When Macklin came upon the

ground, he appeared wrapped up from head to foot in a loose great coat, that no part of his figure could be distinguished but his head. This was thought an odd dress for a man to fight a duel. However, it passed without notice till the ground was measured out, and the antagonists were desired to take their different stands—when, to the surprise of all, Macklin throwing off his great coat appeared in a perfect state of nature, without any article of dress about him than a pair of morocco slippers. His antagonist, alarmed, asked him the cause of so odd an appearance. “Why, Sir (says Macklin very coolly), I will tell you with great candour, that in order if you please, you may take the same advantages yourself. It is this—I am told, that most of the wounds which prove mortal in India arise from some part of the woollen or linen which a man generally carries about him in these encounters, being forced into the flesh along with the ball, and which occasions, in this very hot climate, a speedy mortification. Now in order to avoid this, I am determined to fight quite naked, just as you see, that if I should have the misfortune of being wounded, I shall at least have a better chance of recovery.”

The firmness of this declaration, and the savage figure which presented itself before him, deterred his antagonist from proceeding any further—his second declaring they were not on a par for safety, and the alternative of fighting a duel naked was neither agreeable to the laws of honour or of decency.

Thus ended this strange affair, which, with many other pranks of a more serious nature, obliged Macklin to leave the army; and soon after, finding himself deserted by his friends, he set sail for England, and once more threw himself upon his father for support.

And here it is necessary, in justice to his father's memory, to say, that no man took more pains to strengthen his son's mind, both by education and good advice, than he did. In the early parts of his life, he took uncommon pains to give him an excellent education, which, to do the son justice, he had parts sufficiently to cultivate. He had, beside being a good Greek and Latin scholar, some considerable knowledge in the Hebrew, and in the French and Persian languages—the last of which might have been so serviceable to him in India, if he had dispositions to bring it to

its proper use. He had likewise read the English classics with considerable attention; and on the whole could support, when he thought proper, a share in conversation with very considerable ability.

His father, therefore, knowing what he could do, and likewise what his propensities led him occasionally to commit, constantly interested himself in securing him the best interest he could in India, as well as giving him the best advice for his general conduct—he pointed out to him the superior advantages he had over himself in point of education, protection, and outset in life, and conjured him, by every sentiment which he thought could arouse his feelings, to avail himself of those flattering assistances. Many of these letters, both to his son and daughter, have already appeared in a former number of this Magazine, and do great credit to the experience and paternal affection of old Macklin—they do more; they shew a man not only interested in the affairs of his children, but in the moral duties of life; pointing out those duties with great force of expression, as the only sure foundation of future happiness.

Judge, then, what he must feel, in having all his tender and unceasing sollicitations for his son's honourable advancement in life, repaid by so disgraceful a return—a return which not only frustrated the present object, but cut up the last hope of serving him in any future situation!

His father's kindness, however, still prevailed, and he again took him under his roof and parental affections. Here he continued for some time a mere walking gentleman. At last the father, by way of giving him some employment, as well as some means to live by, proposed his translating some book, and pointed out to him *Le Monde Primitif*: he accepted the proposal, and the father soon after got him an engagement for this purpose. He proceeded on this work for some time; but his early dissipations again broke out, so as to impair his constitution, and of course unfit him for business.

It was in vain that his father threatened and remonstrated—sometimes actually turning him out of the house, and then taking him again, trying every possible method to reclaim him. The consequence of repeated irregularities at last produced a locked jaw, and

it was with some difficulty he was enabled to swallow his victuals. In this wretched state he languished for some time, and, happily for him, died a few years before the father.

Macklin was now arrived at that æra when the generality of men so advanced in age begin to feel its miseries, viz. in seeing the great majority of their contemporaries—relations, friends, and acquaintances, dropping off around them, leaving them every day more cheerless, and more incapable to minister, either to themselves or others, the pleasures—or comforts of life. He, however, had this melancholy scene more in prospect than in sensation; as, though now at the age of eighty-six, he walked firm and erect, conversed familiarly and pleasantly with his friends, and had in his profession, as well as looking forward to the duties of it, at least, the hope and cheerfulness of middle age.

He continued in this manner, with scarcely any visible declension in his powers, till the 28th of November 1788, when for the first time, in Sir Pertinax Macfycophant, he began to lose his recollection. The audience were kind enough to impute his want of memory as much to the extreme length of the part as to the very advanced age of the performer—but he felt something more serious within himself than a casual lapse of memory, and addressing the audience in a short speech, told them, “that unless he found himself more capable, he should never again venture to solicit their attention.”

He, however, rallied after this, so as to gain not only his usual applause, but encourage a hope, that his theatrical labours were not as yet at their final close.

In the beginning of the next year (10th January 1789), he attempted Shylock in the Merchant of Venice—a part, though full of bustle, distinction, and attention, yet not by any means so long as that of Sir Pertinax—but here his recollection again failed him—he made a very forcible apology to the audience on account of his great age, and assured them it should be the last time of his appearing before them, if he did not find his health fully re-established enough for that purpose. The applause of the audience to this speech seemed to rouse him, and he finished the part with tolerable success.

His last attempt on the stage was on the 7th of May following, in the character of Shylock, for his own benefit. Here his imbecilities were previously foreseen, or at least dreaded by the Manager—but who knowing the state of Macklin's finances, gave, with his usual liberality, this indulgence to his age and necessities; and to prevent the disappointment of the audience (who he knew, from long experience, were always ready to assist in those liberal indulgencies to an old and meritorious servant), he had the late Mr. Ryder under-studied in the part, ready dressed to supply Macklin's deficiencies, if necessary. The precaution afterwards proved necessary.

When Macklin had dressed himself for the part, which he did with his usual accuracy, he went into the Green Room, but with such a lack-lustre looking eye, as plainly indicated his inability to perform, and coming up to the late Mrs. Pope, said, "My dear, Are you to play to-night?"—"Good God—to be sure I am; why don't you see I am dressed for Portia?"—"Ah! very true; I had forgot—But who is to play Shylock?"—The imbecile tone of voice, and the inanity of look with which this last question was asked, caused a melancholy sensation in all who heard it—at last Mrs. Pope, rousing herself, said, "Why you, to be sure; are not you dressed for the part?"—He then seemed to recollect himself, and, putting his hand to his forehead, pathetically exclaimed, "God help me—my memory, I am afraid, has left me."

He, however, after this went upon the stage, and delivered two or three speeches of Shylock in a manner that evidently proved he did not understand what he was repeating. After a while he recovered himself a little, and seemed to make an effort to rouse himself—but in vain—Nature could assist him no further—and after pausing some time, as if considering what to do, he then came forward, and informed the audience, "That he now found he was unable to proceed in the part, and hoped they would accept Mr. Ryder as his substitute, who was already prepared to finish it."—The audience accepted his apology with a mixed applause of indulgence and commiseration—and he retired from the stage for ever.

Though Macklin had thus retired

from his professional business through an incapacity of memory, he was far from feeling the infirmities of so advanced an age in the private habits of life—he lived much abroad as usual, took his long walks, told his anecdotes with tolerable recollection, and almost every night frequented a public-house in Duke's-court, Covent Garden, where numbers used to resort to hear a man of the seventeenth century relate the wonders and curiosities of past times.

It was at this era that many stories and anecdotes of the theatrical characters in days of yore have gone abroad in the world, very little founded on facts.—Not that we believe Macklin ever meant to deceive; but as he depended on his chronology more from some corresponding facts than the dates of years (a most deceptive mode of computation, which many people fall into from laziness and inattention), he was often inaccurate; and sometimes in very essential parts of his own history.

For instance:—Whenever he spoke of his first performance of Shylock, he fixed the period in the year 1735; and though this was so remarkable an instance of the rise of his theatrical fame, that one would suppose his *ipse dixit* must be the highest authority—yet the fact was otherwise, as there are written documents, both by the play-bills of the day and other vouchers, which ascertain his first appearance in this character to be in the year 1740.—Such is the neglect of a little arithmetical knowledge, which the vulgar are mostly deprived of from early ignorance—but which the learned too often ridiculously despise, as unworthy to mingle in their higher researches.

He was notwithstanding at this period often a very curious, entertaining, and informing person to spend an evening with—to those who knew his temper, would not draw him into long arguments and contradictions, and could sometimes bring him back to his recollection about public events—if he was not always exactly right about names, dates, or places, he could tell many details and little circumstances, which none but living witnesses can so well relate—he could likewise tell the temper of the times when such things happened, and prove it by corroborating events.—These he often accompanied with such shrewd remarks, as shewed he was never an inattentive observer

observer of what was passing before him.

Meeting with the writer of these anecdotes in one of his morning rambles, he asked him, where he usually spent his evenings, as he should be glad to mix with some of his old acquaintances. The ensuing Saturday evening was appointed, at the Fountain in the Strand, where not only several of his old friends met, but two or three others (one of them a learned and respectable dignitary of the Church), who were curious to hear the conversation of a man who had lived so long, and bustled so much in the world. On the morning of that day, however, the Gentleman who made the appointment with him received the following note :

“ DEAR SIR,

“ I am so ill with the rheumatism that I cannot leave my bed. Our mutual friend, Dr. Brockleby, has confined me there for this morning ; so that I am afraid the morning and the evening will not only be the *same day*—but that I shall find myself in the *same way* : however, if otherwise, I shall be with you.

“ Yours, sincerely,

“ CHARLES MACKLIN.

P. S. My respects to your associates—they know the business of life must be attended to, or we shall certainly have a *whereas* against us.”

This was a discouraging note to those who had set their hearts upon this evening's exhibition, and who had fixed the meeting for this purpose. However, we were not disappointed, as before the company were half met, the few who were assembled heard his voice on the stairs, very far from the tone of a sick man, giving directions about his supper.

When he was announced, and had taken his seat, he told us, as the pair had left him, he thought he was authorized, like the man in scripture, “ to take up his bed and walk—exercise always did him more good than physic, and society had always a double charm on him”—Then turning about to the waiter, “ Well, Sir, have you recollected what I ordered for supper ? ”—“ O yes, Sir, perfectly well—*Lamb's fry*.”—“ I thought so, by G—!—No, Sir (with a voice like Stentor), *Lamb's*

*boil*—that is to say, those parts of the lamb which you usually fry, I must have boiled, with a little parsley and butter—for I have no teeth for your damned hard fries.” His supper soon after was served up according to his directions, which he seemed to like, and eat with a very good appetite.

It was previously settled by the company not to draw him into long stories, nor to contradict him, as it was found by the sad experience of many then present that this precaution was necessary. The plan succeeded ; when feeling himself at liberty to be “ the hero of his little tale,” he went into a number of little anecdotes of past times, which in many instances compared with the present formed a contrast scarcely credible—particularly in the general article of living, where board and lodging did not exceed thirty pounds per year, and where the best apartments on the first floor about Covent Garden run from eight to ten shillings per week. Very creditable tradesmen, at that time, used to purchase their steaks or chops at the nearest market themselves, and have them dressed for nothing at the public-house they resorted to, and this, with a pint of porter or a glass of punch, formed the expences of the evening, which generally did not exceed above sixpence or eightpence. They had the use of the newspaper, too, at the same time, which was generally read by some one man *self-appointed* for that purpose, who read, or thought he could read, much better than his fellows\*.

In the course of conversation, he was asked, Whether Mr. Macklin, the late print-seller in Fleet street, was any relation of his ? To which he answered, rather shortly, “ No, Sir—I am the first of my name—there was no other Macklin before me—as I invented it, merely to get rid of that d—ned Irish name M'Loughlin.” “ But might not such a name exist without your knowing it ? (said a dignitary of the Church present) ? ” “ No, Sir” (growlingly). “ Why, now I think of it (replied the other), there was a printer towards the close of the sixteenth century, near Temple Bar, of that name”—and appealing to a Gentleman present, very conversant in blackletter learning, “ I believe you might have seen books of

\* This comparison was made eleven years ago—What a still greater contrast must appear now, when almost every article of life has risen double ?

his printing."—"O, yes! (says the other) several with the name of Macklin at the bottom of the title page."—Upon this most of the company exclaimed, "Well, Mr. Macklin, What do you say now? Here is proof positive."—"Say now, Sir (says Macklin), why all I have to say is this (looking the two Antiquarians full in the face), that black-letter men will lie like other

men." This, however, did not interrupt the harmony of the company—and Macklin fell into his good-humoured way of talking again, which he continued to the end of the evening; exhibiting a very uncommon specimen of spirits and conversational talents for the age of ninety-one.

(To be continued.)

## LETTERS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE:

(Continued from Page 346.)

THE Franks, or Christians, scarcely ever go over to the Constantinople side, unless on business, to buy goods, or to see them. I took two days ramble over to it, and saw every thing that was remarkable, or worth seeing. Another Midshipman and I went over by ourselves, the first time, without a *Janissary*, or *Druggerman*, with us, which no Christian, that is a stranger, ever scarcely goes without, for fear of being molested or ill used by the Turks; but they are more afraid than hurt, for I do not find but that they are always civil; much civiler than we English would be to them. We took a boat, and crossed the river from Pera side, and landed near the Seraglio, at a fish-market, something like Hungerford-stairs, and we rambled into the city without any molestation, except now and then a thrust or shuffle, if we did not give the wall. Abundance of people would stop and stare at us, wondering greatly at our dress, and especially our swords; for the Turks wear great long knives in sheaths, stuck in their girdle or sash. Sometimes they would come to feel in order to know how our swords hung, and would draw them half out, we letting them do just as they pleased. We had now and then a stone thrown at us by a boy, which we did not mind. The streets are very full of people; especially that part which is called the *Bussard*, which is like a fair. This is a particular part of the city for their merchants to keep their shops in. This part is like a little town itself in the heart of the city; the shops are all covered a top here, that it is almost dark when you enter into them, there is only here and there a hole a top through the boards to let down the light. It is very like St. Germain's

fair at Paris, or like our exchange, with nothing but shops on each side.

All their goods are set out to sight to the best advantage; the *Bussard* is the most regular part of the city, and has abundance of streets parallels crossing one another, and covered a top with planks, which keep out the rain and sun. Here all the finest and richest wares or merchant goods in Constantinople are put out to shew, for a pattern of what they have in their warehouses at home.

Every street has also its particular trade in it, so that there is not a mixture of different shops in one street, as in London. One street is full of nothing but silversmiths, another with all manner of silks, and rich goods of the mercer kind, especially brocades. Another full of shoemakers, or rather boot and slipper-makers, which makes a fine shew with their colours, being yellow and red. The grocers and taylors have also different streets to themselves. This city is always shut up at ten o'clock at night, so that nobody can have entrance, or get out after that time.

The other part of the city is not so populous as this. We here met with a Jew that spoke Dutch, as did the Midshipman that was with me, so that we made use of him for a guide and linguist, or interpreter. He carried us to a large open public square called the *Hippodrome*, a very large spacious place, built by the Emperor Constantine, to ride and exercise his guards on horseback, and is now called the *Place of Horses*. At one end, towards the *Seraglio*, are two *Obelisks*; one is of entire stone, seventy foot high, and stands on a square marble *Pedestal*, and has upon the four sides all manner of hieroglyphical



phical figures up to the top. There is a Latin inscription on the bottom, but the letters are so worn out, that there is no reading it: one may learn so far, that it was built by Theodosius. On the other *Obelisk* there is an inscription in Greek; it is very sharp at the top, and built like a *Pyramid* of free stone, but seems to be very much decayed. Near to this is a *Brazen Pillar* of a great height, called the *Serpentine Column*: it is three serpents twisted together with their three tails fastened in the ground at the base, and their three heads at the top, one of which is broken off. They say, one of the *Sultans* broke it off with his hands. We afterwards saw two other *Columns*, one called the *Burned Column*, which was bought by the *Jews*, and burnt to get off the gold, for it was either gilded, or thought to be all of gold; it is now all black with the fire; it is as thick about as the *Monument*, and about a third as high. We made a stop at one of the *Mosques*, called *Sancta Sophia*, but were not permitted to go into it. If ever they catch a *Jew* in their *Mosques*, they either oblige him to turn *Turk*, or burn him; and no *Christian* is ever allowed to go into them, but by giving some money to the man that looks after them, or the principal keeper. This *Mosque*, they say, is very well worth seeing, having a great many curious things in it. I hope to see it before we sail.

We went into the first court of the *Seraglio*, but were not permitted to go any farther. We saw the *Mint*, where they were coining. After we went to *Bedlam*, and saw some people chained by the neck like dogs; one of them sang a very melancholy song. We went into a great many buildings, which make a large square, called *Hans* and *Kavavansorais*; they have a fountain in the middle, a large gateway to go in, with drums hanging up over the gates; the walls are very strong, and iron bars to all the windows to secure the goods that are in the warehouses; the roofs are little domes covered with lead like the *Mosques*. These houses are for the entertainment of foreign merchants; they are two stories high, and have rooms separate one from another. The lower stories are warehouses for their goods, and the upper chambers are where they lodge.

After we had seen all these places, we began to be tired, dry, and hungry, and enquired for a public-house, but

were informed, that there was no such thing in the whole city, nor could we get a glass of wine were we to give ever so much for it: however, we saw abundance of cooks shops, and went into one of the best of them: they seeing us to be strangers, and well-dressed, would not let us eat in the common rooms, with the people below stairs, but had us up into a front room one pair of stairs; we found no manner of furniture in the room, but a straw mat on the floor, which we sat down upon. One of the servants came up to know, if we would have any bread: we said we would; and up he came again with a great broad wooden platter, like a cheese-board, only twice as broad, with a great piece of bread on it, like a thick pancake, and fat it down to us, and told us, we should have the other meat by-and-by. Some time afterwards they brought us up a little plate of (what they call) *Cabbobs*, which is little bits of meat, as big as walnuts, stuck on long iron skewers, and hung on iron bars down in a hot place like a furnace; so that they are, in a manner, neither boiled, broiled, roasted, baked, nor stewed, but are made hot by the heat of fire, so as to be eatable, mixed with a great deal of bread soaked in some sort of fat or grease like a sop. We being very hungry made a shift to eat all up, without any sort of liquor to drink, although we were told afterwards, that we might have had as much liquor as we could drink without paying more, because it would have been water, which is the liquor they are allowed to drink, and no other. We dined without table, chair, knife, fork, spoon, dish, napkin, or any other thing besides the plate the victuals were on, and eat with our fingers: and this is the way here the best of people dine at cooks shops. After we had done, we called to pay, and they told us, it came to two *Perraus*, which, in our money, is three half-pence, each. But when we had got some distance from the house, the man called after us, and made us come back, which I thought was to pay more money, but it was to give me back two *Asspers*, which is two thirds of a *Perrau*, for he thought the *Jew* had eat with us, but being informed he did not, he gave me back two *Asspers*: so that two of us dined, in one of their top cooks shops, for the value of a penny.

They have abundance of *Coffee-Houses*,

*Houfes*, which make very good *coffee*, and take no more than an *Aſper* for a diſh, but then it has no ſugar. I very often go into a *coffee-houſe*, where I mount a ſort of a ſtage, and ſquat myſelf down croſs-legged, like a taylor, on a mat, which is on the floor. They immediately give me a pipe a yard or two long, ready filled and lighted; and, being willing to comply to the cuſtom of the country, I took it, and ſat very gravely amongſt the Turks, and made as if I ſmoked. They have a large charcoal fire in a flat ſtove, ſtanding in the middle, where they boil the *coffee*, and hand it about to us in ſmall *Delph* diſhes, on a fork like a beef-fork.

*Friday* is the day they obſerve as we do *Sunday*, which they do not keep very ſtrictly, and *Saturday* is that of the *Jews*, ſo that, taking in the *Lord's Day* kept by the *Chriſtians*, we have three holidays together in one week.

The Grand Seignior returned from his palace up the canal to the Seraglio at four in the morning. We ſaluted him with twenty-one guns as he paſſed by our ſhip. Nine fine barges followed him with his women; they all rowed cloſe by our ſhip, under an awning, that it was impoſſible to ſee any of them; and when they landed, there was a canopy or arch fixed, which was joined to the barge, for them to walk under, for two or three hundred yards, to a coach that ſhut up cloſe; ſo that nobody could ſee any thing of them. They ſay, he has about four hundred very fine women, moſt of which he takes with him wherever he goes.

Upon the twelfth day of May, one thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty, my Lord Kinnoul had his entry and audience of the Grand Seignior and Grand Vizier. The firſt was of the Grand Vizier, in the morning; that day he made a general entertainment to all the *British Nation* at Dinner. I went to the audience, but did not dine at the Ambaſſador's. Afterwards I was in the audience-room, cloſe to the Grand Vizier, and heard the Ambaſſador make a ſpeech to him, in French, but I was not one of the number of thoſe that had Turkiſh robes given them at coming out. Three of our Miſſionaries had, being picked out by my Lord before, having fine clothes. One of our *Miſſionaries* cauſed a laced ſuit to be made him on purpoſe, as did two of our *Lieutenants* and the *Surgeon*. My Lord's

attendants were grand and noble, and the proceſſion was very fine and curious; but my deſigned brevity will not allow me to enlarge upon it as I ought.

His audience to the Sultan was on a Tueſday; which day was prefixed by the Grand Seignior a fortnight before, ſo that he had time to prepare for it. The *proceſſion* began at three o'clock in the morning croſſing the river, with links in the boats. He dined in the great Seraglio with the Grand Vizier. At half an hour after four in the morning, he had audience of the Grand Seignior, and was not above five minutes in his preſence, and ſcarce caſt a look at my Lord Ambaſſador. Seven people were only admitted into the room, viz. my Lord Ambaſſador, Lord Duplin, both the Ambaſſador's Secretaries, two Druggermen, and Captain Vincent. Every body elſe were ſtopped from going in. The Grand Seignior's Throne, in which he ſat, was as rich as fine jewels and precious ſtones could make it. We had a very noble entertainment before the audience, there were three tables in one ſmall room. At the firſt table ſat only the Grand Vizier and my Lord Ambaſſador. At the ſecond, my Lord Duplin, Captain Vincent, and our Firſt Lieutenant. At the third were five or ſix people, two or three belonging to my Lord, and two of the top merchants; all the reſt of us were ſtopped from going into the room. There was alſo, in another room, a large general table for thoſe that were pleaſed to eat; I cannot properly call it a table; the diſhes were all placed in a regular manner on the ground, to the number of one hundred and twenty diſhes, and mats were laid on each ſide for us, either to ſit, kneel, or ſtand on to eat. We had nothing but wooden ſpoons to eat with. After I had eaten of a great many diſhes, for curioſity ſake, I put my ſpoon in my pocket as a token and memorandum that I had the honour to dine in ſo great a place. Then I went into the other room, where the Grand Vizier, &c. were at dinner, and ſaw the manner of their dining, which was exceeding curious, and well worth the ſeeing. They were ſerved up with two hundred diſhes, and but one at a time, and moſt of them large diſhes. I ſaw alſo the Officers and Noblemen dine, which was alſo very curious. I went likewiſe into their kitchen, and ſaw how they dreſſed their meat, &c.

which

which was a very strange spectacle, as to its particular manner. There were swarms of guards in all manner of dresses, and attendants innumerable, and all hush, not a word spoke. I believe there were above ten thousand people in the court we were in, which was a sort of a garden. There were above five thousand *Janissaries*. The buildings are very fine and curious. I only wished for twenty pair of eyes, and a better memory.

There was a great deal of ceremony, grandeur, and pomp in the *procession* of the Grand Seignior's people before the audience began; all of us were forced to stand and see before he moved, both before his entering of the Seraglio Gate, and before the Ambassador had audience. In short, it was in all particulars curious and great, a sight worthy of any one's seeing, and such as I never saw any thing like it before.

I should give you an account of the *fine show* we had on Sunday, when two of the Grand Seignior's galleys went over to Asia, and brought over the Persian Ambassador in the grandest manner imaginable. They came close by our ships, attended with about a thousand boats, and all manner of music (in their way), such as drums, and wind-music, according to the ancient manner. The guns from the Seraglio, men of war, and all round the city, fired. I saw him distinctly with my prospect, as he passed our ship, sitting in the galley; he had a swarthy countenance, a long black beard, and was very richly dressed after the Persian way.

Were it not for brevity's sake, I should give you an account of my two days ramble into Asia, where we went a-shore at a town called Scutary, which is reckoned part of Constantinople, though in a different quarter of the world. This town is bigger than any two cities in England, London excepted; I should tell you how I rambled into the country by myself, and the civility I met with from the Turks; I should likewise give you an account of a journey fifteen miles into the country on horseback, to a village called Helgeade, built by our English factory, where they all retire to in the time of the plague. It is a most beautiful and pleasant place, lies in a bottom or valley, and is encompassed round with a fine wood, with falls of water and aqueducts about it.

There happened, about this time, a

terrible shock of an *earthquake*. We had mounted our horses very soon in the morning, in two parties, four of us Midshipmen, with a Gentleman for our guide, and went for Belgrade. Our Second Lieutenant, Purser, Midshipmen, and two Marines, went another road wide of us, to a town on the canal, close to the mouth of the Black Sea, called Bejuchderry, five miles wide of Belgrade. They wrote to us, and told us, that they should be glad of our company in the afternoon to drink a bowl of punch, which we did, and as we were all sitting round the table over our bowl, very seriously, at two in the afternoon, being Saturday, April the 30th, Old Style, 1730, the house, on a sudden, gave such a prodigious shake, that we thought it would have fallen upon us, although it was a large new house; it not only surprised, but also very much frightened us all. We could not imagine the meaning of it, not, in the least, thinking or suspecting that it was an earthquake, though I thought the house stood very tottering to shake in such a manner. It was felt all over for a great many miles round, and on board the *Torrington*; by some people, another small shock was felt about ten minutes after the great one.

I designed to have given you a more particular account of the Seraglio, which is a very beautiful building, as it appears in domes and turrets, with little spires, which appear in a confused manner between and above the cypress trees, and gilt with gold, to the number of fifty or sixty; and of the Grand Seignior's women, which are kept very close in the Seraglio, to the number of three or four hundred; they were all out in the garden yesterday, and they had the contrivances (that is, for blinds) to keep the people from seeing them, and there were several guard-boats placed to hinder the boats from going to and fro that side of the river, our druggerman would not allow us to look through our spy-glasses to that place where they were.

I should likewise give you an account of a tour I took with the Lieutenant, in our barge, up to the head of the river, and five or six miles up a canal, which runs between the hills, where most of the *Grand Turks* have country-seats, summer-houses, and fine gardens, built on each side of the canal, on the brows of the hills, exceedingly pleasant. One part is called New Ver-

faïlles, being built in imitation of Versailles, in France; the other is called Saw, having several fine palaces to the Grand Seigneur, and other Nobleman's palaces, all built of wood; but the houses are very commodious and pleasant, much beyond the buildings of the city.

I should tell you of our fine entertainment we had on board for some Greek and English Ladies, who all wore Greek dresses, and of our dancing Greek dances a board, which I like vastly, and had the honour to dance amongst them. Their dress is surprisingly odd and romantic (which I shall give you an account of hereafter); they dance in boots, and, I think, I was joined to a beautiful young Greek Lady. The Greeks in general are a very sociable and civil people.

Were it not that I design to shorten this letter, I should acquaint you of a fine ball I was at one night, at one of the top merchant's houses, made on purpose for the Gentlemen of our ship, because his three daughters were entertained on board us. There were

most of them Greek Ladies; and if you had seen them, you would have taken them for Actresses dressed very fine in a *Tragedy*. The German Resident set up all the dances. Greeks, French, and English, and Mr. Stanyan was there.

The plague begins to rage; six people dropped dead of it the other day. We begin to think of moving homeward in ten days; we only wait for Mr. Stanyan's last audience. The Captain, at last, introduced me to Mr. Stanyan's, and I dined with him twice. We call at Smyrna. I will write to you from thence, if I have an opportunity. We have had no news from England since we left it, which is great uneasiness to us. I intend, in my next, to give a more particular account of the manner and ways of the inhabitants of this great and populous city. Till then,

Farewell.

Constantinople, July 15,  
1730, O. S.

(To be concluded in our next.)

## PLEASURE.

“Each pleasure has its price.”

DRYDEN.

THERE are many things in the world, which, because we do not apply our thoughts to them, we have very loose and indeterminate notions of. It is not at all surprising, that these should be the object of dispute and controversy; but it is surely very extraordinary, that there should be any disagreement about pleasure, which occupies the thoughts of all, and which every one professes to pursue. It wears the appearance of a paradox to say, that I have seen men labouring different, nay quite contrary ways, to reach the point of pleasure; but yet hourly observation proves it true.

I remember to have read of a people, who had but one general name for every person of the whole nation. If we were among them, we should find it very difficult to understand, without a particular description, when any individual was intended to be expressed; but I cannot think that we should be more at a loss than we often are now, when we hear a man say that he will take his pleasure. If we are not thoroughly

acquainted with the person, we cannot conceive how he means to dispose of himself after such a declaration. We have no standard to judge by but ourselves, and that is having no criterion at all; for we may as well expect a man who has never lived in society to describe the various dispositions of all mankind, as that we should be able to form an adequate idea of pleasure from our own sentiments of it, or even from our own practise. What then can we determine upon this head? I believe we may acquiesce in this, that pleasure is a something in which numberless oddities and contraries are contained, every one of which is dignified with the title of a *pleasure*.

Some of these pleasures every man is desirous of obtaining; and if we see any one more than commonly assiduous in collecting them, we distinguish him by the appellation of a Man of Pleasure, which is a species of the virtuosi, and consequently will not be deterred by any thing from purchasing whatever he has a fancy for. The pleasures which

which are the objects of his attention are, like all other curiosities, purchasable; but there is this peculiarity in the commerce of them, that those which cost least are the most desirable, and in reality much the best. Other virtuous may sometimes have a rarity for nothing; but the Man of Pleasure may pay for all. Man is composed of body and mind: each of these has its respective pleasures, every one of which has its price. Some refined spirits may, perhaps, advance, that the pleasures of the mind may be had *gratis* by those who are willing to accept of them; but I believe the generality of mankind will agree with me, that there is some reason, though it is not philosophically precise, in this exclamation of the poet,

“How hard it is to be, or bad or good!

Vice plagues the soul, and virtue flesh and blood.”

It is true, that the body and the mind do not traffick alike for their respective pleasures. Those of the body sometimes sell at so high a rate, that the purchaser is distressed to raise the sum, and is therefore obliged to apply for assistance to his friend the mind. She graciously supplies the necessities of her prodigal companion, and manages her stock so prudently, as never to have occasion to call upon him for the loan. Her method is always to pay for her pleasures before-hand: she first of all deposits the price, which consists of a short struggle with herself; then she bears off her purchase in triumph, and receives some additional pleasure from it every time she contemplates it. The body, on the contrary, always runs in debt for his pleasures; he enters on the possession of them without paying for them: by which conduct it at last comes to pass, that not only the immediate enjoyment of them is interrupted, but that they are wholly taken from him; and he is obliged to pay generally more than their real value for the short use which he had of them.

Were the pleasures of the mind not more exquisite than those of the body, yet the superior length of their duration would be sufficient to make us immediately determine in their favour. By what insatiation, therefore, does it happen, that we slight a permanent satisfaction for the fleeting delight of a moment? The case is, we are under the

influence of the witchcraft of luxury, whose aim is to entangle us in pleasures which cost an extravagant price; for till she has effected that, her dominion over us is but imperfect. She throws such a gloss upon trifles, as entirely draws our attentions from objects of consequence, and so does not leave it in our power to make a choice. Surely this is true; for we hasten to our pleasures without any previous examination of them: we do not allow ourselves time to see them in two points of view; and we have not the least propensity to consider that which is immediately before us, in comparison with others: from all which, I think we may draw this conclusion, that we do not embrace the pleasures of the body in preference to those of the mind; but that the fervency of our passions makes us seize upon them, as being loath to lose any opportunity of gratification.

DEMOSTHENES, who now and then bowed at the shrine of Pleasure as well as his neighbours, has furnished us with a good lesson on our subject. There lived in Corinth a celebrated courtesan, whose name was Lais: she was eminent all over Greece, and was endowed with such powers of attraction, that every man who made any pretensions to gallantry went and sacrificed to her. Demosthenes must needs be in the fashion, and goes to her house to pay his respects to her, and proclaims himself a candidate for her favours. The Lady unfortunately esteemed it no great honour to be courted by one of the greatest men in the world; she therefore treated him like a common suitor, and refused to comply with his desires, but for an exorbitant gratuity. The orator shook his head at this, and took his leave with telling her, that “he would not purchase repentance at so high a rate.” I believe every body will acknowledge, that there are many pleasures which may be called repentances, besides that which Demosthenes has given that name to. It were to be wished, that we were as wary in our trafficking for these commodities as he was: we are as capable of judging on this point as he. A very little reflection would infallibly make us judge properly of the value of our pleasures; which are not, however, to be estimated by the money we lay down for them, but by the consequences which flow from the enjoyment of them: so that according to us, repentance is in reality

reality the price which Demosthenes must have paid for the favours of Lais.

I have already suggested, that the false steps we take in our pleasures are owing to an inadvertency, and that not a natural but acquired one. It is my earnest desire to remedy this evil; and I flatter myself with the agreeable prospect, that my withes will take place.

We see every day some new tables of interest and calculations of money published, which are of excellent use to merchants, and all persons who have to do with that commodity. We cannot suppose that those people are incapable of making such calculations themselves that they make use of those assistants. Why then do they use them? To expedite their business. Now I have, in imitation of these Tables of Interest, invented some Tables of Pleasure, wherein the inadvertent pleasure-

hunters may, at one view, see the true value of any pleasure calculated to a nicety, by the help of a criterion which I have the happiness to be in possession of, and without which it would have been impossible to have comprised the work in so small a compass as I intend, viz. a small pocket volume. I shall not here enlarge upon the utility of the work; for that nobody will controvert, if it is executed in a masterly manner. It is not yet above half done; I shall therefore, perhaps, before I publish it, give a few specimens of it, in the course of this Magazine. In the mean while, I beg that my readers will meditate on Mr. Dryden's words:

“ Each pleasure has its price; and  
when we pay  
Too much of pain, we squander life  
away.”

H. F.

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

*Cottage of Mon Repos,*  
SIR, *June 6th, 1801.*

I OFTEN reflect, with indignation and regret, on the vitiated taste of the innumerable Sonneteers who are every day intruding their productions on the public. A writer has aptly described them in these four lines.

“ Here *epithets*, in gay attire, advance;  
There *metaphor* entwines the mazy  
dance:  
Wrapt in a cloud, and safe from vulgar  
eyes,  
*Plain Sense* retires, and dark *enigmas*  
rise.”

Such deviations from nature and pure taste cannot be too much ridiculed. In the two following Sonnets, “To a Frog” and “To a Wash-Ball,” I have endeavoured only to imitate our modern Sonneteers in the choice of their subjects, and the very moral and moving conclusions which they extract from the meanest things. To follow them into the regions of incomprehensibility (by them deemed sublimity), to gather together half a-dozen long, high-sounding words, and to copy their inverted phrases, &c. &c. I find absolutely impossible! However, Mr. Editor, as another proof of the truth of the old adage, that “Nothing is new under the sun,” I will trouble you with a Sonnet from the Spanish, written near the middle of

the sixteenth century, with which our British Sonneteers may console themselves in the idea, that the invention of obscurity and bombast cannot be attributed to them. By the following extract you will find, Mr. Editor, that obscurity and bombast were once the principal requisites which recommended the Spanish bards to the public notice: but whether this is the characteristic of the present age, I shall leave others to determine. Now for my Spanish Author. “In a village near Saragossa, on a festival day, I perceived the church gate hung with tapestry, and on it twenty-four premiums, to reward those who should compose the best twenty-four sonnets in praise of a *Rose*; which in the morning is a blossom, at noon a flower, and at night a faded cluster of leaves. On approaching the academical hanging, I found near twenty Sonnets already affixed to it, written by scholars of Saragossa, and other persons of distinction. I read them all, but did not understand one of them. I turned to one of the scholars, who stood near me, and asked him to explain their meaning. He told me, that was impossible, as it was become the fashion in poetry to be as obscure as the famous Gongora; with a rattling sort of loftiness; so that there should seem to be great matters where in reality there was nothing. “If a poet (said he) is not  
*sublime,*

*sublime*, but stoops to mean expressions, and calls the sun the sun, and the moon the moon, his productions will be no more valued than a farthing ballad!

“ Having a poetical vein (continues my Spanish Author), I went into a tavern, and wrote the following bombastic nonsense, which I pinned to the tapestry among the rest. Every body applauded, because they did not understand it, and above twenty copies were carried off before the poetical judges arrived. You will have an idea of the ignorance of these critics, when I inform you, that the most valuable premium was the reward of my—call it what you will—*Armenian or Chaldaick Sonnet.*”

### SONNET TO A ROSE.

FROM THE SPANISH.

“ RESPLENDENT, odorif’rous queen of  
flow’rs,  
Transcending all in pleasing redolence!  
Purpureous charmer of the airy sense!  
Augustest ornament of Venus’ bow’rs!  
Thy candour, which the optics quondam  
drew,  
And o’er the visible ideas rang’d,  
Was, by the gore of that warm goddess,  
To rutilant, purpureous, sanguine hue.  
Sol, rising from his aqueous spouse’s  
arms,  
First views thee as a gem, from sight  
shut up;  
Meridian rays lay open all thy charms,  
And spread thy odours like a brimming  
cup.  
But soon nocturnal, fatal shades, alas!  
Obscure thy fulgor, and thou sad’st like  
grais!”

### SONNET TO A FROG.

ALL-HAIL, O thou of cold and mottled  
break! [shape!  
O tortoise-like in nature more than  
On land, or water, both alike can scape,  
On land, or water, both alike can rest!  
Why dost thou fly me thus? Why dost  
thou gape?  
Think not I mean thy being to molest,  
Or deem, like fabled boys, thy pangs  
a jest; [nape.  
Then stay—or, angry, I may break thy  
Alas! my words are vain! now up, now  
down, [long!  
Thou hopp’st away, regardless of my  
And, now again, I view thy back so  
brown, [leap’st along.  
As, midst the waving gras, thou  
Emblem of man, in country, or in town,  
Now here, now there, like thee, now up,  
now down!  
*Cottage of Mon Repos.* RUSTICUS.

### SONNET TO A WASH-BALL.

O THOU, whose many-varied charms in-  
spire [hail!  
My fancy-loving shell! sweet gitt, all  
Thy beauteous veins of blue and crim-  
son pale, [fire f  
With more than common bliss my bosom  
More od’rous than the rose or scented  
briar, [hale!  
How bless’d am I thy fragrance to in-  
It perfumes every shop, and every gale,  
And all the belles and beaux thy charms  
admire. [please;—  
Yet not alone the sight and smell to  
Thy useful pow’rs are potent as thy  
charms. [marchlets ease,  
Plung’d in the wave, ’tis thine, with  
To cleanse, from each foul spot, our  
hands and arms.  
Emblem of virtue! great is thy control!  
Thou purify’st the body, she the soul!  
*Cottage of Mon Repos.* RUSTICUS.

## BRIEF ACCOUNT OF MALMAISON,

THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF GENERAL BONAPARTE, FIRST CONSUL OF THE  
FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THIS magnificent old castle is pleasantly seated on the River Seine, nine miles from Paris, and three from St. Germain’s; it was erected by Francis Mansart for Monf. De Longueil, President of Parliament, and Superintendent of the Finances; and at the Revolution belonged to the Comte d’Artois. Three noble avenues, dis-

posed in the form of a cross, and having each two pavillions, decorated with different styles of architecture, and separated by a fosse, conduct you to the castle. The principal avenue, intersected with roads in the forest of St. Germain, has in perspective two pavillions, with Doric columns, supporting groupes of children, bearing  
baskets

baskets of flowers. On entering the second avenue, on the left, are placed on masonry pedestals, statues of Mars and Minerva, with children, and their attributes. A noble building, appropriated for stables, to which belong a riding-school, with the same on each side. The front of the castle on the court side is decorated, in the antique style, with two orders of architecture, namely, the Doric and the ancient Ionic, ornamented with four vases, surmounted with an attic of Corinthian pilasters. On this side of the court are two plantations, most beautifully formed; that on the left is terminated by an orangery. The castle is surrounded by a dry fosse, and bordered by a terrace, which continues round the principal court. The vestibule, after the taste of that of the Thuilleries, is beautified by columns and Doric pilasters of one solid piece. In the hall the tapestry is after Jordans; and on the staircase on the landing are Ionic pilasters, between which are large cornices, with groupes of figures, representing *Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Music, Cupid, and Hy-*

*men*, and, above all, the art of war. On the right is what were termed the apartments of the Queen. The King's apartments are on the other side the hall, with the Corps de Garde, hung with tapestry, presented to Mons. de Maifon, when he was Chancellor of the Queen Mother, and communicate with another chamber, supported by cariatides, in an attic raised out of the ceiling. On the side is a beautiful round cabinet: the periphery of the walls is embellished with Ionic pilasters, intermixed with looking-glass; and the ceiling forms a lofty dome. On the roof of the castle is an extensive terrace, bordered with an iron balcony: a handsome terrace stretches the whole length of the building, from which is a descent to a pasture, terminated by the River Seine. At the foot of the terrace on the left, between the flights of the steps, which form the figure of a horse-shoe, is a little cascade with five pipes, making as many sheets of water. Orange-trees are placed in the walks in front, and in a half-moon at the foot of the staircase.

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

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

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The Asiatic Annual Register; or, A View of the History of Hindustan; and of the Politics, Commerce, and Literature of Asia, for the Year 1800. Large 8vo. 42s. J. Debrett, Piccadilly. 1801.

THE well merited approbation of the public, expressed by a general demand for the first volume of this useful and entertaining compilation, has encouraged the proprietors to exert their best endeavours to render the present volume equally deserving the attention and protection of its numerous respectable patrons. The list of subscribers, at the head of which we observe his

Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and his Royal Brothers; his Royal Highness Prince William of Gloucester; the Right Hon. the Marquis Wellesley, Governor-General of Bengal; the Hon. Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay; General Abercrombie; and, in the body of this ample catalogue, a great number of persons of the first distinction, not only in point of dignity, but for their



their eminence in the military and civil services of their country, and in the walks of science and literature, afford sufficient proof of the great convenience of the plan to all persons in any degree connected with the British Government in India, or its extensive commerce at home and abroad.

On a former occasion, *see* our review of Vol. I. in our Magazine for April 1800, page 302, we noticed the similarity of the plan to the long-established domestic Annual Register, formerly published by the late Mr. Doddsley, of Pall Mall; and we have now only to add, that the same judicious arrangement of the variegated materials is continued: but an improvement has been made in some of its departments: for instance, instead of limiting the historical division, which seems as an introduction, to the British possessions in India, we are promised a general history of the connection between the Indian empire, and the different European Powers that originally formed settlements. And this satisfactory information opens in this volume, with a view of the commercial intercourse between India and Europe, previous to the discovery of the passage by the Cape of Good Hope; a subject which excited the curiosity, and has employed the pens of several very able investigators of ancient history, the latest of whom is our learned countryman the Rev. Dr. Vincent, in his voyage of Nearchus, and his Periplus of the Erythrean Sea; a work which the compiler of the history now before us has judiciously consulted. In the former volume, a general view of the state of ancient India; of the religious principles, the civil institutions, the arts, sciences, and literature of the Hindu people; an illustration of some parts of their early history; and a brief narrative of the conquests of the Mussulmans from the invasion of Hindustan to the death of Akber, were the subjects of the first division of the Asiatic Register. The object of the same department in this second volume is, to consider this vast empire in a commercial point of view, and more particularly the rise and progress of the Portuguese establishments in India, with the causes of their declension and fall.

In the second division, the chronicle of events in the British settlements in India has undergone some necessary alterations, much for the better—"The

different articles of intelligence have been either abridged, or detailed, as the subjects of them appeared to us to require, and they are regularly inserted according to the order of time. The other subjects have been executed in the same manner as in the last volume; but the miscellaneous tracts will be found to contain a greater variety of original matter.

From the chronicle we extract the following remarkable occurrences.—

"*Calcutta*, May 13, 1799. Yesterday evening we had a violent thunder storm, which was attended with some melancholy circumstances. The house of Mr. Cumming, of the Calcutta Academy, was struck by the lightning, by which accident Master William Burnet, eldest son of Brevet Captain John Burnet, aged about twelve years, and Master Hector Coote Healy, only son of the late Lieutenant B. W. Healy, of this establishment, aged nine years and two months, were unfortunately killed: and it is said, that no less than eighteen persons were killed by the lightning.

"*Calcutta*, August 1st. The public dispatches to and from Lord Cornwallis, and such other public and private letters as were intercepted by Tippoo during last war, have been lately found at Seringapatam. They were carefully packed up; and, what is more remarkable, not more than three or four of the letters had been opened: the seals of all the others were entire. Tippoo's only brother, Kerim Saheb, when the place fell, was in a dungeon, with heavy irons on his hands and feet: he had languished in that horrid condition many years, from an unfounded fit of jealousy that Tippoo had conceived against him.

"*Bombay*, January 14th, 1800. On Saturday last, a great concourse of Gentlemen, and some Ladies, assembled at the riding-school, to enjoy an amusement of rather a novel nature in this settlement: the baiting a buffalo, horses, wild bears, and a leopard, which had been provided for the purpose. The spectators were separated from the performers, on this occasion, by a bamboo railing of considerable height; and the gallery, and every place from which the proposed exhibition could be seen, was crowded. The first thing to which the leopard was introduced was an artificial human figure, which the animal attacked and tore with great ferocity, thereby

thereby giving his spectators a very tolerable idea of what they were to expect, were but the barriers that protected them either removed or overcome. A wild hog was next ushered in; but the leopard, with a true Mussulmanic aversion for swine's flesh, rather avoided this animal, which also, upon its part, shewed no disposition to hostilities. Every possible expedient was then used by the gentlemen in the exterior of the railing to provoke the leopard to battle. He was teased with squibs and crackers, and pelted with every kind of annoyance, until, at length, irritated to the highest pitch of exasperation against his tormentors, he made a spring, with which, to the terror and astonishment of all present, he reached the top of the lofty railing which divided the house, and would, in another second, have been down among the thickest of the crowd, had not the master of the school, who fortunately had a loaded gun by him, at the critical instant fired, and shot the animal, who received the ball between the breast and the shoulder, and immediately fell over into his enclosures. The conternation which prevailed among the ladies and gentlemen present, on this alarming occasion, can be better imagined than described, each person being willing to waive all ceremony in order to establish his own right of precedence. The gallery stairs being rather narrower than suited the desires of the company, many betook themselves to the windows, through which they made a very rapid passage."

The proceedings in Parliament on India affairs; and the journals of the transactions at the East India House from June 14th 1800, to the 3d of February 1801; form a considerable part of the volume: and they include not only a general account of the Company's stock, receipts in cash, and expenditure, but likewise a statement of their debts and contracts; together with the amount and specification of all goods sold at the East India Company's sales from the 1st of March 1799, to the 1st of March 1800.

In the department entitled Characters, which follows the last article, there are three very curious biographical memoirs respecting the ancestry and the family of the late Tippoo Sultaun. Also, Characters of the Hindus; and of the Mussulmans or Moors of Hindustan; an account of the life of

Luis de Camoens, the celebrated Portuguese poet; another, of the Princess Wolfenbittel of Russia, a very singular lady, who resided at the island of the Mauritius, highly interesting; amongst other curious particulars, which may induce many readers to peruse the whole account, we take the liberty to insert the following.—Charlotte Christina Sophia de Wolfenbittel, wife of the Czarovitz Alexis, the brutal son of Peter I. was the sister of the Empress of Germany, consort to Charles VI. This Princess, though possessed of beauty, grace, and virtue, in a very high degree, became an object of aversion to her husband, a man of a most ferocious and savage character. He had several times attempted to poison her, when she was saved by counteracting medicines. At length, he one day gave her such a violent kick on the belly, when she was eight months advanced in her pregnancy, that she fell senseless on the floor, which was soon encrimsoned with her blood. Peter the Great was then engaged in one of his journeys. His son, having every reason to believe that his unfortunate wife would not recover, set off immediately for his country house. The Countess of Konismarck, mother of the famous Marshal de Saxe, attended on the Princess when she was brought to bed of a dead child, and nursed her with unceasing care. Sensible, however, that if the Princess recovered, she would perish sooner or later from the brutal nature of the Czarovitz, she formed a plan to gain over the women belonging to the Princess to declare, that both she and the infant were dead. The Czarovitz, according to this report, ordered her to be interred without delay, and without ceremony. Couriers were dispatched to the Czar Peter to inform him of this event, and all the Courts of Europe put on mourning for the bundle of sticks which was interred. In the mean time, the Princess, who had been removed to a retired spot, recovered her health and strength; when, possessed of some jewels, with a sum of money which the Countess of Konismarck had procured for her, and clothed in the dress of common life, she set off for Paris, accompanied by an old German domestic, who passed for her father. She made but a short stay at Paris, and having hired a female servant, proceeded to a sea-port, and embarked for Louisiana." Nothing can be more affecting, and

and romantic, than the remainder of her adventures. Several other lives, and more especially the authentic anecdotes of the military life of General George Harris, under this part of the work, are truly important.

The miscellaneous tracts are still more extensive, and consist of a great variety of useful and entertaining papers on subjects of natural history; of military transactions in Bengal; historical and biographical memoirs; geographical descriptions of Asiatic kingdoms, &c.; Major Allan's account of his interview with the Princes in the Palace of Seringapatam, and of finding the body of the late Tippoo Sulthan, &c. &c. The memorandum respecting the hunting establishment of the Sulthan, with an account of the Chetas, a species of spotted tyger, known in the relations of travellers under the name of the hunting leopard, is uncommonly curious, inasmuch that it was thought worthy of being transmitted to his Majesty. All lovers of the chase will be highly gratified in reading this article.

An account of books for the year 1800, closes the volume, and comprises a general analysis of the most important productions of the press, that are connected with Asiatic literature, the principal of which is a continuation of the review, commenced in the first volume, of the works of the late Sir William Jones. The three last volumes, which complete the labours of that universal scholar, are the subjects of a summary investigation. "The fourth volume opens with the speeches of Isæus, the master of Demosthenes, the famous Athenian Orator, in causes concerning the law of succession to property at Athens, with a prefatory discourse, notes critical and historical, and a commentary. This, with the rest of the compositions contained in it, was published previously to Sir William's departure for India."

"The fifth volume is written wholly in the French language, and is dedicated to the King of Denmark. It comprises a translation from the Persian of the life of Nadir Shah: a very interesting and entertaining piece of history and biography. Another curious article in this volume is entitled, *Traite sur la Poésie Orientale*." The vivid images which embellish the poetry of the Asiatics are attributed by Sir William to their rich and copious idioms, to their

mild and fertile climates, to the beautiful objects which nature has placed in their view, and to the tranquil leisure devoted to the tenderest of passions; and those who admit the justice of this remark, will not be surpris'd that the oriental poets surpass, in beauty of diction and strength of imagery, all the authors of Europe, excepting the lyric poets among the Greeks, Horace among the Romans, and Marino among the Italians." Several late writers have, therefore, been at much pains to explain the causes which render it so difficult to translate the beauties of Hafiz, a Persian poet, into English verse; and, indeed, the specimens they exhibit, prove that it is no easy matter to them; but as for Sir William, who speaks little of the difficulty, he translates some of the Odes; and whether into English or French, his translation always conveys a lively image of the original.

The sixth and last volume opens with the *Hitopadesa of Vishnufarman*. Our Author remarks, "that the Fables of *Vishnufarman*, whom we ridiculously call Pilpay, are the most beautiful, if not the most ancient collection of apologues in the world. They are extant under various names in more than twenty languages. The reviewer of this article in the Asiatic Register observes, that Sir William's is the second translation of this beautiful performance; that he has collated both with the original; and the result is, that the present is the most literal and correct, whilst Mr. Wilkins has been more happy in rendering the facetious humour of the original, which is less perceptible in the gravity of Sir William's style.

An essay on the law of Bailments concludes this volume. It is, we understand, says the reviewer, considered as a work of high legal authority on the subject, and is thus mentioned by Mr. Gibbon. "Sir William Jones has given an ingenious and rational essay on the law of bailments; he is, perhaps, the only lawyer equally conversant with the Year-Books of Westminster, the Commentaries of Ulpian, the Attic Pleadings of Isæus, and the sentences of Arabian and Persian Cazis." We may add the ordinances of the Sriti Saltra to the above list.

Another capital work in the account of books is, "The Geographical System of *Herodotus* examined, and explained by a Comparison with those of other ancient Authors, and with modern

Geography; with Eleven Maps adapted to the different Subjects, &c.; by James Rennell, F. R. S. of London and Edinburgh, and late Major of Engineers, and Surveyor General in Bengal.

Several other works on India affairs, and relative to the history, politics,

commerce, and literature of Asia, already published, are analyzed; and others in the press, printing for J. Debrett, are announced at the conclusion of the present volume of the Asiatic Register.

M.

The Life, Adventures, and Opinions of Colonel George Hanger, written by Himself. 2 Vols. 8vo. 16s. Boards. J. Debrett. 1801.

(Concluded from Page 353.)

THE second volume of this extraordinary miscellany opens with the Colonel's return to England from the Continent, where he had visited Hanover, Berlin, and Hesse Cassel; on which places, and on the manners of the Dutch, and the impositions to which travellers are subject in passing through Holland, he makes several judicious observations.

Having made his profession his study, he informs his readers, that at this period he became devoutly attached to a military life; and that he immediately joined his regiment, the first of foot guards, in which he was an Ensign. We have no exact data to go by; but from public transactions we may collect, that the animated picture he has drawn of the prosperous state of his native country, when he launched into the great world, refers to a period preceding the commencement of the impolitic war against our American Colonies. As this is one of the best productions of our Author's pen, and exhibits a scene which must warm the heart of every true Briton, we shall not make any apology for selecting it, to inform the young, and to refresh the memories of the aged.

“When first I trod the paths of pleasure in this gay town, my country was arrived at the very height of national grandeur, and was not as yet on the decline. She was powerful and respected all over the world: both her fleets and armies were victorious wherever they went; the country was rich, from many years peace after a glorious seven years war. It was then, that Great Britain, in the hour of her insolence (Governor Johnson's Speech in the House of Commons on the American War), drew the jealousy and vengeance of the European Powers. There was abundance in every part: the necessaries of life were at a moderate price: the people were happy, joyful, and contented; the middle man then

lived well; the nobility and gentry were in general in a state of opulence; and there was scarcely such a thing to be seen in the land as a poor gentleman. England then basked in the sunshine of prosperity, from the vigorous and successful measures of the great Mr. Pitt (Lord Chatham), who wielded the democracy of England in one hand, and smote the House of Bourbon with the other. He guided the affairs of this country in war with manly vigour, and in negotiation with sincerity, ever scorning those political refinements of which others vainly boast: sincerity he ever took for his guide, and his country's honour for his glory: his fame did not consist in triumphing, in a speech of four hours, over a fallen foe, in the senate, but in victory over a foreign foe: he was dreaded abroad, and loved at home. So much for politics: let us now pass on to the comparison between the fashionable race of that æra and our own time.

“To frequent the polite circle in those days, a young man must have been polite, well-bred, well-educated, and well-dressed; they seldom came into the world till one-and-twenty, and not till they had travelled, or been in some foreign country, for a couple of years at least. In these days, young men are thrown into the world between fourteen and fifteen years of age, from Eton or Westminster schools, with their mind and manners equally unformed. A young man may now come into a Lady's assembly or ball-room head or tail foremost, in a trot, a walk, or a canter, it is all the same; and if he behave ever so rude, it is only looked upon as a levity of youth. If a Gentleman in these days has but a few guineas in his purse, and will walk directly up to the faro-table, he will be the most welcome guest in the house; it is not necessary for him to speak, or even bow, to a single Lady in the room, unless some unfortunate woman at the gaming-

gaming-table asks him politely for the loan of a few guineas: then his answer need be but short—"No, Dolly, no; can't;"—for this ever will be received as wit, though the unfortunate Lady's bosom may be heaving, not with the tenderest passion, but with grief and despair at having lost the last farthing.

"When I first came into the gay world, there was no such thing as a faro-table admitted into the house of a woman of fashion; in those days, they had too much pride to receive tribute from the proprietor of such a machine\*. In former times, there was no such thing in all London as gaming at a private house, although there was more deep play at the clubs at that time, than ever was before, or has been since. It is lamentable to see lovely woman destroying her health and beauty at six o'clock in the morning at a gaming-table. Can any woman expect to give to her husband a vigorous and healthy offspring, whose mind, night after night, is thus distracted, and whose body is relaxed by anxiety and the fatigue of late hours? It is impossible. Besides, there is a greater evil attendant on such practices. Gaming and liquor have debauched more women than all the solicitations of the whole race of man. With respect to the alteration in the dress of Gentlemen; the distinction formerly was, that every Gentleman appeared full dressed at the Theatres; and no person ever attempted to go into the side-boxes in boots. Every Gentleman then, though not full-dressed, but only in a plain frock, wore a sword." Were this the case at present, the insolence of those modern vermin, the box-lobby loungers, who insult modest women as they pass, and disturb the performance, would be suppressed by the fear of chastisement. "Now, every barber dresses as well as a Gentleman; and cards of address, every night, are reciprocally exchanged at the playhouses between the apprentices of a mullin-seller and a man-milliner, who all wear cockades, and pass for Officers."

The anecdotes of Hawkes, the flying-highwayman, are singular and entertaining; and the instances of his humanity, generosity, and gratitude, lead to an application, which ought most feelingly to affect the hard-hearted

miscreants to whom it is pathetically addressed.—"Let," says our Author, "those experienced gamblers, who have made a young man of fortune drunk purposely to win his money, or who have clogged a die, and packed the cards, to the utter ruin not only of the suffering individual, but to the beggary of his family, who talk about this town in all the pride of spoliating infamy; let them, I say, examine their own conscience, if they have any, and decide who merited the gallows most—they, or Hawkes?"

Having descanted sufficiently on the extravagance and excesses of the Nobility and private Gentlemen and Ladies at the west end of the town, he turns his satirical mirror about to the East, and exposes in it the portraits of covetous and prevaricating Citizens, who very readily discover the mote in the eye of the man of quality, whilst they pretend not to feel the beam in their own. One instance of this selfish partiality will serve as a sample of too many others between Temple Bar and Mile End.

"The first question the opulent Citizen (suppose a Sugar-Baker) asks his friend, when he rises in the morning, is—How are stocks? A. Very flat indeed! How is omnium? A. Much the same as yesterday—My dear friend, Are there no hopes of sugars rising; I bought a great quantity in the market, and have them now on hand? A. None whatever; there has been no hurricane in the West Indies this season, and the crops are abundant.—That, my friend, is very unfortunate; and, above all, there are no hopes now of the enemy's capturing the homeward-bound West India fleet, from the great superiority we have at sea: formerly, in other wars, we speculators had some chance, even when the market was glutted with sugars, or any other article of trade, to sell them to some advantage—however, I won't sell at the present indifferent price! Pray have you heard how provisions are: are they likely to be cheaper? A. I am afraid not, for bread will rise two shillings next Thursday; and meat, cheese, and bacon are extremely dear also.—Why, then, on Thursday bread will be eighteen pence the quarter loaf. My God! how can the poor live, if the farmers and cornfactors are

\* In some houses, the lady of the house is paid fifty guineas each night, by the proprietor of the faro table.

permitted to hoard up the grain\*. There being no demand for sugars, he goes to the coffee-house to hear the news; when, taking up a paper, he reads—"Yesterday Lord A— lost seven thousand pounds at hazard, at Miles's Club, St. James's-street; and Mr. B— five thousand pounds the same night at Brooks's." Turning to an acquaintance near him, he exclaims—"Good God, Sir; how shocking is the passion that some men have for play! The extravagance, vice, and profligacy of the men of fashion of the present age is beyond all belief, not only distressing themselves by play, but reducing their wives and families to beggary!" "It is horrid indeed, Sir, and will not bear reflection," replies his neighbour. Now this very conscientious Sugar-Merchant, not a fortnight before, at the last setting-day, had gained 10,000*l.* by speculating at the Stock-Exchange; and probably the unfortunate stock-jobber who lost it was a tradesman, who by this loss became a bankrupt, and ruined his wife and family."

A similar fact, in which religious hypocrisy is the veil to cover avarice and extortion, is recorded in another part of this work. "A Methodist who kept a retail shop, in which a great variety of articles were sold, was heard to say to his shopman—"John, Have you watered the rum? A. Yes. Have you fanded the brown sugar? A. Yes. Have you wetted the tobacco? A. Yes.—Then come in to prayers!"

The following jocular proposal for raising a revenue for the support of the clergy in lieu of tithes, which are always paid with great reluctance, and are the constant sources of litigation between the parson and his parishioners, is truly laughable. "I propose that, in lieu of pigs, poultry, eggs, and milk, the clergyman in every parish be permitted to take every *tenth* child, both from the rich and the poor. The rich man, who can maintain his children, can equally afford to pay a fine, if he chooses to retain them; while the poor man, who cannot afford to maintain his children, will be happy in seeing them put to such good uses as I shall shortly enumerate. The children in each parish may be classed and drawn for by lots, as the horses are for the

supplementary cavalry. When they are quite young, the clergyman must be permitted to let them out by the week, to beggar-women, who haunt the streets or travel the country to excite the charity of the humane and compassionate. The average price for children let to beggar-women is from half-a-crown to three shillings a-week; but three and sixpence is given for a blind man, who serves likewise as a husband to the female beggar. When the children are six or seven years old, or upwards, they may be let to farmers to keep sheep on a common, or to fetch the cows home. Finally, when the boys arrive at the age of fourteen, the clergyman may sell them for fifteen pounds per head to the recruiting serjeants: there will be no necessity to give these lads any hand-money for enlisting; and as only three pounds are stopped to provide the recruit with necessaries, there will be a clear profit to the clergyman of twelve pounds, except a crown bowl of punch to the serjeant, which I dare say the parson will have no objection to partake of."

We shall pass over the large portion of this volume which comprises advice to the Cyprian corps and to the fair-lex in general, for though it abounds with good-natured wit, it is rather indelicate; but we strongly recommend the Chapter, "On the Misery of Female Prostitution," to young men of rank and fortune; for if any thing can deter them from committing the inhuman crime of seducing innocent, artless young females, and then abandoning them, it must be the reading Colonel Hanger's severe but just lecture on this interesting subject.

His humanity and his benevolent disposition are conspicuous in every page of this and the next Chapter, entitled "History of the King's Bench;" in which that most affecting, and very important subject, imprisonment for debt, as it is at present sanctioned by law, and in daily practice, is justly reprobated, and demonstrated to be a disgrace to the country. The Colonel's own words will best express the sentiments he wishes to circulate concerning unfortunate debtors in confinement. "It is the public opinion, that no persons surrender to the King's Bench but such who have money in

\* At the time of holding this conversation, he has 120,000*l.* of sugars in his warehouses, purchased on speculation to sell again.

their possession which their creditors cannot lay hold of, so that they are enabled to live there in some degree of comfort; that it is a place of mirth, festivity, and joy; that no prisoner is in want; and that, in general, those who surrender themselves only go there till a proper arrangement of their affairs can be accomplished. I have proof positive to the contrary. This prison rivals the purlieus of Wapping, St. Giles's, and St. James's, in vice, drunkenness, and debauchery. Unless a man be of a certain age, of a bold and firm mind, and of undaunted resolution to bear with fortitude and manly dignity the oppression and heart-breaking agonies he suffers from his persecutors, he soon sinks into drunkenness and dissipation; and what is worse, loses every sense of honour and dignity of sentiment—every moral principle and virtuous disposition, with which he may enter these walls; from the immoral contagion that is to be found in them. This contagion is so great, that, like the plague or the yellow fever, if he does not separate himself from the multitude, and live alone, which, under his circumstances, he must be more than man to do, or contrive to associate with those alone, for such there are, who bring honour and gentlemanly manners with them into their confinement, which is no easy matter, he soon will be contaminated, and be lost to himself, to his friends, and to the world for ever.

“With respect to the women to whose lot it has fallen to be doomed to this miserable and corrupting abode, those who are good become bad, and those who are bad become worse. No unhappy and unfortunate female ever did, nor do I believe ever will, quit this seat of contamination without the most degrading, if not fatal effects of such a situation; for Messalina never stole from Claudius Cæsar's bed to greater scenes of revelling than are practised and enjoyed within these wanton walls. There are within them, from three hundred and fifty to five hundred prisoners, out of which number, I can with truth assert, there are very seldom fifty who have any regular means of subsistence. I do not mean to say, that prisoners have ever been absolutely starved to death; but I positively assert, that numbers of the lower order, and many Officers confined some even for small debts under fifty pounds,

who have served their country with gallantry and fidelity, and have bled in her defence, have often gone a whole week with not above three or four meals of victuals; nay more, have frequently been destitute of a penny to buy them a roll of bread for breakfast. I call on the supreme justice of heaven to determine, whether, in a land which boasts so loudly of its liberty, of its justice, of its laws, and the lenity of its government, or in any other land—whether, I say, it is just, that, because I have been extravagant and imprudent, or even if I have done worse, that because I am a debtor, I should suffer the most severe of all penalties, that of hunger? Is it not sufficient atonement to the injured creditor to deprive me of my liberty, but must he starve me too? Am I also to be deprived of my subsistence a-day, at best a miserable pittance, which the law of my country gives me, by the petty-fogging reptile, cycled an attorney, who, by some quirk, or quibble, or litigious oath or process, can, for near twelve months, prevent the prisoner from receiving the allowance which the law of the land intended should be paid him instantly on his committal, to keep him from starving. Thus, if a prisoner be arrested and surrenders to the King's Bench in the month of June, after the Term is over, there being no Term till the next November, during a period of near five months, he may starve; for, until the Court is sitting, he cannot apply for his *grants*; but when November arrives, and he applies for them, then the attorney may, by a litigious process, prevent him from recovering the miserable boon until the following May.”

Surely, in a country professing a reformed system of Christianity, it is a crying sin to suffer such inhuman cruelty to subsist, not under the sanction, but by the abuse of our excellent laws. In another place, the Colonel asserts, “that there is no law in Holland, where the true interests of trade and commerce are as well understood as in England, to imprison a debtor;”—this is a mistake; a debtor may be arrested, but not before he has been cited to appear before the Magistracy of the city or town in which he resides, where the creditor must verify the debt upon oath, and produce the book or books in which the debt is entered, if required; nay more, if the debtor can assign

assign a reasonable cause for delay, time is granted him, from three to six, and even nine months, before execution against his effects, or an arrest of his person is awarded. But what must the truly pious protestant Christian feel, when he is informed, that the principles of the Roman Catholic religion prevent imprisonment for debt in some countries, where it is the religion of the State; and that in others, such imprisonment can only be for a *limited time*; and that during that time, the creditor must allow his prisoner a daily subsistence, according to his rank in life. The writer of this *review* was witness to the following transaction at Brussels, in the Austrian Netherlands, in the year 1759. The Duke of St. Alban's, of infamous memory, who had resided many years in that gay capital, because he could not live in his own country, had contracted debts to the amount of 20,000l.; his creditors at length arrested him, and threw him into the common prison of the city; they then waited upon the Prime Minister, the late Count Cobentzel, to inform him of the event, and to know what allowance they were by law obliged to make him. His Excellency's reply was to the following purport in French—"Gentlemen, I am sorry you have taken such a step without previously consulting me; but as it is, you must enquire of his Grace's *Maitre d'Hotel* (House Steward), what were the ordinary daily expences of his table when he had no company; the amount you must allow him—and *three livres* (half-a-crown a-day) for his Gentleman, that being the usual allowance for a *Gentleman*. The result was, that the creditors adopted another mode; they released him from prison, but obtained an order from Prince Charles of Lorraine, then Governor-General of the Low Countries, for a Subaltern Officer, to be the constant guard, and attendant upon the Duke: he slept in an anti-chamber to his bedroom, dined at his table, accompanied him in his carriages, wherever he went, and never left him, till his debts were finally compromised by the sale of his estate in Durham Yard, in the Strand, for the purpose of building the Adelphi.

In Portugal, a country which once boasted an extensive commerce, the insolvent debtor may be turned out of his house into the streets, whilst all his property is sold by auction before the door,

for the benefit of his creditors, but his person cannot be touched!—nor in any Roman Catholic country will an honest priest give *absolution* to man or woman *confessing* that they detain a prisoner in gaol for debt. A quotation from the Lord's Prayer—"Forgive us our debts as we forgive our *debtors*," (as it is rendered in many languages), and an exhortation to release the prisoner, would close the *auricular confession*.

Is it possible, that our good Government, after the many christian, humane, and equitable arguments that have been urged against imprisonment for debt, as it is now practised, can any longer refuse effectual redress for such an intolerable grievance. But we have our eye upon a work of considerable authority, which it will fall within our province to review in our Magazine for next month, in which this subject will be more forcibly discussed; we shall therefore only annex to this article, a most masterly reply to Colonel Hanger's indiscriminate attack upon the whole corps of attorneys in the following words—"Ye are of your Father the Devil; and the works of your Father ye will do"—therefore to his dominions, after their decease, he charitably consigns them. Justly irritated, his antagonist has published "*A Letter to the Honourable Colonel George Hanger, from an Attorney at Law*"—to be had of the same publisher, J. Debrett, 1s. 6d.

A more masterly performance of its kind we scarcely ever met with, and we heartily wish the writer had thought proper to give his name to the public; for there are some passages in this well-written pamphlet, that are equal to any in the so-generally-admired letters of *Junius*; yet it is contaminated by one illiberal remark upon the press and upon authors, as indiscriminate, to the full, as the Colonel's condemnation of attorneys in the gross. It appears, however, that this anonymous Gentleman is acquainted with the Colonel, and has transacted business for him; therefore, as we are promised a *third* volume of the Colonel's Life and Opinions, it is highly probable, that in the course of his vindication he may favour us with the name of his opponent.

In the mean time, it is our duty to observe, that the candid Attorney has fully vindicated the honest part, which we verily believe is by much the major part of his profession, from the charges



of extortion, oppression, and want of feeling; particularly with respect to detaining persons in prison for the costs of suit, often amounting to more than the original debt: for he clearly proves, that it is the creditor, not the debtor—the plaintiff, not the defendant, who is responsible to the attorney he employs for the costs of suit: therefore, it is the creditor alone, who has it in his power either to remit the costs and release his prisoner, or to detain him for them, as well as for the original debt. He deplores as much as the Colonel the extravagant expence of suing for small debts: it is, says this attorney, a monstrous and growing evil, which ought to be corrected; and it is augmented by every new Stamp Act: therefore, the blame does not lie with an attorney that a law-suit to recover *five* or *ten* pounds is as expensive as one to recover so many *thousands*.

Our Attorney, with equal pleasure, acknowledges the justice of Colonel Hanger's observations on the practice of multiplying actions on a single *bill of exchange*. "It cannot be denied that this, and other practices, throw a shade on the profession, which the sneer of malignity, and the flippancy of ignorance, busily, but vainly, contend to deepen and spread over the whole profession. The prevalent custom of dashing at the whole covey, by instituting so many separate actions against the *drawer*, *acceptor*, and every *indorser* of a bill of exchange, when the object of payment can be attained without it, is a very disgraceful proceeding."—And we will venture to add, that it is so little known, that it is necessary for us to inform our numerous readers, that it extends to notes of hand; and that there are money-lenders and law attorneys in this great town, who will not discount bills or notes which they think will be punctually paid, but only such as have a number of names indorsed, against whom they can bring these vile separate actions: be careful, therefore, my worthy friends, how you set your hands as *indorsees* to bills or promissory notes.

To his honour be it recorded, that this Attorney likewise "deplores the

system of imprisonment for debt, and execrates it as irreconcilable with any just ideas of humanity, sound policy, or a free constitution."

To conclude—The Colonel having branded the attorney's with the epithet of a *detestable profession*, that wrings its subsistence from human sufferings—we have the following reply:—"Say you so, Colonel! let us go a step beyond this profession, and take a transient view of another, in which you have greater sympathy, if not more experience! The laurels that encircle the temples of a Soldier, the flush of exultation mantling in the cheeks of the Victor,—whence do they spring? In humbler strain, Sir, *The Soldiers pay!* What but human sufferings, real or contemplative, are the dark and terrible source of it. The gaudy superstructure of military fame is reared on the untimely grave, inclosing the victim of ambition or political intrigue, which alternately trample "the majestic species of man," and give illustration to the profession of arms. Merciful God, the *profession!*—of arms; whose proudest boast it is to destroy without enmity, and pursue to extinction the objects of professed esteem and admiration!—I know and feel the moral and political importance of my profession, without envying the prowess, or breathing a sigh for the pageantry of your's; and, in sooth, what is there in the comparative dignity of character, or manly reputation, of their respective professors, which should incline me to exchange a blue bag for a knapsack? Sure I am, that the *independence* I worship and contemplate as the supreme good of man, for which no equivalent can ever be given or received, would not be my conductress in a transition from the *forum* to the *camp!*"

The importance of the subjects in contention between these two writers to great numbers of our fellow-citizens, will apologize for the unusual length of the discussion in this review.

M.

\* \* \* In our last, page 352, relative to the smallness of a parish-church, the word *Marybone* was accidentally omitted.

On the Appropriation and Inclosure of Commonable and Intermixed Lands : with the Heads of a Bill for that Purpose : together with Remarks on the Outline of a Bill, by a Committee of the House of Lords, for the same Purpose. By Mr. Marshall. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Nicol, &c.

Few men, perhaps, have had more practical experience on these subjects, as well as all others connected with Agriculture in every part of Great Britain, than the Gentleman who has here, at an important crisis, given his thoughts to the Public in a brief but argumentative and perspicuous tract ; on which he tells us he has bestowed "many months' close application ;" and, though his system may not yet have reached the perfection of which it is capable, the required degree of competency, he trusts, is nearly approached : Mr. M. adds, that he feels himself "on firm ground, and fears not the attack of any fair and honourable opponent."

His account of the origin of commonable and intermixed lands seems to have been derived from diligent research ; it exhibits proof, that a very few centuries ago, nearly the whole of the lands of England lay in an open, and, more or less, in a commonable state ; and we find, that, under a certain mode of organization, each parish or township was considered as *one common farm*, though the tenantry were very numerous.

The common field system, though admirably suited to the circumstances of the times in which it originated, our Author considers as absurd at this day in almost every particular. He remarks strongly on the stupidity of persevering in customs after their foundations have mouldered away. "Famine (says he)

threatens at the gate ; while millions of acres lie in a manner waste ;—merely for want of a change of system ; so as to adapt the present plan of management to existing circumstances : a golden principle, on which the propriety of human actions [in all cases] principally depends."

Mr. M.'s remarks on the extensive uninhabited tracts of land called *forests*, many of them of a valuable quality, which lie nearly in a state of wild nature, are sometimes severe, but certainly not unjust. "These uncultivated savage districts," he observes, "lie within the limits, in the very bosom, of our own circumscribed territory : not in the Southern hemisphere, or hundreds of thousands might, ere now, have been expended on their improvement !" He strongly recommends a general Law of Appropriation of commonable lands, founded on the broad basis of impartiality and unbiassed justice, as the best mean of preventing the periodical return of those threatening clouds of famine which already have overspread the country.

We would willingly pursue his discussion of this subject, and analyze the plan which he has digested \* for carrying it into effect ; but in the first place, it would occupy more room than we can conveniently spare ; and on the other hand, we rather wish to direct the attention of our Readers to the Pamphlet itself, the contents of which will be found in a high degree interesting and important. J.

*A Spital Sermon, preached at Christ Church, upon Easter Tuesday, April 15, 1800. To which are added, Notes. By Samuel Parr, LL. D. 4to. Mawman. 7s. 6d.*

BENEVOLENCE is the subject of this Sermon ; a subject which the learned

Author has discussed with energy, with copiousness, and with elegance. In the course of it, he has examined how far, by the constitution of human nature, and the circumstances of human life, the principles of particular

\* Mr. Marshall, so far back as the year 1788 (in his "Rural Economy of Yorkshire") proposed a general Law of Appropriation, which, had it passed, would, he seems to think, have prevented the present situation of the country, *without precipitate steps, or compulsory measures*.—"Perceiving (says he) a disposition in the Committee of the House of Lords, when I had the honour of attending them in November last, [i. e. 1800] to promote the desired plan, I have been led to direct my attention to the subject a second time,—and have endeavoured to adapt the present plan of proceeding to existing circumstances."

and univerfal benevolence are compatible, and in the progrefs of his enquiry has pointed out and confuted the pofitions of Godwin and other abettors of the New Philofophy, whofe extravagant opinions are liable to censure, and call for refutation. "I have ventured," fays Dr. Parr, "to make the notes very copious, becaufe I wifhed to fave my reader the trouble of confulting books, and becaufe I was anxious to place diftinctly in his view the opinions of many eminent writers on the interefting fubject of benevolence. I was neceffarily led to touch upon many great queftions connected with that fubject, and I hope not to be blamed for having given my own obfervations every advantage they might derive from the authority, the reasoning, and even the words of the moft celebrated Authors. The reader, I truft, will pardon me for having purfued now and then fome topics which occurred to me while I was writing the notes, and which I conceived to be important, though not immediately relating to the matter contained in the fermon." The notes are very long, and in the courfe of them many points of great importance are confidered with temper and moderation. The reply to the New Philofophers; the confutation of Turgot's attack on hofpitals; the defence of the Englifh Univerfities; the difquifition on atheifm and on future rewards and punifhments, will gratify every reader who is capable of receiving pleafure from good writing, directed by good temper. "I difdain," fays the Author, "to avert any imputation of pedantry which the illiterate or the petulant may throw upon the paffages which I have occasionally introduced from the writers of antiquity." Thofe, however, who may make any complaint on this account we think will not be numerous. To the Sermon much praife is due, and in characterifing it we are inclined to adopt Dr. Parr's own words in fpeaking of the Indentures and Rules of the Hofpitals. In it may be found "ferioufnefs without aufterity, earneftnefs without extravagance, good fenfe without the trickeries of art, good language without the trappings of rhetoric, and the firmnefs of confcious worth rather than the prancings of giddy oftentation." We may add, that Dr. Parr declares, "As to my own opinions, they have no pretentions whatsoever to the praife of originality. Some, perhaps,

were the refult of my own reflections; but moft of them may be found in writings from which no man of letters would be afhamed of receiving inftruction, and they are laid before the judgment and candour of the public, for reasons which, as a well wifher to the honour of our holy religion and to the happieft of mankind, I fhall ever be ready to avow."

*Financial Facts of the Eighteenth Century; or, A Curfory View, with comparative Statements, of the Revenue, Expenditure, Debts, Manufactures, and Commerce of Great Britain.* 8vo. Wright. 1801. 2s. 6d.

To thofe who are in the habit of confidering the ftate of the country as tending to defftruction and haftening into the jaws of ruin, this pamphlet will afford great confolation. It undertakes to prove the real fituation of the country to be fuch as to be fully adequate to the purpofes of meeting the extraordinary hostile confederacy lately threatened againft our naval ftrength and independency as a maritime nation. In the progrefs of this difcuffion, the Author takes a view of all the circumftances of our fituation as connected with the trade and finances of the country; and concludes, that at no period of peace or war have the wealth and power of Great Britain been fo confiderable as at the prefent moment. The extent of our commerce and naval power has excited the envy of the world. Since the beginning of the laft century, the nation has rifen under her preffures with accumulated energy. Our naval force, which then was hardly fufficient to cope with a fingle Power, is now fo formidable as to be a match for the combined fea forces of Europe, and our refources are proved to be adequate to encounter the hostile Powers who envy our greatnefs.

*A fhort Account of the Royal Artillery Hofpital at Woolwich: with fome Obfervations on the Management of Artillery Soldiers refpecting the Prefervation of Health.* By John Kollo, M. D. Surgeon General Royal Artillery. 8vo. Mawman. 1801.

Of the effect of the direftions here fet down for the management of the Soldiery, experience only can be referred to for proof. They appear, however, to be admirably calculated for the purpofe intended; and we doubt not

but that Dr. Rollo's exertions in this pamphlet will entitle him to the thanks of those whose advantage he has had in view in the publication.

*A Farewell Sermon preached at Market Deeping, on Sunday, April 6th, 1800. By Robert Lascelles Carr.* 4to. Stamford. Welt and Hughes. 1s.

*A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of All Saints, in Stamford, 13th Feb. 1801, on the General Fast. By Robert Lascelles Carr.* 4to. Stamford. White.

Plain practical discourses, such as are adapted to the congregations to which they were delivered.

*Classical English Poetry, for the Use of Schools, and of young Persons in general. Selected from the Works of the most favourite of our National Poets, with some original Pieces, compiled and written by Dr. Mavor and Mr. Pratt.* 8vo. 5s. R. Phillips. 1801.

Of the many useful books which have been composed and published within these few years, for the united purposes of instruction and amusement, none more deservedly calls for the attention and recommendation of the Masters and Mistresses of Academies, and of the Parents and Guardians of Youth, than the judicious selection and compilation now under consideration. For instruction, it presents a variety of well chosen moral lessons in *Didactic Poetry*. For rational entertainment in the hours of relaxation, the selections of *Pastoral* and *Descriptive Poetry* are admirably suited. The Pastorals comprised in this pocket volume may accompany our young people on their rural excursions; and the descriptive add to the pleasure of viewing the magnificent scenes of nature, and the mouldering ruins, as well as the superb modern edifices, the monuments of ancient taste and laborious art, the exhibitions of combined genius and patient industry.

The contemplative reader, sauntering among the tombs of departed spirits, will experience the rational consolation administered by the plaintive *Elegy*. In fine, there is not a subject which can occupy the mind with profit or delight, which may not be found in one or other of the different classes of our national poetry, herein properly arranged. The British Poets are so well known, and their characters have been so ably drawn by the late Dr. Johnson, of venerated memory, that it is unnecef-

sary to dwell on that theme: let the reader himself admire their respective beauties and excellencies in the pieces to be found in this selection.

With respect to the originals, Mr. Pratt has long since acquired a claim to the first rank of our living Poets; and may he long enjoy it, as the well-merited reward of his many useful and amusing poetical compositions.

With Dr. Mavor we are not so well acquainted; but this volume comprises specimens which cannot fail to render him, when more generally known, a favourite with the admirers and friends of the Muses.

*The Elements of English Composition; containing Practical Instructions for writing the English Language with Perspicuity and Elegance. Designed, in the Progress of Education, to succeed to the Study of English Grammar, and of the Latin and Greek Classics. By David Irving, A. M.* 8vo. R. Phillips. 4s. 6d. 1801.

A very proper companion, in the student's library, to the preceding work, and for that reason passing at the same time under our review.

It will be no small recommendation of this ingenious and truly useful composition, that it has been approved by, and is inscribed to the Reverend Thomas Martin, A. M. a Gentleman eminent for his profound learning, his distinguished candour, and his impartial judgment in literature. A brief analysis of the materials of this interesting little volume is all that can be required to give it a more general recommendation to those who have the direction of the studies of youth, and to young persons who, after having quitted schools or academies, devote a few hours occasionally at home to the improvement of their minds.

"To younger students, and to such as have not access to more extensive works," it certainly will, though the Author only says with becoming modesty, "it may, perhaps, convey some useful instruction." The principal object is, to treat of prose composition, yet a few observations on poetry incidentally occur; and this draws the connexion still closer between the foregoing and the present work—for, says Mr. Irving, "the remarks which have been suggested with regard to the nature of figurative language apply equally to prose and to poetry; but the Poets have furnished

furnished me with the most copious and beautiful.

“The rules of criticism are more successfully inculcated by particular examples than by general precepts: our Author has therefore collected abundance of apposite quotations, in order to illustrate every branch of the subject. In many instances, this was an easy task: but in the classification of the different characters of style, it was attended with the utmost difficulty. To refer the compositions of an Author to a particular class, and produce examples from them in support of this decision, will always be a hazardous attempt.” Aware of the justness of this remark, we have examined Mr. Irving’s rules and examples with great care, and are humbly of opinion, that he has succeeded beyond expectation in this arduous task.

The principal contents are—Chapters on the Purity, Propriety, and Precision of Style—On Synonymous Words—On the Structure of Sentences—their Clearness, Precision, Unity, Strength, and Harmony.—On figurative Language distinctively classed.—On the Concise; the Diffuse; the Nervous; the Feeble; the Vehement; the Plain; the Neat; the Graceful; the Florid; the Simple; and the Affected Styles.

Critical Examinations of Passages in the Writings of Addison, Swift, Harris, and Dr. Robertson.—Of the Method of attaining a good Style.—Examples illustrative of the progressive Improvement of English Composition.—Conclusion—Observations on Epistolary Writing.

*Considerations on the present State of Europe with respect to Peace or a further Prosecution of the War.* 3s. Debrett.

In a pamphlet of one hundred and forty-two pages, including the introduction, loosely printed, or rather displayed by large types, costly paper, and broad margins, we have one of the cheapest productions of the English press, due regard being had to its national importance; for it contains the outlines of a negotiation for an honourable and permanent peace, which may save the Ambassador who may be appointed to the difficult employment of Negotiator with so artful a character as the First Consul of France, infinite trouble. But should the measures our Politician proposes fail of success, the alternative must be a

further vigorous prosecution of the war. The Author certainly possesses considerable talents for conducting peace or war, with that powerful weapon the pen; but we question much, whether his speculative theories can be reduced to practice, either in the cabinet or the field: at all events, however, he has given Ministers ample instructions on both events; but as they are not calculated for vulgar readers or common criticisms, we leave it to the Noblemen and Gentlemen who are most likely to profit by his plan to determine its degrees of merit. It is in all respects a gentlemanly performance; and a short specimen may serve as a proof, that if it is not sent into the world *ex officio*, it has at least been penned under the sanction of some department in the new Ministry.

“Nothing but a peace, and a firm, solid, and durable peace, can restore France, as a maritime and commercial nation, to the rank she held previous to the war—What is there then to authorize a supposition that France should desire peace with this country.” On the contrary, this writer, acknowledging the error of former calculators, who boldly ventured long ago to foresee and predict the ruin to the French finances; he founds his hopes of the French Government being at this time more solicitous for peace with Great Britain than at any former period of the war, because she has no longer any powerful enemies to oppose on the Continent; and that having now no more countries to conquer, to subject to plunder or heavy contributions for the support of her immense armies, she will begin to feel the weight at home of the expences of her great military establishment, which must very soon greatly derange her finances. But, alas! if their subjects are as patient as the British under heavy taxes yearly increasing, under the idea that a prolongation of the war will bring about a more advantageous and durable peace, the Almighty King of Kings and Ruler of Rulers can alone foresee when the fatal contest will terminate.

Our Author’s apprehension of the combined naval force of France, Spain, Holland, Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, amounting in all to one hundred and thirty-two sail of the line, being induced by French intrigues to act against the British inferior number of eighty-nine sail, were well founded when he wrote

wrote six months ago, but at the moment of their publication they are all dispelled, by the wise and peaceable conduct and public declarations of the new Emperor of Russia, and the present amicable disposition of the Courts of Sweden and Denmark. But he seems to have another object in view, which is no less than to prepare his fellow-subjects for great sacrifices to be made to the enemy as "boons" for a peace. We have a great deal to restore, whilst neither France nor Spain have any thing considerable to offer as equivalent; so that after all our subsidies and internal taxes, all our conquests by land are to be given up, as the basis of the negotiation. See page 31. Thus the empty boast, that this should be a war of indemnification for our unprecedented expences falls to the ground; but let it be remembered also, that this promise was made in Parliament by the Ex-Ministers, not by the new Administration, of whom we entertain better

hopes—especially as our Author assures us, "that nothing is wanting to enable us to meet the whole world in hostility, but unanimity between our Government and the people, and an active and energetic Executive!"

It is but justice, however, before we conclude, to notice, that he thinks we ought to keep Minorca and Trinidad, as the pretensions of Spain to their restoration are too feeble to merit consideration; but, does he forget what Spain has done for her good ally; and will not all-powerful France, to whom he is ready to grant Martinique, &c. &c. &c. insist upon comprising Spain in her extravagant demands. This gordian knot we leave to abler Statesmen to loosen, or to our gallant Admirals and Generals, with the brave sailors and soldiers under their command, to cut through, with the same intrepid valour and dexterity as they have, in the course of the war, divided and defeated their united fleets. M.

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#### ACCOUNT OF HORATIO, VISCOUNT NELSON.

(Concluded from Page 324.)

ON the 11th of June 1779, Captain Nelson obtained his Post rank, and was believed at that time to have qualified himself for his situation, equal, it would probably be injustice to say superior, to any other Officer in the service. He had particularly attended to the duties of a pilot, and had become a most able one. The first ship he commanded was the *Hinchinbroke*. On the arrival of Count D'Estaing at Hispaniola with a numerous fleet and army from Martinico, an attack on Jamaica was immediately expected: in this critical situation of the Island, Captain Nelson was entrusted with the command of the batteries at Port Royal. In January 1780, he was appointed to the command of the naval department in the expedition against Fort Juan, and performed the service with great gallantry. After storming an outpost of the enemy situated on an island in the river, he constructed batteries, and fought the Spaniards with their own guns. To his conduct the reduction of the fortress was in a great measure attributed, and he received the thanks and plaudits of his superiors and colleagues.

His exertions and fatigues in this expedition had visibly impaired his health, and on his return to Jamaica he was advised to go to Europe, which he did in the *Lion*, commanded by the Honourable William Cornwallis, by whose care and attention his life was preserved. He was eleven weeks at Bath before he recovered the use of his limbs.

In August 1781, he was appointed to the command of the *Albemarle*, and in conveying some vessels to Newfoundland and Quebec, shewed his address in avoiding the chase of three ships of the line and a frigate. He sailed from Quebec to New York in October 1782, and joined the fleet under the command of Sir Samuel Hood. In November he sailed to the West Indies, and was actively employed until the peace, when he was ordered to England, being directed in his way to attend Prince William Henry on his visit to the Havannah. On his arrival in England his ship was paid off, and during the autumn of 1783 and spring of 1784 he went and resided in France, and at that time was appointed to the *Boreas* frigate, ordered to the Leeward Islands. In

In this command he had an opportunity of shewing his firmness and discretion in some claims made by the Americans relative to the trade of the West Indies. From July 1786 until June 1787 he continued in the same station, and at length sailed for England. In March 1787 he married Frances Herbert Nesbit, of the island of Nevis, daughter of William Herbert, Esq. Senior Judge, and Niece to Mr. Herbert, President of that Island; the Bride was given away by Prince William Henry.

The Boreas being paid off in November 1787, Captain Nelson retired to enjoy the comforts of domestic society at the parsonage-house of Burnham Thorpe, which his father lent him for a place of residence. Here he continued until the year 1790; and that interval may be set down as the only period of repose he had enjoyed from the active employment of his profession from the age of twelve years.

On the dispute with the Spaniards, in 1790, relative to Nootka Sound, Captain Nelson left his retirement, and offered his services, which were not accepted; but on the 30th of January 1793, he was appointed to the command of the *Agamemnon*, of 64 guns, under the command of Lord Hood, in the Mediterranean.

In this situation he was continually employed in acts of gallantry, which soon rendered his name renowned to his own countrymen, and formidable to the enemy. At Toulon, at Bastia, and Calvi, his exertions were unremitting, and at the siege of the latter place he lost the sight of his right eye. He again distinguished himself in the actions of the 13th and 14th of March and 13th of July 1795, and afterwards was appointed to co-operate with the Austrian General De Vins, at Vado Bay, on the coast of Genoa; in which service he continued until the month of November.

In this year he was employed in the blockade of Leghorn, the taking of Port Ferrajo, with the island of Caprea, and in the evacuation of Bastia. The month of December 1796 was signalized by the capture of *La Sabina*, a Spanish frigate, of 40 guns and 285 men, by Captain Nelson, now a Commodore, in *La Minerve* frigate. On the 14th of February 1797, the memorable battle off St. Vincent's took place, in which our Commodore acquired laurels which will never fade, by the capture of the

*Santissima Trinidad*, of 136 guns, and the *San Nicholas*, with such circumstances of conduct and valour as never were surpassed, nor ever can be sufficiently admired and applauded. For this exploit he was rewarded with the insignia of the Bath, a gold medal from his Sovereign, and the freedom of the City of London in a gold box.

In April 1797 he hoisted his flag as Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and was appointed to the command of the inner squadron at the blockade of Cadiz, and while in this employment exhibited as many signal instances of personal bravery as on any former occasion. On the 15th of July he was detached, with a small squadron, to attack the town of Santa Cruz, in the Island of Teneriffe. This enterprize did not wholly succeed, and Sir Horatio retreated with the loss of his right arm, and the acquisition of a greater portion of military glory. It was in December before he was sufficiently restored to resume his profession. On his first appearance at Court, his Sovereign received him in the most gracious and tender manner; and when, with deep sensibility of condolence, the King expressed his sorrow at the loss the Noble Admiral had sustained, and at his impaired state of health, which might deprive the country of his future services, Sir Horatio replied, "May it please your Majesty, I can never think that a loss which the performance of my duty has occasioned; and so long as I have a foot to stand on, I will combat for my King and country."

Previous to the issuing of a grant which secured to this gallant Officer some public remuneration for the hardships he had endured, a positive custom required, that a memorial of service should be drawn up; one more brilliant never met the eye of the Sovereign of a brave nation. Sir Horatio had actually been engaged against the enemy upwards of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY TIMES! and during the present war had assisted at the capture of seven sail of the line, six frigates, four corvettes, and eleven privateers of different sizes, and taken or destroyed near fifty sail of merchant vessels.

The subsequent actions of this great man's life are so recent, and have been so amply detailed in our late Magazines, that we shall add no more than that the hero of Aboukir and Drace has received such rewards as acts like those achieved

by him are entitled to demand. Wealth and honours have been showered upon him: he has lately had the title of Viscount added to those formerly con-

ferred upon him: and we hope he will long enjoy the well-earned appellation of the DELIVERER OF HIS COUNTRY.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

PERMIT me to offer you a few thoughts on a very old subject, the *Game of Chess*.

In Mr. Twiss's two volumes I was led to expect much information: however, I found a vast deal of anecdote, but no information—for it was no secret, that the Spaniards and Turks played *Chess* some hundred years since. But with the elegant Author of *Essays on Literature* I may say—"There are authors for every class, and every country; authors, for the sake of being authors; some to shew their quaintness at diving into and borrowing from originals—some to shew the world the extent of their library. These write nothing for home use; their compositions are all for exportation."

I apprehended there must be some very great oversight or omission in Mr. Twiss's extract from Mr. Barrington's paper on *Chess*; and I am surpris'd that Mr. Twiss's erudition, which seems to be so very general, should omit several of the most curious, as well as eminent. The antiquity of *Chess* has derived considerable reputation from the *Hai-ping*, or great Chinese Dictionary, which is well-known in Europe.

This book, which is the *Encyclopaedia* of China, contains not only a history of the *Chinese Dynasties*, but that of the discovery and improvements in every art and science; and is still continued by a society of the learned, under the patronage of the Emperor.

The article of *Chess* is treated of in the reign of *Tait-t-song*; and again in that of *Vow-tee* (A. D. 537.); in the former of whose reign it is said, the game of *Chess* (or the *Elephant*) was brought to China, from India: a circumstance which corroborates the universal opinion in regard to its origin.

The Persian Authors concur in the opinion of the Chinese; and from them we learn many interesting particulars concerning its moral and political use.

Those who suppose the game to be invented by the Grecian Captain Pala-

mede, or by the Romans, confound it with the common game of the soldiers, *Latrunculi*, or those of the counters, called *Calculi* and *Scrupuli*, between either of which and *Chess* there is no resemblance.

The Persians call *Chess* *Scbateringee* or *Schatraak*, as it may be supposed from being the usual pastime of their Kings; and the Greek name *Zatrikion* seems not unlike the Persian: the Spaniards, who learned the game of the Arabians, call it *Axedres* or *al Xaedres*; the Latins called it *Scaccorum ludus*, from whence derived the Italian *Schacci*; to the westward of Europe they called it *Echec*, supposed to be a corruption of *Sheik*, the Arabian word signifying King or Lord; from this the term *check*, used in England, when the king is in danger, is derived, and *check-mate* from *Shiek-mat* or *Schac-mat*—the king is taken, or is dead. *Chess* seems only an accidental remove from the same word.

In an Arabian Author, I find a very ingenious account of the origin of *Chess*—I say ingenious, as it seems to bear a likeness of truth, and bears an elegant moral. The following is as close a translation as my small skill in languages enables me to give.

"About the commencement of the fifth century of the Christian æra, the sovereignty of a large kingdom, near the mouth of the Ganges, devolved to a very young Monarch; experience had not yet taught him that he should consider his subjects as his children, and that their love is the only solid prop of the state; it was in vain that those important truths were held up to his view by the sage Bramins, and his Rajahs; elated with his power and grandeur, he swayed the land with unnatural severity.

"Sissa, the son of Dabur, the most venerable of the Bramins, on whom the splendor of philosophy and wisdom shone from infancy to his 70th year, saw that there were virtues in the Monarch which required only the culture of reason to bring them into life; and afflicted



afflicted at the miseries of his country, he undertook to display to the Monarch the cause of them.

“ Sissa, aware of the discrepancy into which the precepts of morality and virtue had fallen, from the evil example held up by those who taught them, was led to devise a mode of instruction, whereby his lessons should appear the result of the Prince's own reasoning, rather than the instructions of another. With this view he invented the game of *Shaik*, or the *King*. In this game, he contrived to make the king the most important of all the pieces, but yet the easiest to attack, and the most difficult to defend, and only to be defended by the next in rank, or consequence, in the game, in gradation.

“ The game was first spread abroad among some of the leading men, and, from the great fame of Sissa, became soon in vogue; the Prince heard of it, and directed that the inventor should be his instructor: the sage Bramin now had attained his desire, and in the course of his instructions took seasonable occasions to point out the dependence of the King on the pawns, and other seasonable truths: the Prince, born with genius, and capable of virtuous sentiments, in despite of the maxims of courtiers, applied to himself the morality which the game so strongly

exhibited, and reforming his conduct, his people soon became happy.

“ The Prince, eager to recompense the Bramin for the great good derived from his ingenuity, required him to demand what he thought competent. The Bramin asked only a gift of corn, the amount of which should be regulated by the number of houses (or squares) on the chess board, putting one grain on the first house, two on the second, four on the third, and so on, in double permutation, to the sixty-fourth house. The apparent moderation of the demand astonished the King, and he, unhesitatingly, granted it: but when his treasurers had calculated the amount of the donation, they found that the King's revenues were not competent to discharge it; for the corn of 16,384 towns, each containing 1024 granaries, of 173,762 measures each; and each measure to consist of 32,768 grains, could alone answer the demand.

“ The Bramin then took an opportunity of pointing out to the Monarch how necessary it was, especially for Kings, to be guarded against the arts of those who surround them—how much they owed to their subjects, and how cautious they should be of inconsiderately bestowing their goods wastefully.”

PHILOSOPHEMOS.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I LATELY engaged a promising young Artist (who I observe has engraved several Plates for your Magazine) to make a drawing of the house in which Hogarth resided in Leicester-square. The point of view in which it is taken is, I think, well chosen; the trees, the statue of George the First, and the spire of St. Martin's Church, in the background, rendering it more picturesque than London views generally are. This is much at your service, with the account of a conversation in which your Publisher's name was mentioned, if you think them worthy insertion.

After the first sketch was taken, and the Artist had left me, observing the house was a French hotel, I thought I could not better employ a vacant hour

than in having a specimen of the abilities in the culinary art for which the French are so celebrated. On entering a long and handsome coffee-room, I found it presented a miniature epitome of Europe, of which French and Italian seemed to be the predominate languages. I seated myself, however, in the same box with an old Gentleman, whose appearance was truly English, and who, after attentively perusing a bill of fare as long as a Welch pedigree, ordered a beef-steak, and a bottle of old port. He then handed it to me, saying, “ There, Sir, look at that; and if you like soups and French kickshaws, you will find them in all their varieties, and with every herb that grew in the garden of Eden. However, there is one thing I like,

I like, and that is, their mode of marking the price of every dish, by which I see you may dine here on easier terms than at most English coffee-houses." He was proceeding in his harangue, when a young Gentleman of my acquaintance dropped in, and joined our party. We called for soup, and different portions of various French dishes, which, with our companion's beef-steak, were soon placed on the table. My friend remarked, that what we had was well dressed; and I added, every thing was exquisitely flavoured. "You are in better luck than than I am," said the old fellow; "I expected my steak would not be half so good as I get at Dolly's, and I am not disappointed." "May I be permitted to ask, Sir," said the young Gentleman, "why, with that expectation, you ordered it here?" "Because I was a fool," replied he. "Had you not better order something else?" "No! I hate a dinner in *matquerade*; that is the case with all these ragouts; and I make no doubt the spirit of disgusting will be also extended to the wine. Come, let's see what sort of stuff it is. Faith! this port is tolerable; so here's another glass to Old England for ever, for I detest French manners, French wines, French fricasees, and, indeed, every thing that is French." "Surely, Sir," said I, "with such a fixed aversion, your choice of this house for your ordinary was singular." "Why it was," replied he; "but I remember the place when it was Hogarth's, and I wanted to see how it looked now. There, do you not observe these d—d fellows have put a billiard table in the very room my old friend built to paint in, and he very probably engraved his admirable print of the English Sirloin at the Gates of Calais in the spot where those people are jabbering French. Aye, Sir, he hated the whole *Grande Nation* as heartily as I do; and could he but revisit his old mansion,

His angry shade enrag'd would scold  
em,  
And make the place too hot to hold  
em."

"I should rather think he would put them in a caricature print," said our young friend. "Sir," returned the old Gentleman, "he painted characters, not caricatures; his paintings are evidently calculated to expose affectation and folly; and when he satirized vice, his aqua fortis had the effect of a

caustic. But my feeble voice cannot add a leaf to his laurel; so e'en let us take a glass to his memory." "Sir," said I, "give me your hand; I would drink it in Burgundy. I am an enthusiastic admirer of the great man you speak of. Here is a drawing I have just ordered to be taken of this house, as having been his dwelling." This gave rise to a fresh philippic against innovation. "Sir," said he, "this part of the town is strangely altered; an old man, who has been dead about fifty years, told me, that when he was a lad, there was a turnpike-gate the corner of Little Chandos-street, and this place was quite open; then it was properly called Leicester-fields. Now that it is inclosed by iron rails, and its appearance totally spoiled by the planting a parcel of poplar trees, they have christened it Leicester-square. The next frolic, I suppose, will be to make some further improvements as they call them, and baptize it Leicester-place." "You are perfectly right," said my young friend (with a smile quivering on his lips); "these alterations are shocking, and with you I lament them; but such things always have been, and always will be.

What's not destroy'd by Time's devouring hand?

Where's the Tower? and where's the May-pole in the Strand?

Pease, cabbages, and turnips once grew where

Now stands New Bond-street, and a newer square."

This, and some other little flights, brought our old friend into better temper, and he continued praising his favourite Artist, adding, among other things, that no man ever brandished the whip of justice with more pure motives and a better intention: and that this was his greatest pride appears by an anecdote related to me by a man whose character gives credence to his report; I mean, Mr. Sewell, the Bookfeller, in Cornhill; by whom I was informed, he occasionally came to this house for subscription prints; and that when he once (about the time of the dispute with Wilkes and Churchill) told Mr. Hogarth, he thought it must give him great pleasure to see his own works so generally admired, and so universally approved, "Sir," said the Artist, "it gratifies me very highly, and there is no part of my works

works of which I am so proud, and in which I now feel so happy, as in the series of the Four Stages of Cruelty, because I believe the publication of them has checked that diabolical spirit of barbarity to the brute creation, which, I am sorry to say, was once so prevalent in this country."—This is an honest and a laudable pride, and must lead every man of feeling to venerate the place which has been the habitation of such a man. To this house he removed soon after he married Sir James Thornhill's daughter; and in this house he breathed his last, on the 26th October 1764, aged sixty-seven years.

"I know," continued he, "there may be, and are, cold-blooded characters, who will say, this enthusiasm has its source in folly; but I feel with Johnson; and if I can quote him from memory, will say with him, "Far from me be that frigid philosophy which can conduct us, indifferent and unmoved, over any ground that has been dignified by wisdom, bravery, or virtue.

That man is little to be envied whose patriotism would not gain force on the plains of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warm among the tombs in Westminster Abbey." And now, Gentlemen, permit me to close all I have said of this great and good man with the epitaph written by David Garrick, which is engraved on his tomb-stone in Chiswick Church-yard:

Farewell, great painter of mankind,  
Who reach'd the noblest point of art;  
Whose pictured morals charm the mind,  
And through the eye correct the heart.

If Genius fire thee, Reader, stay;  
If Nature touch thee, drop a tear;  
If neither move thee, turn away,  
For Hogarth's honour'd dust lies here."

Here the old man concluded, and soon after took his leave, saying, he should occasionally frequent Jaquier's Hotel, where he hoped, at some future period, again to have the pleasure of meeting with us.

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### LYCOPHRON.

L. 800—804.

——— Τραμπύχας ἐδέξατο,  
Ἐν ἡ ποτ' αὐδῆς Ἡρακλῆ φθίσσει δράκων  
Τυμφαίης ἐν δόμοισιν Ἀιδίωκον πρόμος,  
Τὸν Ἀιακῶτε κάφθ' Περσέως σποράς,  
Καὶ Τημενίων οὐκ ἀπώδειν αἰμάτων.

——— Trampyæ sedes,  
In quâ Herculem quondam Tymphæus perdet  
Inter epulas draco Æthicum dux,  
Æacidem & Persidem genere,  
Nec remotum a Temenicâ consanguinitate.

Αὔρις, which in its primary sense implies repetition, in its secondary denotes future time. This is its signification here. Ποτῆ, an adverb of time, is joined with αὐδῆς, and both together express a distant future period. Ποτῆ αὐδῆς, says Tzetzes, ἀντὶ τοῦ ποτῆ δὲ. He then assigns a reason, why αὐδῆς cannot in this place signify rursus: οὐ γὰρ καὶ ἕτερος Ἡρακλῆς ἐκεί ἀνηρῆθη. Ποτ' αὐδῆς seems to have been our poet's favourite phrase. It occurs in other places: in one of which, at 1226,7. it is trans-

lated by Canter *olim rursus*; at 732 and 801 by *quondam*. But the original words might have been more accurately rendered by *aliquando post*; in English, by *some-time after*, or *some-time hence*. Αὔρις frequently occurs in this poem; and implies in some places iteration, in others time. It is rendered by *post* at 546, by *deinde* at 1351, and by *posterius* at 1431. These Latin words are sufficiently explanatory, as they refer to some future time, when the thing foretold should happen. Αὔρις

is translated *rursus* at 1142. Cassandra had foretold, that a temple would be erected to her memory; and that virgins would worship at her shrine. Ἀλλ' ἔτι, *but hereafter*, πένθος πολλοῖς παρθένοις τητωμέναις τούτω γενναίῃν. *Rursus* is here a wrong translation.

It is well known, that the perspicuity and elegance of every composition depend in a great measure on the right distribution and proper use of the indeclinable particles, by whatever names Grammarians may have distinguished them. These are, as it were, the finer filaments, that bind the larger members of the sentence to each other, and give to the structure of the whole period clearness, symmetry and strength. Yet is it not infrequent with translators, either wholly to omit, or indistinctly to explain these minuter parts of speech; which, tho' the least observed, are not the least significant. Trampya was a town in Epire, where a cenotaph was

erected in memory of Ulysses. Concerning this place Cassandra predicts, that, πορ' αὐδ' ἔτι, *some-time hence*, an Epirot chief, Polysperchon by name, shall at a banquet slay Hercules. This Hercules was the son of Alexander the Great by Barsine. Among his illustrious ancestors was Æfacus by the mother's side; by the father's were Perseus, and Temenus, descended from the renowned Hercules. This digression, if it may be so called, respecting the illustrious ancestry of Polysperchon, Alexander's son, served the double purpose of celebrating the place Trampya, and gratifying the prince, a successor of Alexander. Such were the compliments which his poets customarily paid, and their patron received with courtesy.

— Πτολεμαῖε, τὰ τοι μανθῆια φαίνω.  
R.

## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

JUNE 4.

MR. LACY, jun. (son of Mr. L. formerly a Proprietor of Drury-lane Theatre) made his first appearance at Covent Garden, in the character of *Hamlet*, and received considerable applause.

17. DRURY LANE closed for the season, with *Love in a Village* and *The Sultan*. Mr. Kemble (according to long usage) addressed the audience in a few valedictory words on behalf of the Proprietors and Performers of the Theatre, returning thanks for the liberal countenance and support that they had received, and making assurances of future exertions for the public amusement and gratification.

18. The season terminated at COVENT GARDEN, with *The Poor Gentleman* and *The Spoiled Child*: and Mr. Lewis addressed the audience in the following speech:

“I have the honour, Gentlemen and Ladies, to address you at the close of a season, which has been strongly marked by your indulgence and protection.

“We feel it as much our inclination as we know it is our duty to express our gratitude.

“In the name of the Proprietors, Manager, and Performers, I beg leave to offer you our sincere and heartfelt thanks for all your favours, and to assure you, that it will be our study, pride, and pleasure, to merit their continuance.”

The same evening, Mr. Colman opened the Summer Theatre in the HAYMARKET to a pretty numerous audience, with *The Flitch of Bacon*, *The Point of Honour*, and *Fortune's Follies*.

Mr. Charles Kemble being gone on a tour to Germany, Mr. H. Johnson, from Covent Garden, has been engaged in his room, and performed the part of *Durimel*, in *The Point of Honour*, with great feeling and effect. Mrs. H. Johnson is also engaged in the place of *Miss De-camp*.

The acting management remains in the hands of Mr. Fawcett, who conducted the Theatre last season with great success.

POETRY.

## POETRY.

## ODE FOR HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY, 1801.

**S**TILL, still mutt War's discordant  
 note  
 Usurp the Muse's votive lay—  
 Must the shrill Clarion's brazen throat  
 Proclaim our Monarch's NATAL  
 DAY :

While the stern Foe with haughty brow  
 Frowns on the Olive's sacred bough,  
 Throws from his land the proffer'd gift  
 of Peace, [cease!

Nor bids the raging storm of Desolation  
 O BRITAIN! not from abject fear,  
 Or pale mistrust, or weaken'd power,  
 Springs in thy breast the vow sincere  
 Which woos fair CONCORD'S lenient  
 hour :—

Uncheck'd by threats of vengeful foes,  
 Thy breast with warlike ardour glows ;  
 Thy sons, with unabated force,  
 Right onward keep their daring course :  
 The Chief who from CANOPUS' sultry  
 shore,

The burning meed of conquest bore,  
 Now thro' the Baltic's freezing surge,  
 Bids his bold prowess their way relentless  
 urge ;

And while BRITANNIA'S ensign flies  
 Aloft in Hyperborean skies,  
 DENMARK astonish'd, from her threaten'd  
 towers, [happier powers.

Yields up her naval boast to ALBION'S  
 And lo! where PHILIP'S mightier son  
 Bade the proud City's rising walls proclaim

To distant times their founder's name,  
 Fresh trophies by BRITANNIA'S legions  
 won : [LIA'S shore,

When from the vet'ran bands of GAL-  
 Their dauntless arms the blood-stained  
 banner tore,

Which, like a baleful meteor spread,  
 To fields of death the infuriate warriors  
 led :—

Yet, 'mid the deeds of endless fame,  
 Shall not a tear the dying victor claim ?  
 No ;—O'er his tomb, with guardian  
 wings

Hovering, the eternal pean glory sings,  
 Chaunting with note triumphant to the  
 skies, [Country dies.

His name thro' ages lives, who for his  
 Enough of War! While BRITAIN sees  
 Before HYGEIA'S healing hand  
 The pallid Dæmon of Disease  
 Lead far away her sickly band ;  
 While to a Nation's fervent pray'r  
 The Arm Omnipotent to spare

Gives her ador'd, her Patriot Lord  
 Again to Life, to Health restor'd,  
 To hail that day, to BRITAIN dear,  
 Selected from the circling year,  
 Which FAME shall ever mark the birth  
 Of regal duty and of private worth ;  
 Strains that Affection forms, that Tran-  
 sport breathes, [prosial wreathes!  
 The fragrant offerings join that June am-

## ODE,

ADDRESSED TO TWO AMIABLE LADIES,  
 ON THE BREACH OF AN APPOINT-  
 MENT.

BY AMBROSE PITMAN, ESQ.

**A**H! how can I in words reveal—

For words but ill explain  
 The keen regret that lovers feel  
 Who sue the fair in vain.

Unjust surmise suspicion draws  
 Precipitately wrong,

To charge my absence to the cause  
 Of dice or wanton song.

Believe, my friends, believe the sequel  
 true,

And give to credit what is credit's due.

With impious thought, PROMETHEUS  
 fly,

Of clay form'd man entire ;  
 More impious still—presum'd on high  
 To steal celestial fire.

Omniscient JOVE, enrag'd to find

A mortal's guilt so great,  
 Resolv'd to punish all mankind  
 By one involving fate.

Believe, my friends, believe th' assertion  
 true,

And give to fable what is fable's due.

PANDORA came—accomplish'd fair!

The sentence to reveal,  
 And spread around disease and care,  
 Complaints we all must feel.

Subject alike to human pain,

No situation free ;

For while it strikes the aged swain,

It darts a blow at me.

Believe, my friends, believe th' assertion  
 true. [due.

And give compassion where compassion's

Disease—inexorably sure,

That wounds a parent's breast,

Creates the ills which I endure,

And robs me of my rest ;

Of that insinuating fire,

That friendly iost caress,

Which virtue, sense, and youth inspire,

To captivate and bless.

Believe,

Believe, my friends, believe th' assertion  
true, [too.  
Nor tax my lips with promis'd penance  
But still to soften worldly woe,  
The rigid God decreed,  
That HOPE should some relief bestow,  
And sooth in utmost need.  
Oh! blessed fair!—upheld by thee,  
Th' immediate gift of heav'n,  
The wretch enjoys, as well as me,  
Thy aid—to be forgiv'n.  
Exert thy pow'r—prevailing over time,  
And teach my lovely friends to overlook  
my crime.

Celestial pair! by heav'n design'd,  
With sprightly wit endow'd,  
To charm and humanize the mind,  
And lighten life's dull load.  
Long, very long, unrivall'd here,  
To chase desponding woe,  
The golden mean with prudence steer,  
And bless the world below.  
Say, must I wait the influence of time?  
Oh! grant my pardon, or conceal my  
crime.

June 2, 1801.

#### INSCRIPTION

WRITTEN IN THE RECESS ADJOINING  
THE CASCADE, SHRUB'S HILL,  
SURREY, JUNE 7, 1797.

IF haply, wanderer, thy way-worn feet,  
Shunning the world, have found this  
cool retreat,  
Ah! pause, and, on this mossy bed reclin'd,  
Indulge the pensive visions of the mind;  
If thro' the vale of tears thy path has  
been,  
Lonely and sad, no gleam of joy between;  
Tho' friendship never did thy cares as-  
suage,  
Sorrow and toil thine only heritage,  
Yet in thy humble sphere thou still might  
find [mind.  
Some hallow'd hours to cheer the wounded  
Did e'er thy heart the throbs of pity  
know, [woe;  
Weep o'er and share a suff'ring brother's  
O'er the lone couch of anguish hast thou  
went, [was spent,  
And mourn'd to find thy scanty store  
Chid from the pillow'd head the fiend  
Despair, [vent pray'r,  
Or breath'd for sorrowing worth the ser-  
Taught how the cherub Hope to man was  
giv'n, [Heav'n;  
To cheer his path, the great best gift of  
Hast thou despis'd the taunting sneers of  
scorn, [torn;  
To cherish worth from happier prospects

Prov'd that thy heart priz'd Friendship's  
sacred flame, [fame;  
Dearer, by far, than honours, wealth, or  
And hast thou been, by no harsh creed con-  
fin'd, [kind;  
Thro' life, the friend, the brother of man—  
If so, why heaves thy bosom with a sigh?  
Why steals the tear of anguish from thine  
eye? [breath  
For sure, the charity that warms thy  
With feeling's flame, should lull its cares  
to rest, [controul,  
And fairy dreams, with lenient sway,  
Meek Pity's child, the sorrows of thy  
soul;  
For tho' thy lot is misery and pain,  
Ah! believe the Muse, *thou hast not liv'd  
in vain.*

EDWIN.

#### TO CATHARINE.

AN ODE ON SPRING.

O'ER eastern hills the cheerful dawn ap-  
pear'd, [withdrew;  
The moon its silv'ry lessening beams  
When Thames his head from hoary bil-  
lows rear'd, [balmy dew.  
And kiss'd from Morn's moist lips the  
Now o'er his wave the swelling canvas  
spreads, [glides;  
And swifter than the lark thro' æther  
While the small bark its unseen current  
treads, [his sides.  
Hid by the thick'ning reeds that shade  
Thus as the ship pursues its destin'd  
course, [chace;  
The wind its topsails from my gazing  
But wind nor wave, nor tempests bellow-  
ing hoarse, [efface.  
Can thy dear image from my heart  
Ev'n now, while musing near old Thames  
I stray, [morn,  
Scenting the gently-breathing gale of  
Methinks I see thee, as the season gay,  
And fairer than celestial Flora's form.  
But, oh! thy charms transport me to a  
dream— [ear!  
For, lo! soft music strikes my ravish'd  
Some heav'n-tun'd voice has caught th' in-  
spiring theme, [air.  
And zephyrs waft it echoing thro' the  
But hark! the modulating sound  
From rocks and valleys now rebound;  
Thro' sheltering woods and flow'ry  
fields; [steals;  
O'er healing springs and founts it  
Each budding rose and fragrant flow'r,  
In blossom'd sweets exhale its pow'r;  
With harmony the meadows ring,  
And teach the feather'd kind to sing:

Now

Now reascending hill and dale,  
Exhausted, quiv'ring, faintly pale,  
Melts mountains gilt with orient ray,  
Where rising Phœbus joins the iay;  
Till ending in fair Catherine's name,  
With notes melodious calms the wat'ry  
plain.

It ceas'd: when list'ning to the breeze I  
stood, [melting strain;  
Which seem'd to vibrate with the  
The breeze, alas! but murmur'd to the  
flood, [again.  
And sent my sighs, unpitied, back  
Oh! should my Catherine as obdurate  
prove, [get;  
And all the mutual ties of love for-  
This heart, that never ceas'd her truth  
to love, [to beat.  
Would cease within this sinking soul  
But cease, ungenerous youth! thy cause-  
leis tear, [attend;  
Around thy fair her guardian sylphs  
Pleas'd with their charge, in varying  
shapes are near, [fiend.  
To shield her virtue from the how'ring  
*Banks of the Thames.* J. N.

#### AN UNFORTUNATE MOTHER TO HER INFANT.

UNHAPPY Child of Indiscretion,  
Poor slumberer on a breast forlorn,  
Pledge and reproof of rash transgression,  
Dear, tho' unwelcome to be born;  
For thee a suppliant wish addressing  
To heav'n thy mother fain would dare,  
But conscious blushes stain the blessing,  
And sighs suppress the broken prayer.  
And hark! the voice of Female Glory,  
And what is Honour call'd on earth,  
Warn me to hush thy fatal story,  
And hide thy sad disastrous birth.  
But spite of those, my heart unshaken  
In parent duty turns to thee;  
Tho' long repented, ne'er forsaken,  
Thy days shall love and guarded be.  
And lest the injurious world upbraid thee  
For mine or for thy father's ill,  
A nameless mother oft shall aid thee,  
A hand unseen protect thee still:  
And tho', to rank and place a stranger,  
Thy life an humble course must run,  
Soon shalt thou learn to fly the danger  
Which I, too late, have learn'd to shun.  
Mean time, in these sequester'd vallies,  
Here may 'it thou rest in safe content;  
For innocence may smile at malice;  
And thou! O thou! art innocent.  
Lo! here thy infant wants are given,  
Shelter and rest and purest air!  
And milk as pure—But mercy, heav'n!  
My tears have dropt and mingled there!

#### ON THE DEATH OF GENERAL KNOX AND CAPTAIN JEMMET MAINWARING, LOST IN THE BABEL, IN THE WEST INDIES.

BY HENRY JAMES PYE, ESQ.

WHEN mid the thunder of the embat-  
tled field, [riors yer;  
Their lives in Albion's cause her war-  
The never-dying breath of virtuous Fame,  
To glory consecrates each patriot name.  
But shall no wreath of honour crown the  
brave, wave?  
Untimely whelm'd beneath the stormy  
Shall the firm veteran, who has dauntless  
stood  
In many a scene of carnage and of blood;  
Shall the bold youth, who hostile coasts  
explor'd, [roar'd;  
Where louder than the furge the battle  
Cold in the oozy caverns of the deep,  
Sung by no Muse, in dark oblivion sleep?  
No!—they shall live to Fame, to Friend-  
ship dear— [tear.  
Live still in valour's sigh, and Beauty's

#### ON THE DEATH OF SAMUEL HAYES,

WHO WAS KILLED IN THE ACTION  
BETWEEN THE PHŒBE FRIGATE,  
CAPTAIN ROBERT BARLOW, AND  
THE AFRICAINE FRIGATE, CAPTAIN  
MAGENDIE.

(See the Gazette of Saturday, April 25,  
1801.)

HARK! how the church bells with a  
sudden peal [come  
Stun the glad ear! Tidings of joy have  
To crown each anxious hope. Two gal-  
lant ships [fought,  
Met on the element; they met, they  
And England triumph'd. ———  
——— Yet there was one who died  
'Mid that day's glory, whose obscurer  
name  
No great historian's page will chronicle:  
'Twas in the catalogue of slain. Thank  
God!  
The sound was not familiar to my ear.  
But it was told me after, that this man  
Was by a press-gang's violence roughly  
forc'd [tle ones,  
From his own home, and wife, and lit-  
Who by his labour lived: that he was one  
Whose uncorrupted heart could keenly  
feel [nels;  
An husband's love, a father's anxious-  
That from the wages of his toil he fed  
The

The distant dear ones, and would talk of  
them

At midnight, when he trod the silent deck  
With him he valued; talk of them, of  
joys [the hour

That he had known—oh God! and of  
When they should meet again; till his  
full heart,

His manly heart, at last would overflow,  
Even like a child's, with very tenderness.  
Peace to his honest spirit! Suddenly  
It came, and merciful, the ball of death;  
For it came suddenly, and shatter'd him,  
And left no moment's agonizing thought  
On those he lov'd so well.

He, ocean deep,  
Now lies at rest. Be thou her comforter  
Who art the widow's friend!—Man  
does not know [run back,  
What a cold sickness made her blood  
When first she heard the tidings of the  
fight; [ful hope

Man does not know with what a dread  
She listen'd to the names of those that  
died; [heed,

Man does not know, or knowing will not  
With what an agony of tenderness  
She gaz'd upon her children, and beheld  
His image who was gone. O God! be  
thou

Her comforter who art the widow's friend!  
N.

### THE DEATH OF GENERAL ABERCROMBY;

#### OR, A TRIBUTE TO VIRTUE.

BY WILLIAM SWORDS.

#### I.

YE soldiers and sailors deplore!  
Oh! shed a soft, pitying tear!  
*Abercromby* the brave is no more!  
A stranger to falsehood and fear.

#### II.

In *Egypt* he valiantly fought,  
With Sir Sidney, and Hutchinson brave;  
*Coot*, and all *British Officers*, fought  
That a *Briton* should ne'er be a *slave*!

#### III.

In the thigh he was mortally shot;  
Our Hero, he languish'd seven days;  
Says he, "Do not weep, 'twas my lot;  
I'll die for my country's praise."

#### IV.

Then with cyprus his tomb let us crown,  
O'er the invincible standard of France;  
And may Britons in war meet renown,  
Whose valour no pen can enhance.

### EPIGRAM.

TO G. D.

POOR Jack! how I pity his desperate  
case, [adrift!  
Since Fortune has turn'd our old crony  
Yet why should I grumble, and screw up  
my face? [sift.

'Twas always his wish to be put to a  
RUSTICUS.

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

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE EURO- PEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

The following is the effusion of a Sailor,  
on seeing the designs for a naval pillar,  
intended to commemorate our achieve-  
ments by sea, exhibiting at the Histo-  
ric Gallery, in Pall-Mall.

#### I.

WHEN victorious return'd from beat-  
ing the foe, [shore,  
And safe moor'd near our own native  
What sound heart of oak but with trans-  
port must glow,  
To revisit Old England once more?  
While gratitude calls for our tribute of  
thanks

To those who our services prize;  
See yon rostral column, that tow'rs o'er  
the banks,

And lifts its proud head to the skies:

#### II.

'Tis in honour of seamen, who bravely  
have fought,  
Erected by patriots on shore.  
By glory rewarded, as glory we sought;  
What could our lov'd country do more?  
By remotest posterity there shall be read  
The names of those heroes, whose fame  
To the earth's utmost verge has triumph-  
antly sped,  
And for aye will untarnish'd remain.

#### III.

"'Tis worthy of Britons," our children  
will cry:  
"Rome or Greece no such column  
could boast.  
On the turbulent waves who with Britons  
can vie?  
As our foes oft have found to their cost.  
Old Ocean is ours, and our right we'll  
maintain;  
He's the guard of our wave-beaten  
strand:  
While he wafts us to conquest throughout  
his domain,  
And repels all attacks from our land."



## JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

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

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*(Continued from Page 377.)*

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## HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, APRIL 27.

PREVIOUS to the House resolving itself into a Committee on the Bill to prevent Seditious Meetings, a second Report from the Committee of Secrecy was read, in which it was stated, that numbers of persons, under pretence of associating as Benefit Clubs, met at different houses for seditious and treasonable purposes. That they called themselves *United Britons*; that every meeting sent a delegate to represent it, who communicated with the delegates of other meetings, and made regular reports; that they all took one common oath, in which they declared their determination to persevere until they obtained those rights which by nature they were entitled to. The Report then recommended the necessity of adopting, as speedily as possible, such measures as should put a stop to practices of this kind.

The Duke of Bedford said, he would put it to the House, whether it was proper to proceed in the discussion of the Bill, and hurry it through the House, merely on the ground of a Report which had just been read, and which the House could not have sufficient time to examine.

The Earl of Rosselyn (late Lord Chancellor) wished to impress the necessity of passing this Bill with as little delay as possible. Perhaps at the very moment he was speaking, there were numbers of societies endeavouring to prevent the passing this Bill into a law; he had no doubt but that it was the intention of many of them to provoke a general insurrection throughout the country; and he was warranted in saying so from circumstances which came to the knowledge of the Committee that very day, but which they had not time to make a part of their Report. Even since he came down to the House,

he was informed that a meeting of persons, considerably above the number of fifty, had very recently taken place for the most dangerous purposes; and that on the Common where they met, they distributed and posted up most seditious and inflammatory hand-bills.

Lord Moira said, that if such circumstances existed as those that were mentioned by the Noble and Learned Lord, he should consider them a sufficient ground for passing the Bill into a Law.

Lord Hobart supported the Bill; after which it went through a Committee, was reported, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28.

The order of the day for the third reading of the Bill for suppressing Seditious Societies being read,

The Duke of Bedford rose and said, he thought it his duty to the country, and to the Constitution, to oppose the further progress of this Bill. He was in hopes, that when Ministers called for measures so strong as those which they had already passed, as well as these which they had now proposed, they would have laid down grounds, and assigned strong and sufficient reasons for such proceedings. He would remind their Lordships, that should this Bill pass, the two essential rights of the people would be taken from them; he meant the right of habeas corpus, and the right of petitioning for redress of grievances. These were the two strong checks which the people had upon Government, and under the enjoyment of which they were enabled to restrain the abuses and ambition of bad Ministers. He thought, that in a better point of view the Government should manifest itself to the Country, by passing such laws as might tend to alleviate the distresses of the poor, to mitigate their almost unexampled sufferings, and their

their gratitude and humane attention towards them, for their loyalty, allegiance, and submission. This would secure that allegiance and submission much more effectually than all the coercive measures they had hitherto adopted, and which could have no other tendency or effect than, sooner or later, to exasperate their feelings, and insult them under their wrongs. The Noble Duke recurred to the former periods of our history, and contended, that on the whole of the conduct of Administration, there was nothing to be traced but a series of infringements and violations of the rights and liberties of the people. He would not enter, he said, into the details of the discussion; for where, in such Bills, the principle was once adopted, it was of very little consequence what modifications they afterwards went through in their detail. The principle was pernicious, and on no grounds could he conceive the Bill at all now necessary.

The Earl of Westmoreland said, he felt himself peremptorily called upon to give the Bill all the support in his power. He was aware when Ministers brought forward this measure, that they were about to suspend a portion of that liberty which was dear to Englishmen, and which should not be suspended but to preserve what the licentiousness of ignorant and ill-intentioned persons would overwhelm and destroy. He then proceeded to take a view of the arguments of the Noble Duke, for whom he professed much respect, widely as he differed from him on this important question; and he thought that Government, so far from being reprehensible for passing this Bill, so essential to the peace and security of the country, were rather exposed to reproof for suffering even the short interval to interpose between the expiration of the one Bill and the revival of the other. Many arguments might be adduced for the urgent necessity of the measure; none he would put more forcibly than the joy expressed by the disaffected at the expiration of the law, and their alarm at its renovation. The Bill was read a third time and passed.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Seditious Meeting, Lottery, Innkeepers, and several other Bills.

FRIDAY, MAY 1.

Earl Moira expressed his wish that

the order of the day, for the House to go into a Committee on the Insolvent Debtors' Bill, should be discharged: he had a few clauses to propose, and said that he would move them on Wednesday next, to which day he proposed that the Committee should be deferred. Ordered.

The Bill for regulating the Affairs of Debtor and Creditor passed a Committee, and was reported.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6.

The Earl of Moira, on the order of the day for the commitment of the Insolvent Debtors Bill, said, that, impressed as he was with a due regard to the claims of the creditor, as well as tenderness and humanity to the unfortunate debtor, he would wish that this order should be discharged for the present, and a new order made for Friday, as he wished to avail himself of a few days more, to introduce some alterations that would have a mutual good effect between the parties. The order was discharged, and fixed for Friday.

THURSDAY, MAY 7.

The Commons brought up several Bills, the principal of which were, the Irish Importation Hop Bill, and the Irish Spirit Duty Bill.

A request was then made on the part of the Commons to obtain a conference, in order to consider of the most effectual mode of promulgating the Statutes of the United Kingdom, with which their Lordships complied, and appointed to-morrow.

FRIDAY, MAY 8.

The House, in a Committee on the Insolvent Debtors Bill, agreed to the clause for extending the provision of the Bill to a sum not exceeding 1500*l.* under which the debtor will be liberated; and also to the clause for giving it a retrospective operation to the 1st of March 1801.

MONDAY, MAY 11.

The Insolvent Debtors Bill passed the Committee.

The Militia Pay Bill, the Bill to prevent the Forgery of the Bank of England Notes, and the Curates Horse Duty Exemption Bill, &c. were brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

FRIDAY, MAY 15.

Lord Carrington brought in a Bill for inclosing certain waste and barren lands

lands in England and Wales, without any specific application to Parliament, which was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

The Duke of Portland delivered a Message from his Majesty on his apprehensions for Portugal, similar to that in the Commons. (See page 455.)

Lord Hobart gave notice, that he would move the Thanks of the House on Monday next to the British Army in Egypt, on which day he moved his Majesty's most gracious Message should be taken into consideration.

The Militia Pay Bill, the Curates' Horse Duty Bill, and the Forgery Bank Note Bill, passed the Committee.

#### MONDAY, MAY 18.

Lord Hobart rose and said, that he would not take up much of the time of the House in reciting what was fresh in the mind of every man, and deeply engraven in the hearts of their Lordships. He would barely content himself in mentioning those great and honourable Commanders, both by sea and land, whose bravery, perseverance, and intrepidity, have contributed so largely to the honour and glory of the nation, and move the thanks of their grateful countrymen accordingly. His Lordship then moved the Thanks of the House to General Hutchinson, and the Officers serving under him in Egypt, for their brave and intrepid conduct in the battle of the 21st of March last, &c. on the coast of Egypt.

Earl Moira warmly concurred in this Vote of Thanks, and called to the recollection of the House what he had often said, that wherever our troops had an opportunity of signalizing their conduct and courage in the field, it was marked with success; and it could be now no longer said, that whatever glory had been acquired by our arms at sea, the British arms could not achieve conquests as great and glorious by land.

The other Motions were then made, the same as in the Commons, and agreed to *nem. dis.*

Some business of form here intervened, when Lord Hobart moved, that the order of the day to consider of his Majesty's Message should be discharged, and fixed for Wednesday.

#### WEDNESDAY, MAY 20.

The Clerical Eligibility Bill, together with a few others, were brought up from the Commons, read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

The order of the day, for taking into consideration his Majesty's Message respecting the defence of Portugal, being moved,

Lord Hobart stated the critical situation in which the kingdom of Portugal stood, and the dangers which threatened her from the march of the French troops now upon the frontiers. He said, their Lordships were peculiarly called upon by one of the most ancient and faithful Allies this country ever had, to furnish for her defence the most effectual relief. Such was the object of his Majesty's most gracious Message to that House, to which he would have the honour of moving an address, in substance, assuring his Majesty of their Lordships' readiness to concur with his Majesty's most gracious disposition. He moved accordingly.

Lord Holland readily concurred, he said, in the claims which Portugal had upon this country, but was surprised, that when aid was asked for in behalf of our most ancient and faithful Ally, so small a pittance had been suggested as 300,000*l.* which could now, in his opinion, but ransom the country from the arms of France, and invite her to come again as a new invader. He was ever ready to assist our Allies, but did not hold a seat in that House to vote subsidies into the pockets of General Bonaparte.

The Marquis of Townshend spoke highly in praise of the alliance and faithful attachment of Portugal; that they should not be neglected; hinted at the sum as insignificant, but hoped it would be the introduction to some more efficient measures in her behalf.

The Address was then put and carried.

#### THURSDAY, MAY 21.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to fifty eight public and private Bills. Among the State Bills, which were comparatively few, were the following—the Irish Hop Duty, the Irish Corn Bounties, the Rice Importation, the Elephant Oil, the Curates Regulation, and the Bank Note Forgery Bills.—The Lords Commissioners were—the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Roxburgh, and Lord Walsingham.

#### FRIDAY, MAY 22.

Lord Hobart moved an Address to his Majesty, thanking him for his gracious communication, and assuring his Majesty, that the House would heartily concur in the measure recommended

by his Majesty of granting a pension of 2000l. a-year to Lady Abercromby, which was agreed to unanimously.

The General Inclosure Bill, the principle of which was to facilitate inclo-

tures by reducing the expence in avoiding special application to Parliament on each inclosure, was ordered to be committed.

Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, APRIL 27.

**MR. VANSITTART** brought up a Bill for exempting Sea Elephant Oil from Duty when sold by Auction. Read a first, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Lord Temple moved, that on Monday next the House should take into consideration the minutes of examination taken at the Bar of the House on the 10th of March last; as also the Report of the Committee appointed to search the Journals for Precedents of Persons in Holy Orders being eligible to Seats in that House. His Lordship also moved, that John Horne Tooke, Esq. be ordered to attend in his place on that day. After some deliberation, Lord Temple postponed the second motion until to-morrow.

Mr. Bragge brought up the report of the Committee of Supply. The resolutions were read a first and second time.

The Bill allowing East India Ships to land Part of their Rice Cargoes in Ireland, was read a third time, and passed.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28.

An Account was presented of the Income of and Charges on the Consolidated Fund for 1800.

A person from the Excise presented an Account of the Amount of the Duty on Horses for last Year. Both Accounts were ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Bragge brought up the Report of the Committee for allowing Hops to be imported into Ireland at a low Rate of Duty. Read a first and second time, and a Bill ordered.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29.

Sir W. Scott rose to bring forward his promised Motion relative to Vice-Admiralty Courts. He adverted to the war, which had lasted nine years, in the course of which certain events had occurred which it was rendered impossible, under circumstances, to have guarded against or prevent. He intended to suggest various alterations in the Courts of Admiralty in the West India Islands. He meant to give the Judges a greater power, for the purpose

of more speedily determining all prize questions which might be brought before them, as great delays had frequently occurred. Sir William went over a great number of statements, where abuse had arisen; and concluded by moving, that leave be given to bring in a Bill for the better Regulation of his Majesty's Prize Courts in the West Indies and America, and for giving more speedy and effectual Execution to the Decrees of the Commissioners of Appeal.

Some conversation ensued, and the Motion was agreed to.

The House then went into a Committee of Ways and Means.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the expence of paying and cloathing the militia for one year be paid out of the land-tax. That the allowance to be made to the subalterns of the militia in time of peace, and the allowance at present made to Adjutants, Serjeants Major, and Serjeants, be paid out of the said tax. The Resolutions were agreed to, and the Report ordered for to-morrow.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30.

Mr. Whitbread brought up a Bill for exempting Curates from Payment of the Horse Tax, where their Income did not amount to 100l. per Annum. Read a first, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

Mr. Bragge brought up the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means. The Resolutions were read and agreed to, and Bills ordered accordingly.

The Attorney General moved, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee on the Bill for preventing the Forgery of Bank Notes, which being agreed to, the Attorney General then moved the Resolution, that the Bank of England shall use paper with a waved spiral horizontal line, which would materially tend to the prevention of forgery. The Resolution was agreed to, the Report brought up, and ordered to be taken into further consideration this day se'nnight.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, MAY 1.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed, that those Members of both Houses of Parliament who reside in England during the sitting of Parliament, should be exempted the assessed taxes, the hair-powder, armorial bearings duties, and, above all, the income tax; and concluded by moving, that a Committee should be appointed to take the same into consideration, which was ordered, and appointed to sit on Monday.

MONDAY, MAY 4.

Sir W. Elford moved for leave to bring in a Bill for preventing Forgery of Country Bank Notes. Agreed to.

The Bill preventing Combination among Workmen was read a third time and passed.

Lord Temple moved, that the order of the day, for the House to take into consideration the minutes of examination taken at the bar upon Mr. Horne Tooke having taken priest's orders, and the Report of the Committee appointed to search for precedents of persons in holy orders sitting in that House be read.

The order having been accordingly read, his Lordship moved, that a new writ be issued for a Member to serve for the borough of Old Sarum, in the room of Mr. J. H. Tooke, who was at the time of his election, and is now, in priest's orders.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought, that the question of eligibility should have been first decided, and then such a motion would have naturally followed. He therefore moved, that the other orders of the day be read.

Mr. Tooke rose, and proceeded to examine the Reports, to which he objected strongly. He stated the absurdity of the Report, asserting, that the Committee had appointed others to enquire; this he said was delegating a delegated authority. He then argued on the principle of eligibility, and inferred, that all persons were eligible, unless expressly excluded by statute, as minors, aliens, &c. and that the right of electing and eligibility were reciprocal.

The debate now became general, and was carried on by the Attorney General, Mr. Grey, Mr. Bragge, Mr. Abbott, Mr. C. Winne, Sir Henry Mildmay, Mr. H. Major, and Lord Temple.

Mr. Addington withdrew his Motion for the order of the day, and substituted

the previous question, as there was no order standing.

A division ensued upon this Motion—Ayes, 94; Noes, 63.

[Thus the question of Mr. Tooke's eligibility is put to rest for the present Sessions.]

TUESDAY, MAY 5.

Mr. Lushington moved for leave to bring in a Bill for regulating the Office of Public Notaries practising in England. The Bill was intended to provide, that no person should be admitted a public notary unless he had served five years as Clerk.

Mr. Corry wished the Bill to apply generally, and moved, that the words "practising in England" should be left out. The Motion was agreed to as an amendment, and leave was given to bring in the Bill.

Mr. Addington gave notice, that tomorrow he should move for leave to bring in a Bill for removing doubts respecting the eligibility of persons in holy orders having seats in the House of Commons.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6.

The Bill for better levying Fines and Forfeitures imposed by Justices at Quarter Sessions was read a second time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to bring forward the Motion of which he had given notice. A subject intimately connected with the nature of the Bill he meant to propose having been so very recently before the House would preclude him from saying anything upon it. And after what had already passed, he did not think there was any necessity for his going into an explanation in the present stage; he should therefore move, that leave be given to bring in a Bill to prevent Doubts respecting the Eligibility of Persons in Holy Orders to sit in the House of Commons.

A short desultory conversation ensued, when the question was put, and carried.

Mr. Bragge obtained leave to bring in a Bill for exempting Members of both Houses of Parliament, serving for Ireland, from paying Taxes.

The Bill exempting Sea Elephant Oil from Duty, when sold by Auction, was read a third time and passed.

THURSDAY, MAY 7.

Sir William Young gave notice of a Motion on Tuesday, for leave to bring in a Bill to obtain a Return of the Assessments

ments made for the Relief of the Poor for a certain Number of Years.

In the Committee, on the Report of the Committee to consider of the Promulgation of the Statutes, 5500 copies of public, and 300 copies of local Acts, were ordered to be distributed; and that the Corporations and Boroughs receiving them should preserve the same; as also several other regulations.

The Bill to remove Doubts respecting the Ineligibility of Persons in Holy Orders to a Seat in that House, was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow. It states, that no person ordained a priest or deacon shall be eligible.

Mr. Dent gave notice of his intention to move early next Session for the Repeal of the Tax on Auctions.

FRIDAY, MAY 8.

Leave was given to bring in a Bill for vesting in the Rev. Mr. Cartwright, for a Time to be limited, the sole Property of certain Machinery for the Purpose of Wool-Combing.

Sir W. Elford presented a Bill for preventing the Forgery of Country Bank Notes, which was read a first time.

The Bill for preventing Forgery of the Bank of England Notes was passed, as was also the Militia Subaltern Officers Bill.

MONDAY, MAY 11.

A Bill was brought in for vesting in the Person of the Rev. Edmund Cartwright the sole Privilege of a Patent for making Wool-Combing Machinery. Read a first time.

Mr. Vansittart moved for leave to bring in a Bill to transfer the Management of the Hair Powder and Armorial Bearings Duties from the Commissioners of Stamps to the Commissioners of Taxes. Leave given.

The Bill regulating Drawbacks on the Exportation of Sugar was read a first time.

TUESDAY, MAY 12.

Mr. Vansittart brought up a Bill for transferring the Collection and Arrangement of the Hair-Powder and Armorial Bearings Duties from the Commissioners of Stamps to the Commissioners of Taxes. Read a first time.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13.

Sir William Elford brought up a Bill for securing to Josiah Cooke the Patent for making Paper from Straw. Read a first time.

On the motion of Mr. Burdon, the

House went into a Committee to consider so much of the Acts of the 31st and 34th of Geo. III. as respected Seamen employed in the Coasting Trade.

Mr. Burdon then moved a Resolution, "That it would tend to the benefit of the coasting trade, if every master was subject to the penalty of 5*l.* if he carried out to sea any mariner, without having entered into a written agreement, and that seamen should not be entitled to any compensation, unless they entered into such agreements within twenty-four hours after going on board."

Mr. W. Dundas thought that this business should be referred to a Committee to enquire into the fact.

A conversation ensued upon this suggestion by Mr. Dundas, and it was at length agreed upon that the Chairman should report progress, and ask leave to sit again. This was accordingly done.

Mr. Addington moved the order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee upon the Bill to prevent Doubts respecting Persons in Holy Orders having Seats in the House of Commons.

Mr. N. Vansittart presented a Petition from Edward Ruthworth, Esq. against the Bill.

Mr. Tooke said, if ever a Gentleman was justified in petitioning the House, it was in the present case. The Petitioner, like himself, he understood had been in orders. Clergymen are a body of men not represented in the House, yet they pay taxes of every kind, not even excepting 10 per cent. upon their income. He thought the Petition merited every consideration from the House.

The Petition was then brought up and read. It stated, that Mr. Rushworth, twenty one years ago, had been in orders, but that he did not officiate in his clerical capacity more than three months. That he had been elected to serve in the last Parliament as Member for Newport, in the Isle of Wight; that his election had been challenged, but that a Committee had declared him duly elected, and that he retained his seat until Parliament was dissolved. The Petition prayed, that the Bill might not pass into a law, as the opportunity of his being returned to serve again would be put an end to.

The Petition was ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Addington moved, that it be an instruction to the Committee to extend the provision of the Bill to the Clergy of Scotland.

Mr. Addington then proposed a clause to cover and protect such persons as were in that House, who had been in holy orders, exempting them from the retroactive operation of the Bill by a provision to that effect.—Which was carried on a division by a majority of 91—the numbers being 102 to 11. The Bill then passed the Committee.

The Irish Members Exemption Duty Bill was read a first and second time, and leave granted to bring in the Irish Indemnity Qualification Bill.

THURSDAY, MAY 14.

The order of the day being moved, for the second reading of the Bill for the better Prevention of Forgery on the Notes of private Bankers,

Mr. Dent opposed it, on the general ground, that every thing that tended, during the present prevalence of paper currency, to stamp an additional sanction on the promissory notes of private bankers, would promote a false credit in the country, and tempt private bankers to extend their issues beyond their capital.

Sir William Elford and Mr. Ellison supported the Bill, on the ground, that it was intended not for the benefit of private bankers, but the protection of the public.

Mr. Burdon, in speaking upon the measure, observed, that the Bill extended to bills and notes generally, and consequently that it exceeded the limits of that for which leave was obtained. The Bill, on examination, proved to be so, and was accordingly withdrawn, upon the suggestion of the Speaker; after which Colonel Elford moved, and obtained leave to bring in a new Bill.

Mr. Addington delivered a Message to the following effect from his Majesty:

“G. R.—His Majesty taking into his most serious consideration the imminent danger with which the kingdom of Portugal, the ancient and natural ally of Great Britain, is threatened by the Powers at war with this country, and apprehensive of the danger that threatens the commercial relations of the two kingdoms, recommends to his gracious Commons to make provision to enable him to subsidize that Power.”

The Message being read,

Mr. Addington gave notice, that he

should move on Monday, in the Committee of Ways and Means, that a sum not exceeding 300,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, to enable him to subsidize the Crown of Portugal.

A long conversation took place on the Motion for the appointment of a Committee to consider the repeal of the Salt Duties, in which Mr. Addington observed, that he should not have time to follow up the report of the Committee with any measure grounded upon it during the present Session, but that it should be one of the first measures proposed in the next. In the mean time, he should wish to have the Report printed and circulated in the country.

FRIDAY, MAY 15.

The new Country Bank Notes Forgery Bill was brought up by Sir William Elford, and read a first time.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to give notice, that on Monday next he should move the Thanks of the House to General Hutchinson, and the Officers and Soldiers under his command, and lately under the command of General Abercromby, in Egypt.

MONDAY, MAY 18.

A Message from the Lords informed the House, that their Lordships had agreed to the Militia Pay Bill, the Bill exempting Curates under 10*l.* per Annum from the Horse Duty, and to the Bill exempting Sea Elephant Oil, when sold by Auction, from Payment of Duty.

Mr. Addington rose, in pursuance of the notice he had given, to move, that the Thanks of the House be given to our brave Army in Egypt. In turning over the Journals, he had found that the House had proceeded to pay the tribute of their regard to the memory of a brave General who had fallen in his country's service, before they voted their Thanks to the Army which had been under his command—he alluded to General Wolfe, who had died gloriously on the plains of Quebec. This he mentioned only as a precedent for the motion he intended to submit, and to which he trusted there would not be the smallest opposition. The merits of the truly great General who had died in consequence of the wound which he had received in the action of the 21st of March, were too well known to need any illustration from him. He then moved, “That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying, that he would be graciously pleased to give directions

directions for a monument to be raised in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, to the memory of the ever to-be-lamented Commander in Chief of the British Army serving in Egypt, Sir Ralph Abercromby, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Bath, who died in consequence of a wound which he had received upon the 21st of March last, and to assure his Majesty that the House will make good the expence of the same."

Sir James Pulteney seconded the Motion, and passed a very high eulogium upon Sir Ralph Abercromby, and the Army which had been under his command.

The Motion was put and carried *nem. con.*

Mr. Addington then submitted the following string of Motions: That the Thanks of the House be given to Major Generals Hutchinson, Moore, Craddock, &c. and to the several Officers, for their conduct in landing, and for their subsequent operations, but particularly for the bravery and intrepidity displayed in the action of the 21st of March last: That the House do acknowledge and highly approve of the conduct of the several Non-Commissioned Officers and Private Soldiers of the Army serving in Egypt, and that the respective Commanding Officers of Regiments be requested to signify this Resolution to the Troops under their command. The Thanks of the House were also voted to Admiral Lord Keith, Rear-Admiral Bickerton, to the several Captains and Officers of the Fleet, as also to the Seamen and Marines, for their conduct in landing the troops, and for their subsequent services.

These Resolutions were carried *nem. con.* and the Speaker was requested to communicate the same to Major-General Hutchinson, and to Admiral Lord Keith.

The House resolved into a Committee of Supply, for taking into consideration his Majesty's Message for granting such assistance to her Majesty the Queen of Portugal as the exigency of circumstances might require.

Lord Hawkesbury moved, that a sum not exceeding 300,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, to enable him to afford such assistance to her Majesty the Queen of Portugal as circumstances might require.

Mr. Grey opposed the Motion, and observed, that this subsidy, even if it

were allowed, would be too late to effect any good purpose, and he should therefore vote against it.

Mr. Pitt supported the Motion in a speech of great length, in the course of which he adverted to the expedition against Egypt, and congratulated the House upon its success; and after a few remarks upon the necessity of those subsidies which we had already paid, concluded by voting for the Motion.

The Resolutions were then agreed to.

TUESDAY, MAY 19.

Upon the Motion for bringing up the Report of the Committee of Supply, to enable his Majesty to afford such assistance to the Queen of Portugal as circumstances might require,

Mr. Robson and Mr. Nichols severally objected to the Report being received, upon the ground of our subsidies to other Continental Powers having produced no good effect, and totally failed in their object.

The question was put and the Report received. The Resolutions were then read and agreed to.

Mr. Addington moved the order of the day for the third reading of the Bill to prevent Doubts respecting the Eligibility of Persons in Holy Orders to Seats in the House of Commons.

Mr. Joliffe opposed the Motion, and shortly stated his reasons. He contended, that the Bill, in its formation, was inadequate, in a certain degree, to the object it professed. It was for the purpose of preventing doubts upon a subject which he conceived should be touched with delicacy, particularly as so many precedents were against it.

Sir Francis Burdett, at considerable length, followed on the same side, and concluded by moving an amendment, that in place of the word "now," the Bill be read this day three months.

Sir W. Scott followed; and was succeeded by Dr. Lawrence, Mr. Addington, Mr. Grey, Lord Hawkesbury, and Mr. Bragge. The question was then put upon Sir F. Burdett's amendment, which was negatived without a division.

The Bill was then read, passed, and ordered to the Lords.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20.

Sir W. Young moved that the House should resolve into a Committee on the Bill for obtaining Returns of the Assessments made in England and Wales for the



the Relief of the Poor, for Ten Years back.

Several Members opposed the House going into a Committee; after which the question was put, and a division ensued.—For the Committee, 27; against it, 68.—Of course the Bill was lost.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought down a Message from his Majesty, stating, “ That his Majesty having taken into his royal consideration the signal merits of General Sir Ralph Abercromby, during a long life spent in the service of his country, had thought proper to confer upon his widow, Lady Abercromby, the title of Baroness Abercromby of Aboukir; and as his Majesty was anxious that her Ladyship should have an annuity of 2000*l.* per annum, which should descend to the two next male heirs of General Sir Ralph Abercromby, he recommended to his faithful Commons to make provision accordingly.

Mr. Addington moved, that the consideration of the Message be referred to a Committee of the whole House tomorrow. Ordered.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that certain taxes proposed to be raised for the service of the year had been abandoned. The first of these was the tax proposed upon printed goods, which had been given up, in consequence of remonstrances from all the great manufacturers of the country. This tax had been taken at 140,000*l.*—The next duty which had been abandoned was that upon pepper exported, and this relinquishment had taken place from the measure being petitioned against by the East India Company. This tax had been estimated to produce 92,000*l.* making together a sum of 232,000*l.* To make good this deficiency, he should propose

An additional duty on probates of wills, where the property left amounted to 600*l.* of 10*s.* gradually increasing so far as property of 100,000*l.* £.120,000 0 0

An additional duty on deeds of 2*s.* in addition to 5*s.* of stamp duty imposed this Session 62,000 0 0

Upon ale licences, an

additional duty of	
10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> each	32,000 0 0
An additional duty of	
6 <i>d.</i> per pack on cards,	
and 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per pair	
on dice	20,000 0 0
	<hr/>
	£.234,000 0 0

which was 2000*l.* more than the estimates of the duties abandoned. The Resolutions were then agreed to, and the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

Mr. Vanfittart presented the Land Tax Amended Bill. Read a first time.

The Insolvent Debtors Relief Bill was brought down from the Lords. Read a first time.

THURSDAY, MAY 21.

The House resolved into a Committee to take into consideration his Majesty's Message brought down yesterday.

Mr. Addington observed, that upon such an occasion he should be guilty of an act of injustice to the feelings of the House, were he to say a single word upon the propriety of the Motion he intended to submit: he therefore moved, that a pension of 2000*l.* per annum be granted to Lady Abercromby, out of the consolidated fund, from the 21<sup>st</sup> of March last.

The Resolutions were agreed to.

Mr. Bragge brought up the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means. The Resolutions were agreed to, and Bills ordered.

On the motion of Mr. Vanfittart, the House went into a Committee to consider the Acts of Council relative to detention of Danish, Russian, and Swedish vessels.

Mr. Vanfittart then moved, that the Chairman do move the House for leave to bring in a Bill for rendering valid all acts of persons relative to Bills of Exchange drawn on Russia, Denmark, and Sweden; and likewise all transactions relative to shipping. The Resolution was agreed to.

FRIDAY, MAY 22.

Mr. Bragge brought up the Report of the Committee on the King's Message, for granting a pension of 2000*l.* per annum to Lady Abercromby. The Resolution was agreed to *nem. con.* and a Bill ordered.

Mr. Vanfittart brought up the Bills of the Committee of Ways and Means for the new Taxes on Probates of Wills, Cards, Dice, &c. Read a first time.

Adjourned.

N u n

STATE

## STATE PAPERS.

PAPERS PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, BY LORD HAWKESBURY, RESPECTING EGYPT.

No. I.

SECRET ORDER TO VICE-ADMIRAL LORD KEITH, DATED DEC. 15, 1799.

By the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

WHEREAS the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, has acquainted us, by his letter of this day's date, that a Dispatch has been received from Lord Elgin, his Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, stating, that the Commander of the French Army in Egypt had made proposals to the Turkish Government, offering to evacuate that country, upon condition of being suffered to return unmolested to France; that the Turkish Government appeared disposed to acquiesce in this offer; and that application had been made to his Lordship, requesting him to grant passports for this purpose: and whereas, in consequence of this information, Lord Grenville has signified to us his Majesty's commands, that instructions should be given to the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Fleet in the Mediterranean, enjoining him not to consent, on any account, to the return of the French army to France, or to their capitulating in any other manner than jointly to the Allied Powers whose forces are employed against them, or upon any other terms than that of giving up their arms, and surrendering as prisoners of war to the Allied Forces so employed; your Lordship is hereby required and directed, in pursuance of his Majesty's commands as above signified, to govern yourself accordingly, and on no account to consent to the return of the French army in Egypt to France, or to their capitulating, except on the conditions above specified.

In case of the surrender of the army on those terms, your Lordship is on no account to admit of the return to France of the Officers, or any part of the army, on an engagement not to serve until exchanged, the fallacy of all such engagements, and the bad faith with which they have been observed by the enemy, having been proved by repeated instances, particularly in the case of the seamen

taken in the battle of the Nile, and afterwards landed in Egypt; but in any such capitulation, to take care that a stipulation be made for the actual detention of the Officers and men, as prisoners of war, in some part of the territories of the Allied Powers, until they shall be exchanged; that the vessels of every description, belonging to the enemy, in the port of Alexandria, shall also be surrendered, and be divided amongst the Allies, in proportion to the naval force which each of them may have employed at that time in the blockade of Alexandria, or in any other operations against the enemy.

If it should so happen, that his Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople should have granted passports, before his Majesty's pleasure in this respect can have been signified to him, your Lordship is in such case to direct the Commanders of his Majesty's ships of war under your orders, who may fall in with any other vessels having on board any of the enemy's troops, and being furnished with such passports, to declare to the Commanding Officer of such troops, that the said passports are of no validity, not being given, as the laws of war require, by persons having any authority for that purpose; but that in this case they should not exercise any other act of hostility against such ships, or the troops therein embarked, than what may be necessary in order to compel the vessels to return with the troops to Alexandria.

Your Lordship is to communicate these determinations by a flag of truce, with as little delay as possible, to the French army in Egypt, unless you, or the Officer employed by you for that purpose, shall have certain information that the whole Negotiation has been broken off, and that there is no longer any question of such separate and unauthorized Capitulation.

Given under our hands, the 15th  
December 1799,

SPENCER.  
J. GAMBIER.  
W. YOUNG.

Right Hon Lord Keith, K. B.  
Vice-Admiral of the Red,  
&c. &c. Mediterranean.

By command of their Lordships.  
EVAN NEPEAN,

No.

## No. II.

SECRET ORDER TO VICE-ADMIRAL LORD KEITH, DATED MARCH 28, 1800.

By the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord Grenville, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, having, in his letter of this day's date, acquainted us, that in consequence of the information contained in the dispatches lately received from your Lordship, the Earl of Elgin, and Sir Sidney Smith, relative to the Capitulation of the French army in Egypt, his Majesty had been pleased to signify his commands, that instructions should be transmitted to your Lordship, expressing his Majesty's disapprobation of the terms entered into by the said Capitulation, those terms appearing to his Majesty to be more advantageous to the enemy than their situation entitled them to expect, and being likely to prejudice the interests of the Allies, by restoring to the French Government the services of a considerable and disciplined body of troops; that besides this objection to the terms, his Majesty does not consider Captain Sir Sidney Smith as having been authorised either to enter into or to sanction any such agreement in his Majesty's name, that Officer having had no special authority for that purpose, and the case not being one in which the Captain commanding his Majesty's ships on the coast of Egypt ought to have taken upon himself to enter into an agreement of this nature, without the sanction of his Commanding Officer; but that, as the General commanding the enemy's troops appears to have treated him as a person whom he *bona fide* conceived to possess such authority, and as a part of the Treaty was immediately to be executed by the enemy, so that by annulling this transaction (in as far as his Majesty's Officer was a party thereto), the enemy could not be replaced in the same situation in which he before stood, his Majesty, from a scrupulous regard to the public faith, has judged it proper that his Officers should abstain from any act inconsistent with the engagements to which Captain Sir Sidney Smith has erroneously given the sanction of his Majesty's name.

And whereas Lord Grenville has at the same time acquainted us, that with this view he shall transmit to the Earl of Elgin his Majesty's commands to settle

with the Porte the form of a passport to be given in the name of his Majesty, not as a party to the Capitulation, but as an Ally to the Porte; and that it is his Majesty's farther pleasure, the said passports, as well as those which may have been in the interval (however informally) granted by Sir Sidney Smith, are to be respected by his Majesty's Officers; but that although, from the consideration above mentioned, his Majesty does not think proper to obstruct the execution of this Treaty by the Porte in the manner therein stipulated, he does not feel himself bound to authorise his Officers to take any active part in it, or to furnish any convoy or transports for its execution, or to take any other share in carrying it into effect; yet, if any application should be made to your Lordship, for liberty to send cartel ships from France to Egypt, for the transport of the army, under the Capitulation, your Lordship is to grant such passports accordingly, under such restrictions and precautions as you may judge necessary, according to circumstances:—to prevent this liberty being abused to any other purpose, we do, in pursuance of his Majesty's commands, as above signified, hereby require and direct your Lordship to govern yourself accordingly, and to give the necessary orders in consequence to the Commanders of his Majesty's ships and vessels under your command, taking care at the same time to apprise Captain Sir Sidney Smith of his Majesty's pleasure on the subject of his proceedings herein; and in case your Lordship should see any ground to apprehend any intention on the part of the Turks, or of the Russians, to prevent the execution of the Capitulation, or to commit any act of hostility against the French army, either before or after its embarkation, we do farther direct your Lordship, in such case, to use your utmost endeavours to persuade them to all such measures as may be most consistent with the faithful observance of the engagement contracted with the enemy.

Given under our hands, the 28th March 1800.

SPENCER.  
J. GAMBIER.  
WM. YOUNG.

To the Right Honourable Lord Keith, K. B. Vice-Admiral of the Red, &c. &c.

By command of their Lordships,  
EVAN NEPEAN.

Nos. III. and IV. are the French Originals, and the English Translation of the Convention for the Evacuation of Egypt, signed at El Arifch, January 24, 1800. (O. S.)

No. V. are Mr. Smith's and Sir Sidney Smith's full Powers,

No. VI.

COPY OF INSTRUCTIONS TO SIR SIDNEY SMITH AND MR. SMITH.

*Downing-street, 3d Oct. 1798.*

GENTLEMEN,

Having laid before the King the Project, transmitted to me by Mr. Smith, of a Treaty of Alliance between his Majesty and the Ottoman Porte, his Majesty has judged proper to furnish you with his full powers to treat and conclude this important business.

His Majesty having been informed, by the confidential communication made to him by his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, of the state of the Negotiation between the Court of Peterburgh and the Ottoman Porte, has judged that it will be better, on account both of the friendship subsisting between his Majesty and the Emperor of Russia, and of that public and ostensible union which should subsist between Powers acting in concert against the common enemy, to give to the new Treaty rather the form of an accession on the part of his Majesty to the Alliance between the two Courts above-mentioned, than that of a distinct and separate Negotiation.

Most of the points of difference which you will find between the Contre-Projet I now send you and the Projet transmitted to me, by Mr. Smith, have reference to this resolution; the principal objects in framing the Contre-Projet, have been to adhere, as closely as possible, to the form, and even to the expressions of the Russian Treaty, as far as they were applicable to the local circumstances of his Majesty's dominions.

I have no other observation than this to make, on the subject of the Preamble and the First Article—the engagement to make common cause in the present War, which was contained in the First Article of the Projet transmitted by Mr. Smith, being the subject of one of the succeeding Articles in the Contre-Projet.

The Second Article, as well as all the others as far as the Eighth, are framed conformably to those in the Russian

Treaty, which treat on the same subject. The variations, where there are any, are founded on principles so evident, that his Majesty does not think they can meet with any difficulty.

In the Ninth Article, you will observe the terms which are made use of, on the subject of the Naval Forces which his Majesty has consented to employ for the defence of the coasts of the Ottoman Empire, and to assist in offensive operations against the enemy, either in Egypt or elsewhere.

From the state of uncertainty in which we still remain, with respect to the details of the action which has taken place between the British and French fleets (although the known superiority of his Majesty's Navy, and the concurrent testimony of so many different reports, afford the best hopes of a complete success), it is as yet impossible to take a definitive resolution with regard to the number and the force of the ships of the line and others, that it will be necessary to leave in the seas of the Levant, for the purposes above-mentioned.

But you are authorized to give the most distinct and positive assurances, that it is his Majesty's intention to maintain the superiority of his Maritime Force, wherever that of the enemy may be found; and by this means to provide, in concert with his Allies, for the defence of the coasts of the Ottoman Empire, and also for acting offensively against the enemy wherever it is possible, and particularly in Egypt. It is evident, that the number of ships of the line necessary for these purposes will depend on the force of the French Squadron; and that if the latter is weak (as in fact there is great reason to hope that it has been very much reduced by the event of which I have spoken), it would be injurious instead of being beneficial to the common cause, if his Majesty employed, without any object, in those distant seas, a useless force, which might elsewhere serve so effectually in disconcerting the plans of the enemy.

The explanation on this subject must therefore be confined to general, though very distant and positive assurances; but you will easily be enabled to remove all uneasiness (if any could arise on this subject), by pointing out what his Majesty has already done for the Ottoman Porte, in sending a ship, like that commanded by Sir Sidney Smith, destined in all cases to act in concert with his Majesty's

Majesty's Allies in the Levant; and to which will also, for the present, be added another ship of the line, with a proportionable number of smaller ships; supposing even that it should turn out that the French Squadron has been entirely destroyed, or obliged to withdraw itself from those seas. If, on the contrary, any considerable French Squadron should still remain there, a British force, as nearly as possible equal, if not superior, would, as I have already said, be sent thither. You will acquaint the Sublime Ottoman Porte with the nature of the instructions given to Sir Sidney Smith, to provide for the full execution of the engagements to be entered into, according to the proposed Contre-Projet, by co-operating in the defence of the Coasts of the Ottoman Empire, in the very important object of carrying on offensive operations against the enemy in Egypt; always concerting with the Russian Admirals, in order to act with all possible vigour against the Navy, Commerce, and Army of the Enemy.

You will add to these Explanations, that it is also his Majesty's intention to maintain in the Mediterranean a considerable fleet, to be stationed there, and by cruising off the Coasts of Italy and France, to fulfil the double object of recovering, if possible, the important post of Malta, which in the hands of the French will be a constant source of uneasiness to all the other Powers, and to prevent new reinforcements being sent from the port of Toulon to the expedition of Bonaparte. The great importance of the last of these objects cannot escape attention, and it may be provided for with much greater certainty, by blocking up the port of Toulon, than by cruising in the Levant. There is every reason to hope, that if this can be accomplished, the French General, having all his communications cut off, must necessarily yield to the united efforts of the various means of annoyance, which may easily be employed against him by the Ottoman Porte, if acting with energy and decision.

You will observe in the Treaty between the Court of Peterburgh and the Ottoman Porte, that, as was naturally to be expected, there is no provision for subjecting the Officers of one of the Contracting Parties to serve under the command of the other. This caution, which the circumstances of the case

naturally called for on the part of the Court of Peterburgh, must evidently apply, with at least equal force, to the case of the present Alliance; and indeed I hardly expect that any claim which might be in contradiction to it will be brought forward. At all events, you will adhere to that line which has been adopted, as I have already observed to you, by the Court of Peterburgh.

N. B. The Proclamation of Sir Sidney Smith has not been found in any of the Public Offices.

RUSSIAN IMPERIAL DECLARATION,  
TRANSMITTED TO ADMIRAL PARKER  
IN THE BALTIC.

By the decease of his Majesty the Emperor, Paul I. of glorious memory, the sceptre of the Russian Empire has descended by right of birth into the hands of his Imperial Majesty, Alexander I. One of the first events under the Government of this Monarch has been, that he has accepted the offer which the British Court had made to his Illustrious Predecessor to terminate the disputes, which threatened the speedy breaking out of a war in the North of Europe, by an amicable Convention. Faithful to the engagements which he has entered into with the Courts of Stockholm, Berlin, and Copenhagen, his Imperial Majesty has signified to them his resolution not to act but in conjunction with his allies in whatever may concern the interests of the neutral powers. His Imperial Majesty could not have expected that the British Court would have undertaken an hostile attack upon Denmark, at the very time when its Envoy at Berlin was authorised anew to enter into conferences with the Russian Minister residing there.

The measures taken by his Imperial Majesty were only in consequence of his wish for peace, and the welfare of mankind, and to avoid a destructive misunderstanding between the contending powers. The hostilities commenced against Denmark, and the arrival of a hostile fleet, would have frustrated the wish of his Imperial Majesty to maintain peace, had not this attack upon his allies been made before his proposals were known to the Court of London; but, as the British fleet had sailed for the Sound before his Majesty ascended the throne, he will

wait the measures of the British Court, when it shall be informed of that event. The undersigned General of Cavalry, and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, requires, therefore, in the name of his illustrious Sovereign, that the Admiral in Chief of the Fleet of his Britannic Majesty shall desist from all further hostilities against the flags of the three United Powers, till his Excellency shall have received further directions from his Sovereign; otherwise, the Admiral must be personally responsible for the consequences that may ensue from the prosecution of the war. Though prepared to repel force by force, his Imperial Majesty persists in his pacific sentiments; but the justice and moderation of the Cabinet of London must enable him to reconcile the demands of humanity with the duties which he owes to his Crown, and the interests of his Allies.

(Signed) VON PAHLEN.

ADMIRAL PARKER'S ANSWER.

*On board of his Majesty's Ship*  
SIR, *London, at Sea, April 22.*

I have this moment had the honour of receiving your Excellency's letter of the 20th instant, together with a copy of the letter from his Excellency Count Vonder Pahlen. I can assure your Excellency, that both have given me particular pleasure, by the hope that Russia and Great Britain will again be united, as formerly, by the ties of friendship and harmony. I shall immediately return to Kiofo Bay, there to await the orders from my Court. In consequence of a similar order from the Emperor, I shall likewise give orders for desisting from every kind of hostilities against the subjects of Russia, Denmark, and Sweden.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) H. PARKER,  
Admiral in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Fleet in the Baltic.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

DOWNING-STREET, MAY 11.

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, addressed to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, were last night received at the office of the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieut. Gen. Trigge, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in the Leeward and Windward Charibbee Islands.

*On board his Majesty's Ship Le-  
viathan, at Sea, 22d March,  
1801.*

SIR,

Having already detailed, in my dispatches of the 1st, 14th, and 15th inst. (Nos. 7, 8, and 9) the various arrangements that had been made to enable me to carry into effect his Majesty's commands, communicated in your letters of the 14th and 31st of January, I have now the honour to acquaint you, that having been joined on the 16th, at St. John's, Antigua, the appointed rendezvous, by the 8th West India regiment, from English Harbour, we sailed the same evening, with the force there collected, consisting of a detachment of the Royal Artillery, the 3d and

11th regiments of foot, and the 8th West India regiment; but, owing to the calms and light winds that prevailed, we made so little progress as not to arrive at St. Bartholomew's until the morning of the 20th, although the passage is generally made in the course of a few hours.

Rear-Admiral Duckworth, conceiving it might be useful to order the Andromeda from Antigua, with a view to prevent any vessels communicating with the island of St. Bartholomew, Capt. Brady was accordingly dispatched on that service; of which opportunity I availed myself to send Lieut. Col. Shipley, the Commanding Engineer, for the purpose of making observations, and to discover where a landing might be made with the least risk to the troops. The report of Lieut. Col. Shipley and Capt. Brady was very correct, and, had occasion required us to have acted on their information, would, no doubt, have proved of very essential consequence, in facilitating the reduction of the island.

A disposition was made for landing on the morning of the 19th; but being becalmed the whole of that day, in sight of the island, and thereby losing the advantage that would have been derived

derived from a sudden and unexpected attack, together with the information we had received by a vessel lately from St. Bartholomew, that the Governor was unprepared, and indeed possessed no means of defence, we determined at once to send in a summons, which was accordingly done on the morning of the 20th; and I am happy to acquaint you was followed by the immediate surrender of the island.

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your more particular information, copies of the summons and capitulation, together with a return of the ordnance found in the island of St. Bartholomew.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.  
(Signed) THO. TRIGGE, Lieut. Gen.

[Here follows the Summons and Articles of Capitulation, as inserted in Admiral Duckworth's Dispatch.]

*His Majesty's Ship Leviathan, at Sea, 27th March.*

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that the island of St. Martin surrendered to the British forces on the 24th instant.

It being considered of much consequence that the least delay possible should take place after the surrender of St. Bartholomew, every exertion was made to complete the arrangements necessary to enable us to leave that island, which were finally concluded on the 2d.

At the moment when we were about to sail, the Profelyte from England, with nine transports under convoy, were in sight; on which we immediately weighed, and joined them about ten o'clock that night, when we found that one transport was missing, with 200 men of the 64th regiment on board. On the following day, at noon, we were also joined by the Coromandel, with the 2d West India regiment.

The ships of war and the transports, during the night of the 23d, drew as near to the island of St. Martin as appeared consistent with safety, and at day-light the following morning stood into Little Cole Bay,

The troops having been divided into two brigades, a disposition was made for landing. The first brigade, under the command of Brigadier General Fuller, was composed of the 1st battalion of the Royals, the 11th regiment, and 2d West India regiment, and was destined to make an attack on Fort Chesterfield,

near the town of Marigot, situated in the French quarter of the island.

The second brigade, commanded by Brigadier General Maitland, consisted of six companies of the 3d regiment, the 64th, and four companies of the 8th West India; and was intended for the attack of Fort Amsterdam, and the town of Philipsburgh, in the Dutch quarter, a proportion of field artillery being attached to each brigade.

The bay fixed on for the troops to land in being in the Dutch quarter, and contiguous to Fort Amsterdam, the 2d brigade was in consequence landed first, which was effected without opposition. — During this operation, the transport arrived with the 64th regiment, which had been missing, and being ordered to run close in with the shore, the men were landed in time to join their regiment.

Brigadier General Maitland having gained the heights towards Fort Amsterdam, was soon opposed by detached parties of the enemy. The 8th West India regiment, being principally engaged on those occasions, was always successful.

It appeared that almost the whole force of the enemy had been drawn to the Dutch quarter, whereas it was expected that the principal resistance would have been made at Fort Chesterfield.

The enemy, rather than await an attack from our troops, which they were led to expect, by our possessing the heights at no great distance from the fort and town, determined to attack, with a considerable part of their force, one of the positions which we occupied, and brought out two field-pieces with about three hundred men for the purpose.

The body of our troops, on which this attack was made, consisted of four companies of the sixty-fourth regiment, under the immediate command of Lieutenant Colonel Pakenham, and two companies of the 8th West India regiment, who evinced, on this occasion, the greatest courage and steadiness, repulsed and pursued the enemy, and took possession of the two field pieces.

The loss of the enemy, which they themselves state to be much more considerable, was certainly not less than between fifty and sixty killed and wounded, which must appear a great number when compared with the few men we had wounded in this affair.

That the 64th, one of the finest regiments

regiments I ever saw, commanded as it was, should have behaved in a distinguished manner, is not surprising; but I have peculiar satisfaction in being enabled to add, that the 3th West India regiment, formed within the last three years, and composed almost entirely of new negroes, who never had before seen an enemy, engaged with a degree of gallantry, and behaved in a manner that would do honour to any troops.

After the attack now mentioned, the enemy made no further attempt, but between four and five o'clock in the afternoon a communication was opened, and the capitulation finally concluded by twelve that night.

The first brigade, when landed, proceeded to the French quarter without opposition, and took possession of Lee's Hill, which commands Fort Chesterfield, and had prepared to commence an attack, which was ordered to be made on that post at day-break on the 25th.

The crews of some privateers, who formed a considerable part of the enemy's force, finding the attack on our position had failed, returned to their ships and put to sea.

The regular troops, to the number of at least 320, had laid down their arms before my departure; and it is probable there were still more who had not then surrendered.

The Officers of the navy and the Seamen went through the laborious task of disembarking the troops and dragging the guns up steep and rugged hills, with a spirit and cheerfulness highly honourable to themselves and gratifying to those who witnessed their zeal and exertions. Were I merely to say that Rear Admiral Duckworth gave every possible assistance, I might be understood only to mean that he did his duty; an expression totally inadequate to convey what I feel, as, exclusive of all that can be comprehended under the most extensive meaning of the word duty, his many acts of kindness must be remembered by me with gratitude, and by every Officer and Soldier serving on this expedition.

I have also much pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal manifested by the whole of the troops, whose conduct was so highly creditable, as to entitle them to my warmest praise.

It likewise affords me particular satisfaction to have an opportunity of expressing, through this channel, my acknowledgments to Brigadiers General Fuller and Maitland, for the manner in

which they conducted the services entrusted to them, and to Lieutenant Colonel Gledsman, the Adjutant General, Lieutenant Colonel Laye, commanding the Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant Colonel Shipley, the Commanding Engineer, for the unremitting exertions which they used in their respective situations, as well as to the Officers commanding the several corps, for the attention and alacrity so eminently conspicuous in the discharge of their duty.

I have the honour to enclose to you herewith Copies of the Summons and Articles of Capitulation, on which the Island of St. Martin has been surrendered to his Majesty, together with a Return of the ordnance taken possession of, and a return of the wounded.

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

(Signed) THO. TRIGGE, Lieut. Gen.

*Return of Wounded.*

64th Regiment—6 rank and file.

*Head-Quarters, St Thomas,  
29th March.*

SIR,

Having completed such arrangements as appeared necessary for the security of St. Martin's, we were enabled to leave that island on the afternoon of the 26th, and arrived here yesterday.

The ships of war and transports having anchored at noon, and the troops being immediately disposed in the order of landing, the summons was sent in without further delay; and I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that the Islands of St. Thomas and St. John, together with their dependencies, were surrendered on capitulation to his Majesty's troops, and taken possession of in the afternoon.

I have done myself the honour to enclose to you a copy of the Articles of the Capitulation, on which these islands have been put into our possession; but have conceived it unnecessary to transmit the summons, it being similar to that of St. Bartholomew, a copy of which accompanies this dispatch; and also to annex, for your information, a return of the ordnance found in this island.

I have charged my Aid de Camp, Major Browne, with the delivery of this dispatch, as well as of those containing information of the surrender of the islands of St. Bartholomew and St. Martin, to whom I beg leave to refer you for such further particulars as you may



may require, having no doubt but you will find him perfectly prepared to afford you every necessary information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) THOS. TRIGGE, Lieut. Gen.

*The Right Hon. Henry Dundas.*

*Head Quarters, St. Croix, April 1.*

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you that we sailed from St. Thomas's on the evening of the 30th ult. and arrived off this island the following day.

Having issued orders to the troops preparatory to their landing, and made the arrangements necessary for that purpose, it was judged inexpedient to take any further steps until the summons had been sent in, which was immediately done; and I have the honour to acquaint you, that the Island of St. Croix was surrendered to his Majesty in the course of the afternoon; but it being then too late in the day to take possession, it was deferred until this morning, when the British troops were landed, and marched into the different forts and towns of Christianstadt and Frederickstadt.

I have the honour to enclose for your information a Copy of the Articles of Capitulation, and of the Governor General's reply to the summons; as likewise a return of the ordnance found in the several forts and batteries.

Capt. M'Mahon, of the 53d regiment, my Aid du Camp, will have the honour of presenting this dispatch, whom, I am persuaded, you will find sufficiently prepared to afford you such further information as you may wish to be in possession of.—I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

THOS. TRIGGE, Lieut. Gen.

*The Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.*

P. S. I also have the honour to enclose, for your information, a return of the prisoners of war belonging to the land forces, who surrendered at the different islands.

It must be satisfactory to you to know that the present crop of sugar in this island will amount to thirty six thousand hogsheads, containing half a ton each.

By his Excellency William Anthony Lindemann, Governor General of the Danish West India Islands, to their Excellencies Lieutenant General Thomas Trigge and Rear Admiral John Thomas Duckworth, Commanders in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Forces, &c.

The summons delivered to me from

your Excellencies has greatly astonished me, as I am unacquainted with any rupture between the King my Master and his Britannic Majesty.

Participating in those sentiments of humanity your Excellencies have expressed in the said summons, and desirous to prevent an unnecessary effusion of blood, I here enclose the terms on which I offer to surrender the Island of St. Croix.

The Officers, bearers of this, are authorized to treat and sign.

(Signed) W. A. LINDEMANN, *St. Croix, March 31.*

[Vide Articles of Capitulation in Admiral Duckworth's Dispatch.]

*Return of the Prisoners of War who surrendered at the different Islands.*

Total in the Four Islands—2 Lieutenant Colonels, 2 Majors, 8 Captains, 16 Lieutenants, 6 Ensigns, 664 Non-commissioned Officers and Privates.—Total 698.

(Signed) ALBERT GLADSTANES, Adjutant General.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 11.

Captain Ekins, late of his Majesty's ship Amphitrite, arrived last night with dispatches from Rear Admiral Duckworth, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty, of which the following are copies.

*Leviathan, at Sea, March 27.*

SIR,

Having consulted with Lieut. General Trigge on the subject of the orders of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, we determined not to wait for the expected reinforcements, but collect the troops that the General thought might be employed with dispatch; and we sailed on the 16th, with about 1500 troops, for the purpose of attacking the various Islands specified in our orders, the General and myself considering it most judicious to commence with the weathermost one, St. Bartholomew, though by calms and very variable winds we were prevented from getting to Grand Saline Bay (our intended place of landing) till the morning of the 20th, when, having prepared every thing for that purpose, and placed the Andromeda, L'Unité, and Drake brig to cover it, the General and myself deemed it expedient, to prevent delay, by sending Brigadier General Fuller, and Captain King, of the Leviathan, with a summons, which, after

some little hesitation, was accepted, and the capitulation I transmit entered into. I then detached the *Andromeda*, with the *Alexandria* tender, to assist in watching *St. Thomas's*, when every exertion was used to land a garrison, and form such temporary arrangements as the urgency of the service would admit; all of which were effected by the morning of the 22d. We found here two Swedish ships nearly laden with the produce of this country, a Danish ship in ballast, besides a variety of small craft, Swedish, and three small French vessels; and I left Captain *Thomas Harvey*, in *L'Unité*, to co-operate with the commandant of that island, and at ten o'clock A. M. were in the act of weighing, when ten sail were seen from the mast head: I therefore ordered the *Drake* brig and *L'Eclair* schooner to reconnoitre, keeping the wind, myself concluding they were our troops from England, which the General and myself had sent orders to *Barbadoes* to follow us after landing their sick, with women and children; this, from light airs, was not ascertained till ten o'clock at night, when they proved as conjectured, and the *Profelyte* joined in the afternoon of the 24th. Upon this accumulation of force, the General and myself, after some deliberation, judged it would be highly injurious to his Majesty's service, and render *St. Bartholomew* very unsafe, if we omitted attacking the Island of *St. Martin*. We therefore, though it was not mentioned in our instructions, prompted by the rectitude of our intentions, decided upon endeavouring to reduce it, and at midnight of the 22d bore away for that purpose; but the unprecedented variability of the winds prevented our getting there till day-light of the 24th; and on the afternoon of the 23d the *Coromandel* joined with the 2d West India regiment, when, having placed Captain *Fowke* in the *Profelyte*, with the *Drake* brig, in *Coles Bay*, to cover the landing under the direction of Captain *Ekins* of the *Amphitrite* (who had been sick at *Barbadoes*, but joined in the *Profelyte*, and handsomely volunteered this service), which commenced at half past eight o'clock, and with his judicious arrangements, the second brigade of near 1500 men, under Brigadier General *Maitland*, went on shore with their field pieces, and 100 seamen by eleven o'clock, as was the first brigade of 1800, under Brigadier General *Fuller*, by two o'clock, with their field pieces, and 100 seamen; the second brigade directly proceeded on to

take the heights in the approach to the town of *Philipsburgh*, which was quickly effected, though not without smart skirmishing, which afterwards brought on a short action, in which some companies of the 64th, under Lieutenant Colonel *Pakenham*, and two companies of the 8th West India regiment, displayed great gallantry; beat the enemy, and took two field pieces. At this time Brigadier General *Fuller*, with the 1st brigade, marched on to take the heights above *Fort Chesterfield*, or *Margerot*, where we had reason to expect the greatest resistance; but the former check (in which the enemy lost from 50 to 60 killed and wounded) evinced that opposition could only lead to destruction; and they embraced a verbal summons (sent in by Brigadier *Maitland*, at five o'clock), to propose their terms at nine; when Lieutenant General *Trigge* and self, being on the spot, the capitulation was signed and exchanged by Midnight of the 24th, of which I transmit a copy for their Lordships' information. At the commencement of the attack we observed in *Great Bay* two privateer brigs of twelve guns each, and a schooner of the same force, with a merchant ship, brig, and nine or ten small craft; and as I considered them likely to attempt getting off in the course of the night, if it was found necessary to surrender, I ordered the *Hornet* and *Fanny* armed brig to work up to *Great Bay*, to prevent such attempt from succeeding, and at sunset sent the *Drake* to aid on that service; but, unfortunately, the two first did not get far enough to windward to fulfill my intention, by which means one of the brigs and the schooner got out, with a few small vessels, five of which were taken; but I am to lament the brig and schooner getting away, after a chase of 24 hours by the *Hornet* and *Fanny*. We found remaining in the Bay one brig privateer of 12 guns, an English captured ship, a merchant brig, four small schooners, and a sloop; the particulars of which my time would not allow me to collect, as I began to embark the troops, ordnance, &c. &c. the next morning, the 25th, and sailed for *Saint Thomas's* the afternoon of the 26th, leaving the *Profelyte*, *Hornet*, and *Drake*, to assist in the arrangements necessary for the security of the Island, and two transports to embark the garrison in, which consisted of between three and four hundred, besides nearly a similar number which got away in the brig, &c.

I have

I have ordered the Profelyte to relieve L'Unité, keeping with her the Drake for the assisting protection of the two Islands, and L'Unité to conduct the prisoners to Martinique, arranging and getting ready to convoy the trade home.

I cannot conclude this account of our successful proceedings, for their Lordships' information, without paying that grateful tribute which is due to Lieutenant General Trigge for his kind support and concurrence in every instance, and for his anxious endeavours to preserve that particular harmony and unanimity between the army and navy, which must always contribute to the success of every undertaking. I should not do justice to the officers and men serving under my command, if I was to omit assuring their Lordships they have performed the harassing and laborious service they have been employed in highly to my satisfaction, and with an alacrity characteristic of British seamen; and I have the honour to be, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

By Lieut. General Thomas Trigge, and Rear Admiral John Thomas Duckworth, Commanders in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Land and Sea Forces employed at the Windward and Leeward Islands, &c. &c. &c.

The King, our master, having viewed with the deepest concern the unjust combination lately entered into between the Courts of Sweden, Denmark, and Russia, to support the principles of an armed neutrality, contrary to the law of nations and the positive stipulation of treaties. His Majesty, therefore, feels himself called upon to adopt such measures, as a conduct so hostile to the just and ancient privileges of the British flag requires, on his part, for the maintenance and preservation of his people, and in support of the most solemn treaties, thereby violated, and to consider, though with the greatest reluctance, those Courts as enemies of Great Britain.

Feeling that resistance on your part would only tend to increase the calamities of war, which it is our most earnest wish to alleviate, we have sent this summons by Brigadier General Fuller, of the Land Forces, and Captain King, of the Royal Navy, requiring you to surrender the island of St. Bartholomew, together with all ships and vessels, stores, and public property of every description.

Knowing how ardently it is the de-

sire of our Royal Master to avert the sufferings of individuals, and it being no less our own disposition and wish to soften their distresses, we take this opportunity to declare, that the private property of the inhabitants will be respected, as well as whatever belongs to the subjects of the United States of America; and, in case of immediate submission, that the laws, customs, and religious usages of the island shall not be infringed.

Dated on board his Majesty's ship *Leviathan*, this 20th day of March, 1801.

(Signed)

THOMAS TRIGGE, Lieut. Gen.  
J. T. DUCKWORTH, Rear-Adm.

*His Excellency the Governor of  
St. Bartholomew.*

*His Majesty's Ship Leviathan,  
March 20.*

SIR,

His Majesty's friendly disposition towards the interests of the United States of America, and their inhabitants, corresponding so perfectly with our own—We, in order the more certainly to prevent any cause of misunderstanding on the present occasion, have taken this opportunity to express our just expectation, that the subjects of America, at present residing in the island of St. Bartholomew, will not lend themselves to any collusive transactions, with a view of preventing such property from coming into possession of the forces under our command, as of right ought to be forfeited to the Crown of Great Britain. As, whatever reluctance we might feel in adopting a measure so extremely disagreeable to us, it nevertheless would be our duty, not only to resist, in every instance, such unbecoming proceedings, but be the means of obliging us to act against whoever might be concerned in a transaction of so improper a nature, in a manner which we would ever wish to avoid. At a time of making this communication, we hope not to be understood as conceiving any thing of the nature now alluded to at all likely to occur. We feel satisfied of the contrary, and have noticed it merely as a matter of precaution to those who might otherwise have been unwarily led into a step, without being aware of the consequences attendant.

(Signed)

THOS. TRIGGE, Lieut. Gen.  
J. T. DUCKWORTH, Rear-Adm.

Whereas war between Great Britain and Sweden being announced by the arrival of an armament at this island, summoning

summoning it to surrender to his Britannic Majesty, I do hereby agree to deliver it up to the British on the following conditions:

Art. I. That all his Swedish Majesty's property, now delivered, shall, according to inventory, be restored, when the Colony is returned to his Majesty the King of Sweden. Ans. All his Swedish Majesty's property must be delivered up to the British unconditionally.

Art. II. That all the inhabitants of this colony, of what nation soever, shall be protected in their persons and property, and at liberty to leave the island, or remain here; and, in the first case, to take with them their property, without confiscation, or other hindrance: whereunder are comprehended goods, merchandise, and vessels. Ans. All Swedish inhabitants, and those of the United States of America, shall be protected in their persons and property, and be at liberty to leave the island, or remain on it, while they do not act inconsistently with the interests of the British; by property is to be understood goods and merchandise on shore.

Art. III. That all Military and Civil Officers, as well as the garrison, shall, when desired, be transported to Sweden at the expence of his Britannic Majesty, without being considered prisoners of war, and at liberty to take their property with them. Ans. The garrison must be considered as prisoners of war; every possible indulgence will be granted them, and their property respected.

Art. IV. All public papers and documents to be respected, and allowed to be sent to Sweden. Ans. All public papers and documents must be submitted to the inspection of the British.

Art. V. Religion, laws, and customs, shall remain in the same state as they now are. Ans. Agreed to.

Art. VI. The papers and documents belonging to the French Delegation here, to be suffered to be sent away unmolested. Ans. All papers belonging to the enemies of Great Britain must be delivered up.

Art. VII. That six days be allowed to deliver up whatever may belong to his Swedish Majesty, and for an inventory to be made of the same, during which space of time I desire to be guarded by my own troops. Ans. Every protection is insured to the person of the Governor; but the troops of his Swedish Majesty must be disarmed immediately after the surrender of the place; and his Swedish Majesty's property must be delivered up

to the British as soon as possible, and likewise all the forts and strong posts must be surrendered to the British troops, as soon as these Articles are ratified by the Commander in Chief.

Gustavia, in the Island of St. Bartholomew, the 20th day of March, 1801

H. ANKERHEIM.

FRANCIS FULLER, Brigadier General.

E. D. KING, Captain Royal Navy. Confirmed and ratified by us the Commanders in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Forces. Dated on board his Majesty's ship Leviathan, this 20th day of March, 1801.

THOMAS TRIGGE, Lieutenant General.

JOHN THOS. DUCKWORTH, Rear Adm.

[Here follows the Summons, which is nearly the same as that to the Governor of St. Bartholomew's.]

#### CAPITULATION of the ISLAND of ST. MARTIN.

Art. I. That all property, both French and Dutch, shall be respected. Ans. All public property, military and naval stores must be delivered up; as likewise all ships and vessels, with their cargoes, belonging to the enemies of Great Britain and Ireland. The private property of the ancient inhabitants, both French and Dutch, is to be respected; but we reserve to ourselves the right to determine with respect to such property as has been acquired of late years.

[The other Articles are not remarkable.]

*Leviathan, St. Thomas, March 30.*  
SIR,

Having had the honour of stating to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the successful proceedings of this armament to the 27th, I have now further to add, that we arrived off this island at day-light of the 28th, having previously concerted with the General the arrangement for landing at Black Point Bay, about three miles to the westward of the town; but from the wind throwing off the land we were not able to obtain anchorage till noon, when I directed Capt. Bradby in the Andromeda, with the Alexandria tender, to place themselves as close to the beach as the water would admit to cover the landing, which service was ably executed; I also ordered the Southampton, Diana, and Amphitrite (which had been previously directed here to pre-

vent

vent succour from being thrown in) to anchor close off the town, to be in readiness to attack the forts, if requisite. This service performed, and the troops all ready to land, Lieut. Gen. Trigge and self were of opinion it would promote his Majesty's service to summon the island, which was sent by Brigadier General Maitland, and Captain King, of the *Leviathan*, when a capitulation was agreed on for this island, St. John's, and its dependencies (with the delay only of the Governor being permitted to send Officers to ascertain that our force was formidable as represented); and yesterday morning we took possession of the forts, &c. since when I have been constantly employed in landing a garrison, and forming temporary regulations, to move for our next object, Santa Cruz, this evening, that my time will not admit of my giving their Lordships an exact detail of the vessels in harbour; but there was one man of war brig of 18 guns, which appears a very fine vessel, and fit for his Majesty's service. Herewith I send a copy of the Capitulation.—This, with my other dispatch of the 27th, I forward by my First Lieutenant, Charles Marshall Gregory, an Officer of great merit and activity, who has been recently employed as Acting Captain of the *Amphitrite*, and to whom I must refer their Lordships for further particulars.

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

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

[Here follow the Articles of Capitulation of the Island of St. Thomas, which are nearly the same as the preceding.]

*Leviathan, off Christianstadt,  
Santa Cruz, April 2.*

SIR,

My letters of the 27th and 30th ult. (of which I now transmit duplicates) having given you information for the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of our fortunate and successful proceedings in the execution of their Lordships' orders to the surrender of St. Thomas's (with the deviation of venturing to attack St. Martin's), and my intentions of leaving St. Thomas's for Santa Cruz that evening, the 30th, I now have the further pleasure to acquaint you that we were off the town of Christianstadt at day-light on the 31st, and having formed the arrangements for landing, and sounded to the eastward of the town, to ascertain that it could be safely effected, Lieutenant General Trigge and myself thought proper to send a summons similar to that of St.

Bartholomew: upon which confidential Officers were sent off by the Governor General Lindemann, and the accompanying capitulation entered into, the whole of which, I hope, will meet with his Majesty's and their Lordships' approbation; and as I consider an expeditious account thereof, under the present circumstances with the Northern Powers, may be very desirable, I dispatch the *Fanny* hired armed brig, and must defer giving any detail of the vessels in the ports, as I have not yet been able to get any exact list. Capt. Ekins, of the *Amphitrite*, having been much reduced from a fever, and by his exertions again brought on violently his complaint, I have thought it humanity to entrust that valuable Officer with my dispatches, and beg leave to refer their Lordships to him for any further particulars.

I intend giving an acting order to Captain John Miller Garnier, of the *Hawke*, and my First Lieutenant George Wm. Blamey, an Officer whose exertions in the present expedition entitle him to my warmest support.

I should feel very remiss was I to close this without mentioning to their Lordships the aid I have received from my Captain E. D. King, in this harassing service; and I have the honour to be, Sir, &c. &c.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

The following are the only particular articles in the capitulation of Santa Cruz:

Art. V. The Danish laws, and the special ordinances of this country, shall remain in full and uncontroled vigour and execution as hitherto, and justice be administered by the persons now in office: the appeals from the Upper Court to go as usual in the last instance to the High Court of Justice in Copenhagen, or to a High Court to be nominated by the British Governor, to consist of three able Danish lawyers, and two respectable inhabitants who understand the Danish language, and to be presided by the British Governor. Ans. The Danish laws and ordinances will remain in force as at present, but the persons filling Civil Offices must be subject to our approbation; and in the event of appeal from the Courts here, the appeal must be made to his Britannic Majesty in Council.

Art. VI. All the inhabitants of this island present and absent of every denomination, to remain in full and uncontroled possession of their property of every

every description; and they shall meet with no impediment in the administration thereof. *Ans.* The property of all inhabitants will be respected, except the French, Spaniards, and Dutch, who have become residents since the 1st of January 1794.

Art. VII. Absent Officers in his Danish Majesty's service, as well as other absentees, to be maintained in the possession of their property, which shall be administered by their attorneys. *Ans.* The Officers in his Danish Majesty's service, and other absentees, except French, Spanish, and Dutch, as specified in the foregoing article, provided they are not serving those Governments, shall continue possessed of their landed property, which shall be administered by their attorneys. But if any person, resident in Denmark, shall have warehouses or other depots of goods in the island, they must be sequestered until his Britannic Majesty's pleasure shall be known respecting them.

Art. VIII. No inhabitant shall be compelled, on any pretext whatsoever, to bear arms against his Danish Majesty, or any other Power, or perform any military duty of any denomination. Those who may wish to remain on the island shall swear to observe a strict neutrality; and those who may wish to quit the Island, shall be allowed to dispose of their property, or to appoint attorneys for the administration of the same. *Ans.* Granted; but they will be required to take an oath of allegiance to the British Government, expressing that they will not, either openly or secretly, do any thing hostile to the British Government. No Frenchman, Dutchman, or Spaniard, who has become a resident since the first of January, 1794, can be permitted to remain on the Island.

Art. XI. The inhabitants concerned in his Majesty's loan shall not be compelled to make any payments on account of the same, as long as the colony continues subjected to his Britannic Majesty. *Ans.* The inhabitants concerned in his Danish Majesty's loan must make their payments to his Britannic Majesty as they become due, whilst the Colony remains under the British Government.

#### SECRET.

Art. XIV. As it is impossible for the inhabitants to procure fresh provisions and certain indispensable supplies for their estates, but from the Spaniards, either from the Main or Porto Rico,

the ports of St. Croix shall be opened to all Spanish vessels bringing such supplies.—*Ans.* Granted; until his Britannic Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

DOWNING-STREET, MAY 15.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, addressed to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, have been received this morning at the Office of the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

*Camp, before Alexandria, March 19.*  
SIR,

I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of the Articles of Capitulation of the Fort of Aboukir, together with a return of the prisoners surrendered, and of the ordnance and stores found in the fort.

I have the honour to be, &c.  
(Signed) RA. ABERCROMBY.  
*Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c. &c.*

[Here follows, in French, the Articles of Capitulation above-mentioned, and which, in English, are as under ]

*Articles of Capitulation demanded by the Garrison of Aboukir, besieged by the English, the 27th Ventose, 9th Year of the French Republic.*

Art. I. The garrison of the Fort of Aboukir shall march out with the honours of war, standards unfurled, and lighted matches. It shall be conducted to Alexandria by sea, to be there exchanged for an equal number of prisoners, and shall engage not to serve after it has been exchanged.—*Ans.* The garrison shall surrender prisoners of war, it shall march out with the honours of war, and after having deposited its arms on the glacis shall be transported on board the fleet.

Art. II. The Officers shall retain their arms without exception; and as much of the property and effects, as well belonging to the Officers as the troops, as possible. This article does not refer to any other than private property, and has no relation to military effects.—*Ans.* Granted; except the property which ought to remain in its place, all shall be embarked within three hours.

Art. III. Twenty-four hours shall be allowed the garrison to dispose of its baggage before its departure.—*Ans.* This is answered by Art. II.

Art. IV. Whatever belongs to the fortifications, artillery, and other effects, such as provisions, shall be delivered up

to the conquerors in the state they shall be in after an inventory has been drawn up by the Officers of the two armies and civil agents. The papers relative to the service of the place shall be also delivered up.—Ans. Granted.

Art. V. The articles not foreseen, shall be provided for and settled by the two parties. The conditions cannot take place till 24 hours after the decree of Capitulation.—Ans. This is answered by Art. III. Neither Greeks nor Egyptians shall be comprised in this Capitulation.

(Signed)

DALHOUSIE, Colonel.

VINNACHE, Chief of Battalion of Artillery, commanding the troops and Fort Aboukir.

Approved by the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) J. HOPE, Adj. Gen.

*Return of Prisoners surrendered in the Castle of Aboukir, March 18, 1801.*

Two Chiefs of Battalion, 8 inferior officers, and 140 non-commissioned officers and privates.

(Signed) DALHOUSIE, Colonel.

(Signed) JOHN HOPE, Adj. Gen.

*Return of Ordnance and Stores found in the Fort of Aboukir, March 18.*

Brafs—Four French 24-pounders; 2 ditto 12-inch mortars.

Iron.—Three French 8-pounders, 3 ditto 5-pounders. Travelling carriages; four 24 pounders. Standing ditto; three 8-pounders, and three 3-pounders. Two iron beds for mortars. 800 round and 40 grape 24lb. shot. 100 round and 50 grape 8lb. shot. 600 empty shells. 90 barrels of gunpowder, of 200lbs. each. 170 French musquets. 140 cartouch-boxes. 200 musquet-flints. 5 cwt. of match.

N. B. There are a quantity of small stores not yet taken an account of.

(Signed)

GEORGE COOKSON, Brigade-Major, Royal Artillery.

No engineers' stores of consequence.

(Signed)

W. H. FORD, Captain, Royal Engineers.

*John Hope, Adjutant General.*

*Camp, four miles from Alexandria, April 5.*

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that on the 18th of March an affair took place between a patrol of our cavalry and one of the enemy in the neighbourhood of Alexandria: I have to regret

that Colonel Archdall, of the 12th Light Dragoons, received a wound in the arm, which has since been amputated, and that we have lost some valuable officers and men. Inclosed herewith I have the honour to transmit to you a list of the killed, wounded, and taken prisoners on that day.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. H. HUTCHINSON.

*Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of Major General Finck's Brigade, March 18.*

12th Light Dragoons.—5 horses killed; 1 officer, 1 serjeant, wounded; 2 officers, 7 rank and file, 7 horses missing.

26th ditto.—1 quarter master, 7 rank and file, 18 horses, killed; 1 officer, 6 rank and file, 12 horses, wounded; 1 officer, 1 quarter master, 5 rank and file, missing.

Total.—1 quarter master, 7 rank and file, 23 horses, killed; 2 officers, 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, 12 horses, wounded; 3 officers, 1 quarter master, 12 rank and file, 7 horses, missing.

Officer killed.—26th Light Dragoons, Quarter Master John Simpton.

Officers wounded.—12th Light Dragoons, Colonel Mervyn Archdall; 26th ditto, Lieutenant and Adjutant John Harte.

Officers taken prisoners.—12th Light Dragoons, Captain the Honourable Pierce Butler, Cornet Earl Lindlay Daniel; 26th ditto, Captain Charles Turner (Brigade Major), Quarter Master Abraham Moulton.

(Signed) JOHN ABERCROMBY, Deputy Adj. Gen.

*Head-quarters, Camp, four miles from Alexandria, April 5.*

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that, after the affair of the 13th of March, the army took a position about four miles from Alexandria, having a sandy plain in their front, the sea on their right, and the Canal of Alexandria (at present dry), and the Lake of Aboukir on their left. In this position we remained, without any material circumstance taking place, till the 21st of March, when the enemy attacked us with nearly the whole of their collected force, amounting probably to eleven or twelve thousand men. Of fourteen demi-brigades of infantry, which the French have in this country, twelve appear to have been engaged, and all their cavalry, with the exception of one regiment.

The

The enemy made the following disposition of their army:—General Lannesse was on their left, with four demi-brigades of infantry, and a considerable body of cavalry, commanded by General Roize; Generals Friant and Rampon were in the centre, with five demi-brigades; General Regnier on the right, with two demi-brigades and two regiments of cavalry; General D'Estain commanded the advanced guard, consisting of one demi-brigade, some light troops, and a detachment of cavalry.

The action commenced about an hour before day-light, by a false attack on our left, which was under Major General Craddock's command, where they were soon repulsed. The most vigorous efforts of the enemy were however directed against our right, which they used every possible exertion to turn. The attack on that point was begun with great impetuosity by the French infantry, sustained by a strong body of cavalry, who charged in column. They were received by our troops with equal ardour, and the utmost steadiness and discipline. The contest was unusually obstinate; the enemy were twice repulsed, and their cavalry were repeatedly mixed with our infantry. They at length retired, leaving a prodigious number of dead and wounded on the field.

While this was passing on the right, they attempted to penetrate our centre with a column of infantry, who were also repulsed, and obliged to retreat with loss. The French, during the whole of the action, refused their right. They pushed forward, however, a corps of light troops, supported by a body of infantry and cavalry, to keep our left in check, which certainly was, at that time, the weakest part of our line.

We have taken about two hundred prisoners (not wounded); but it was impossible to pursue our victory, on account of our inferiority in cavalry, and because the French had lined the opposite hills with cannon, under which they retired. We also have suffered considerably; few more severe actions have ever been fought, considering the number engaged on both sides. We have sustained an irreparable loss in the person of our never-sufficiently-to-be-lamented Commander in Chief, Sir Ralph Abercromby, who was mortally wounded in the action, and died on the 28th of March. I believe he was wounded early, but he concealed his situation

from those about him, and continued in the field, giving his orders with that coolness and perspicuity which had ever marked his character, till long after the action was over, when he fainted through weakness and loss of blood. Were it permitted for a soldier to regret any one who has fallen in the service of his country, I might be excused for lamenting him, more than any other person; but it is some consolation to those who tenderly loved him, that as his life was honourable, so was his death glorious. His memory will be recorded in the annals of his country—will be sacred to every British soldier, and embalmed in the recollection of a grateful posterity.

It is impossible for me to do justice to the zeal of the Officers, and to the gallantry of the soldiers of this army. The reserve, against whom the principal attack of the enemy was directed, conducted themselves with unexampled spirit. They resisted the impetuosity of the French infantry, and repulsed several charges of cavalry. Major Gen. Moore was wounded at their head, though not dangerously. I regret, however, the temporary absence from the army of this highly valuable and meritorious Officer, whose counsel and co-operation would be so highly necessary to me at this moment. Brigadier Gen. Oakes was wounded nearly at the same time, and the army has been deprived of the service of an excellent Officer. The 28th and 42d regiments acted in the most distinguished and brilliant manner. Col. Paget, an Officer of great promise, was wounded at the head of the former regiment: he has since, though not quite recovered, returned to his duty. Brigadier General Stuart, and the foreign brigade, supported the reserve with much promptness and spirit; indeed, it is but justice to this corps to say, that they have on all occasions endeavoured to emulate the zeal and spirit exhibited by the British troops, and have perfectly succeeded. Major General Ludlow deserves much approbation for his conduct when the centre of the army was attacked: under his guidance, the Guards conducted themselves in the most cool, intrepid, and soldier-like manner; they received very effectual support by a movement of the right of Gen. Coote's brigade. Brigadier General Hope was wounded in the hand; the army has been deprived of the service



service of a most active, zealous, and judicious Officer.

The loss of the enemy has been great; it is calculated at upwards of 3000 killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. General Roize, who commanded the cavalry, which suffered considerably, was killed in the field. Generals Lanusse and Bodet are since dead of their wounds. I have been informed that several other General officers, whose names I do not know, have been either killed or wounded.

I cannot conclude this letter without solemnly assuring you, that, in the arduous contest in which we are at present engaged, His Majesty's troops in Egypt have faithfully discharged their duty to their country, and nobly upheld the fame of the British name and nation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. H. HUTCHINSON.

Herewith I have the honour to enclose a list of the killed and wounded on the 21st of March.

*Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the command of General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. near Alexandria, 21st March, 1801.*

Cavalry—11th Light Dragoons, 1 horse killed, 1 drummer, 2 rank and file wounded; 12th ditto, 6 rank and file wounded; 26th ditto, 3 rank and file wounded; Hompesch's ditto, 1 horse killed, 2 rank and file, 3 horses wounded; Royal Artillery, 14 rank and file killed; 5 officers, 40 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

Brigade of Guards—1st Battalion of the Coldstream, 7 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 52 rank and file wounded; 1st Battalion of the 3d Regiment, 1 officer, 3 serjeants, 38 rank and file killed; 3 officers, 8 serjeants, 145 rank and file wounded.

1st Brigade—2d Battalion of Royals, 9 rank and file killed; 4 officers, 1 serjeant, 68 rank and file wounded; 1st Battalion of the 54th Regiment, 1 rank and file killed; 9 rank and file wounded; 2d Battalion of the 54th Regiment, 1 officer, 3 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 39 rank and file wounded; 92d Regiment, 3 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 37 rank and file wounded.

2d Brigade—8th Regiment, 1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded; 13th Regiment, 1 rank and file

wounded; 18th Regiment, 2 rank and file wounded; 90th Regiment, 1 rank and file wounded.

3d Brigade—27th Regiment, 1 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded; 50th Regiment, 1 rank and file killed; 4 officers, 2 serjeants, 35 rank and file wounded; 79th Regiment, 1 serjeant killed; 1 officer, 2 serjeants, 18 rank and file wounded.

4th Brigade—Queen's, 1 officer, 3 serjeants, 7 rank and file wounded; 30th Regiment, 4 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 3 serjeants, 21 rank and file wounded; 44th Regiment, 1 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 14 rank and file wounded; 89th Regiment, 2 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file wounded.

5th Brigade—Stuart's, 3 officers, 1 serjeant, 40 rank and file killed; 10 officers, 7 serjeants, 145 rank and file wounded; 13 rank and file missing; De Rolle's, 9 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 5 serjeants, 1 drummer, 51 rank and file wounded; 3 officers, 1 serjeant, 8 rank and file missing; Dillon's, 1 serjeant, 12 rank and file killed; 5 officers, 2 serjeants, 40 rank and file wounded.

Reserve—23d Regiment, 5 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 2 serjeants, 12 rank and file wounded; 28th Regiment, 2 serjeants, 18 rank and file killed; 4 officers, 4 serjeants, 46 rank and file wounded; 4 rank and file missing; 40th Flank Companies, 4 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 2 rank and file wounded; 42d Regiment, 4 officers, 48 rank and file killed; 8 officers, 6 serjeants, 247 rank and file wounded; 58th Regiment, 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 1 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 19 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing; Corsican Rangers, 2 rank and file killed; 1 drummer, 4 rank and file wounded.

Total—10 officers, 9 serjeants, 224 rank and file, 2 horses, killed; 60 officers, 48 serjeants, 3 drummers, 1082 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded; 3 officers, 1 serjeant, 28 rank and file missing.

Officers killed—3d Guards, Ensign Campbell; 42d Regiment, Major Bisset, Lieutenants Colin Campbell, Robert Anderson, A. Stewart; 58th Regiment, Lieutenant Jocelyn; Stuart's Regiment, Colonel Dutens, Lieutenants Duvergier, Dejean; 2d Battalion of the 54th Foot, Captain J. Gibson.

Officers

Officers wounded—Staff. His Excellency Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. Commander in Chief; Major General Moore; Brigadier General the Honourable John Hope (Adjutant General); Brigadier General Oakes; Brigadier General Lawson; Capt. Doyle (Brigade Major); Capt. St. Pern (ditto), since dead; Capt. Anderson (Aid de Camp to Major Gen. Moore).—3d Guards, Captains Rooke, Ansley, Deare. Royals, Capt. J. C. Gardner; Lieutenants J. Gordon, J. M'Pherson, Charles Johnson. 2d Battalion of the 54th regiment, Lieutenants Connor, Predam. 92d regiment, Capt. Cameron, Lieut. Mathison. 50th regiment, Capt. Ogilvy; Lieutenants Campbell, Tillsby; Ensign Rowe. 79th regiment, Lieut. Rofs. Queen's regiment, Ensign Allman. 30th regiment, Capt. Smith; Lieut. James. 44th reg. Lieut. Col. Ogilvie (since dead). 89th regiment, Capt. Blake, Lieut. Agnew. Stuart's regiment, Captains Misset, Mahony, Richardson; Lieutenants M'Carthy, Sutton, Hutton, Zeheuder, Boreg, Girard; Ensign O'Herman. De Roll's regiment, Lieut. Mitzger; Adjutant La Ville. Dillon's regiment, Captains Dupont, Rinaud, D'Heral; Lieutenants Laury, D'Aville. 23d regiment, Lieutenant Cook. 28th regiment, Lieut. Col. Paget; Lieutenants John Meachem, Hearn, Ford. 1st battalion 40th reg. Lieut. Southwell. 42d reg. Major Sterling; Capt. D. Stuart; Lieutenants Hamilton Row. A. M'Nicol, A. Donaldson, J. M. Sutherland, A. Grant, A. M. Cunningham, Fred. Campbell; Ensign M'Kenzie. 58th reg. Lieutenants Curry and Toole. Royal artillery, Lieutenants Gamble, Campbell, Lawson, Burslem.

(Signed) JOHN ABERCROMBY,  
Deputy Adjutant General.

N. B. One stand of colours and two field pieces taken.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 15.

Lieut. Corbett, late of the Fulminante cutter, arrived this morning from the coast of Egypt with a dispatch from Admiral Lord Keith, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty, dated on board his Majesty's ship Foudroyant, in the Bay of Aboukir, 1st of April, 1801, of which the following is a copy:

SIR,

I have very great concern in ac-

quainting you, that in a desperate attack made upon our lines by the French army on the morning of the 21st ultimo, my gallant and respectable colleague, General Sir Ralph Abercromby, unfortunately received a wound, of which he died on board this ship on the 28th. It is unnecessary to say how much this calamity has been regretted by the army and by the fleet. Their Lordships will observe that the enemy were repulsed with very great loss. I enclose, for their information, a copy of Sir Sidney Smith's report of that sustained by the detachment of seamen serving under his orders; and have the pleasure of adding that his own wound has not been so material as to deprive me of his services. The marines were not engaged, having been, previously to the action, appointed to the duty of Aboukir Castle, and its vicinity.

I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH.

P. S. The Captain Pacha arrived on the 26th ult. with three sail of the line and a body of troops; and on the following day a Turkish Vice-Admiral joined.

*Return of Officers and Seamen employed on Shore under the Orders of Captain Sir William Sidney Smith, killed and wounded in an Action with the Enemy, on the 21st of March, 1801.*

Tigre, 1 officer, 1 seaman, wounded; total 2. Swiftsure, 1 officer, 4 seamen; wounded; total 5. Ajax, 2 seamen killed, 2 seamen wounded; total 4. Northumberland, 3 seamen wounded. Kent, 1 seaman killed, 3 seamen wounded; total 4. Minotaur, 1 officer killed, 5 seamen wounded; total 6. Total, 1 officer, 3 seamen, killed; 2 officers, 18 seamen, wounded.

*Name of Officer killed.*

Minotaur, Mr. Krebs, Master's Mate.

*Names of Officers wounded.*

Tigre, Sir William Sidney Smith, Knt.; Swiftsure, Lieutenant Lewis Davis.

(Signed) KEITH.

[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.]

THE following article in the *Moniteur* of the 9th June may be regarded as a declaration of the Consulate:

PARIS, June 9.—The French armies have entirely evacuated the enemy's territory.

territory. All our troops have returned to the left bank of the Rhine. The Imperial army late on the Radnitz has, on its part, returned to Bohemia, Suabia, Franconia, and in general the countries situated between Bohemia, the Hereditary States, and the Rhine, have been restored to the Princes of the Empire to whom they belong. A regiment of cavalry, and a demi-brigade of infantry, still occupy the Brigau, until the agents of the Duke of Modena, to whom that country is to be given up, shall arrive to take possession of it. As the Duke of Modena has as yet no troops of his own, it has been agreed upon, that an Austrian regiment, to be acknowledged by both Powers, shall serve as auxiliary troops to the Duke of Modena, without giving permission to the other corps of the Austrian army to leave the Hereditary States, and to enter into Germany.

The fortifications of Dusseldorff, Ehrenbreitstein, Cassel, and Kehl, have been demolished, conformably to an article in the Treaty of Luneville. These fortresses are to remain in the same state in which they were when evacuated by the French.

Several Commanders had evacuated the right bank of the Rhine without drawing up a statement of the condition in which they left the fortifications of these places. The depôt of war having required such statements, the Commanders at Dusseldorf, and several other points, have been obliged to pass over to the right bank, to draw up statements of the condition of the fortresses, and to cause them to be signed by the Syndics of the different cities. This business was accomplished in twenty-four hours.

In Italy all the right bank of the Adige is occupied by the French army. Differences have arisen as to the points of Torbole, Mori, and Riva, but they have been removed in concert by the two Powers. Such of those points as formerly belonged to the Republic of Venice will form a part of the Cisalpine Republic; and those which belonged to the Tyrol will continue to form part of the Bistropic of Trent.

Some differences took place between the Pope and the Cisalpine Republic, respecting the boundaries on the side of Romagna. It has been decided, that the Treaty of Tolentino shall be the umpire upon this occasion. Consequently the countries which the Cisal-

pine Government has occupied, without forming part of the ancient territory of Romagna, must have been evacuated, the Pope having ceded by the treaty of Tolentino the legations only of Ferrara, Bologna, and Romagna. The greatest harmony subsists between the troops occupying the peninsula of Otranto, under the command of General Sault, and the people of that country, as well as the Neapolitan Government. Eighty pieces of artillery are by this time mounted on batteries to defend the superb road of Tarento.

In Tuscany the *presiais* have been put into the hands of the French army. Our troops have occupied Orbitello, where they found some excellent artillery. The part of the Isle of Elba that belonged to the King of Naples is occupied by the French. Porto Longona is sufficiently supplied with provisions. Porto Ferrajo has not shewn a disposition to surrender. The Council of State is engaged in discussing the proper means of removing the sequestration in Belgium. This important business will be speedily decided.

The Treaty of Luneville has been, is executing, and will be punctually executed by the Republic. That of Florence, which put an end to the war with the King of Naples, has been, is executing, and will be executed with equal punctuality; and that of Tolentino, which forms the basis of the regulations with the Pope, is also carrying into full execution. Holland has thought proper to make alterations in its Constitution; and in conformity to the principles of the French Government, not to interfere in the affairs of its Allies, unless required by them to do so, the Government takes no part in the changes which the Batavians have thought proper to make in their internal organization.

After noticing the state of Helvetia, Piedmont, Lombardy, and Tuscany, the *Moniteur* observes, "All the small States which have undergone new modifications, by the Treaty of Luneville, are on the point of receiving their definitive organization, and of enjoying, at length, some tranquillity and happiness after so many vicissitudes and calamities."

With respect to the indemnities which are to be given to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, to the *ci-devant* Stadtholder, and the Princes who had formerly possessions on the left bank of

the Rhine, they are the constant object of the cares and discussions of the Diet of Ratisbon.

The *conclusum* of the Diet has but very recently reached Vienna, and, with a little concession and moderation on the part of the great Powers, it will be easy to conciliate every interest.

All the communications which the Government has received from the Emperor Alexander are calculated to convey a high idea of the spirit of moderation and the wisdom which influence the Cabinet of Petersburg.

It does not appear that the King of Spain and the French Republic can conclude peace with the kingdom of Portugal, without having in their hands some provinces of the only Ally which still continues attached to England upon the Continent, in order to give them, by way of compensation, when peace may be made by the latter,

for the restoration of the Spanish and Dutch colonies.

The wounds inflicted by war on the Continent during the last years of the past century begin to close.

Is the British Government sincerely desirous of putting an end to the present war? The present Minister says so. We shall probably soon know in what estimation his protestations ought to be held. The Ministerial Journals frequently repeat that every thing is in motion on the coast of France, in order to an expedition against England. It is from them that the details of these preparations are learnt at Paris. What object have they in view? Do they wish to exasperate still more two nations which have already been too long engaged in fighting? However this may be, we are bold to state, in the most positive manner, that an honourable and just peace is the first concern of the French Government; war is only its second.

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE Embargo has been taken from off the Russian, Danish, and Swedish vessels in our ports.

JUNE 3. A criminal information against G. W. Thelluffon, Esq. for perjury, was tried at Guildhall.—Mr. R. Coppinger borrowed 1757l. from the defendant, and assigned the title-deeds of a ship as a collateral security, and under this assignment Mr. Thelluffon, on a question in the Admiralty Court, swore the vessel was his property. The indictment was founded on the presumption, that Mr. Coppinger having repaid this sum of 1757l. previous to this oath, the property had reverted to him: but it appearing to the Jury, that in all assignments of chattel interest, it is expressly stated that there shall be a re-assignment, and that till that is done the property is vested in the mortgagee, and Mr. Coppinger failing to substantiate any of his allegations of perjury arising from the statement of various other accounts with Mr. Thelluffon, the Jury, without hesitation, acquitted him.—An action to recover damages for a malicious prosecution, founded on the foregoing, was next tried. The rectitude of Mr. Thelluffon's conduct was very clearly estab-

lished; and Lord Kenyon characterised the prosecution instituted by Mr. Coppinger as malicious, and devoid of foundation. Mr. Coppinger conducted his own defence, and at great length addressed the Jury, who, after a short deliberation, found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 1,000l.

8. The King reviewed the 10th light dragoons on Ashford Common. After the review, Comte d'Artois and his companions dined with the Prince of Wales and his Officers, at the Bush, at Staines; as did also the Earls of Uxbridge, Harrington, Besborough, with a number of Nobility and Gentry, General Officers, and others, to the amount of one hundred at least. After dinner, his Majesty was seen returning from Windsor in his phaeton along the bridge, to which the windows of the dining-room looked. On this the Prince, and all the company, crowded to the windows, and saluted their Sovereign with the animating chorus of "*God save the King.*"

11. A man died at Boxford, in Suffolk, of the hydrophobia; he was bit by a mad dog about four years ago, and in each spring since evinced symptoms of derangement for a short time.

About

About a week ago, he was attacked with violent pains, cold chilly fits, vomiting of blood, and a disposition to bite every person or thing near him.

13. The Gazette contained orders by his Majesty, dated Kew, 29th of May and June 3, authorizing the Dukes of Clarence, Kent, and Cumberland, Princes Augustus, Adolphus, and William of Gloucester, the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, Dukes of Saxe Gotha, Richmond, Devonshire, Portland, Northumberland, Beaufort, Buccleugh, and Roxburgh, Marquisses Cornwallis, Buckingham, Lansdown, and Salisbury, Earls of Chatham, Westmorland, Carlisle, Spencer, and Camden, to exercise all the rights and privileges belonging to the Knights Companions of the Garter as if they had been formally installed, his Majesty being pleased to dispense with the statutes and regulations usually observed in regard to intallation.

19. The first stone of the Royal Military Asylum was laid at Chelsea, in presence of the Duke of York, attended by the Secretary at War, Lord Harrington, General Delancey, &c. when several coins and medals, commemorating our naval and military victories, were placed under it.

A Sheriff's Officer, named Harrop, was lately convicted at York, in 90l. damages, for a false arrest, and holding the plaintiff seventeen hours in custody. The bailiff received a writ to execute against the plaintiff, and sending his follower to apprise the latter of the circumstance, consented to suspend the caption till the Saturday following; in the interim, the plaintiff paid the debt and 16s. 6d. costs; but Harrop not deeming the latter sufficient, demanded the further sum of 4l. 10s.; which being refused, he arrested the gentleman on the writ which had been sued out, although he well knew that the debt for the recovery of which it had been granted, was discharged. For false imprisonment under these circumstances the action was brought. The Court declared the charge to have been exorbitant; a Sheriff's Officer being entitled to no more than one guinea in cases where the debt does not exceed 200l.

Some days ago a cart with a horse in the shafts, employed on the King's works at Dover Castle, in consequence of the wheel not being properly blocked, backed rapidly down a steep precipice, dragging the poor animal forcibly after it; when, strange to relate, although

the cart itself was literally dashed to pieces, the horse escaped without material injury.

A physician, it is said, has discovered a specific in scarlet fever, viz. twenty-five drops of tincture of foxglove, given every three hours, day and night: and by this simple means he lately saved seventeen children of the St. Pancras Female Charity School, all of whom had ulcerated throats, and other signs of that fatal disease.

A large and ferocious male hawk, which had been for years in the garden of Watson, of Kirbymoorside, began early in the spring to make himself a nest upon the ground, and being furnished with the necessary materials soon completed it; in which there were placed six duck eggs, on which he sat until he hatched six ducklings. The day after several persons visited the garden, to see this extraordinary family; which exasperated him so much, that, in attempting to defend his young brood, he trod on one of them, which occasioned its death. The remaining five are yet alive, and seem likely to be brought up under the protection of this extraordinary nurse.

POOR RATES.—At a final parish in the neighbourhood of Witney, the poor rates amount to *thirty one shillings in the pound.*

In Gloucestershire, and some parts of the country where leases are granted, it has been customary for the landlord to pay the poor rates; and a Gentleman in Gloucestershire, who some years since let a farm on lease for 430l. a-year, is now assessed 24s. in the pound poor rates, or 86l. a-year more for the farm than the entire rent which he receives for it.

The ordinary funds at Hull being inadequate to the support of the poor, public notice has been given there, "that it has become necessary the *shipping* belonging to the port, and the *stock in trade* of merchants, shopkeepers, and other traders in the town, should be assessed to the poor; the former at the rate of 3d. per ton register measurement, and the latter at 5s. per cent. per annum.

The subsidies paid for the troops of the Empress of Russia, King of Sweden, King of Prussia, Elector of Bavaria, Elector of Hanover, Duke of Brunswick, Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, and the sums paid for all British troops serving

erving on the Continent of Europe, and money remitted thither for extraordinary military services in the war ended in 1763, amounted to 20,626,997l. os. 7d.

The money expended on the Continent in the four years ending April 1797, including the Imperial Loan and the

advances to the Emperor, amounted to 14,988,422l. 9s. 6d. The total expences abroad from the beginning of the war to the same period, including the subsidies to Prussia and Sardinia, amounted to 32,810,977l. 2s. 2½d.

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## MARRIAGES.

**L**IEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM FITZROY, to Miss Clarke, sister of Sir Simeon Clarke.

Colonel Cuyninghame to Miss Mary Thurlow, youngest daughter to Lord Thurlow.

The Rev. Dr. Tatham to Miss Cooke, of Cheltenham.

N. Wells, esq. to Miss Este, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Este.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. J. Cameron to Miss Kinloch.

Lord Lovaine to Miss Louisa Wortley. Sergeant Onslow to Lady Drake.

— Sampson, esq. eldest son of John Sampson, esq. barrister at law, of Colyton,

Devon, to Miss May, only daughter of Captain May, of the royal navy.

Lord John Thynne, third son to the Marquis of Bath, to Miss Mary Ann Marter, of Cirencester Abbey.

Thomas Artemiderus Ruffell, esq. to Miss Cromwell, daughter of Oliver Cromwell, esq. of Chestnut Park.

John Hemmett, esq. M. P. to Miss Woodford.

Lieutenant-Colonel St. John Fancourt to Miss Amelia Farrer.

JUNE 6. Mr. Thomas Borton, of Battersea, to Miss M'Kenzie, daughter of John Alexander M'Kenzie, esq. of Great Tower-hill.

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## MONTHLY OBITUARY.

MAY II.

**A**T Bunhill-row, Dr. Bosly, a noted quack.

12. Matthew Bazett, esq. of Baker-street.

13. In Sloane-street, Thomas Jane Cotton, esq.

15. In St. Andrew square, Edinburgh, Henry Scott, esq. late of the East India Company's Bengal establishment.

At Crief, in Scotland, Dr. James Young, of Balmanno.

17. Mr. Alexander Grant, late of Wardour street, printer.

Lately, near Totneis, Thomas Hicks, esq. rear-admiral of the blue.

18. In Lower Grosvenor-street, Andrew Stuart, esq. of Castle Milk and Torrance, member for Weymouth.

James Seton, esq. in Upper Harley-street, in his 75th year.

Lately, at Shapwick, the Rev. Charles Hobbs, vicar of Shapwick and Althett, and rector of Compton or Poldon Hill.

19. Mr. Thomas Rushworth, of Brook-street, Holborn, apothecary and man midwife.

Mr. Audibert, teacher of the French language at York.

At Old Mildrum, Aberdeenshire, Dr. John Gordon.

Lately, Mr. John Day, of Wakefield, watchmaker and silversmith.

20. Mr. John Dobbins, of Wimpole-street, in his 70th year.

John Brettell, esq. secretary of stamps.

In Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, Mr. John Nelson, assistant surgeon to the 3d regiment of foot guards, and to the public dispensary, aged 32.

22. Mr. Thomas Brown, of Thames Ditton.

John Wenyeve, esq. of Bretterham Hall, in the county of Suffolk.

Lately, at Boughton, near Chester, Mr. Robert Watson, of Liverpool.

23. Henry Sharp, esq. of Bemondsfey, aged 85.

At Peterborough, in his 90th year, Mr. William Smith, many years proctor of the ecclesiastical court of the bishop of Peterborough and archdeacon of Northampton, and steward to the present and several former bishops of that diocese.

Lately, at Easton Houie, Norfolk, aged 69, Sir Lambert Blackwell, bart.

Lately, C. H. Webster, esq. of St. John's-college, Cambridge.

24. At Woolwich, Mr. Henry Thomson.

26. In Scotland-yard, Mr. Watson, of the Treasury.

Mr. Thomas Clark, late of Delahay-freet, Westminster.

Mr. Thomas Davies, Thames-street.

At Barnhill, in the county of Somerset, Captain Henry Combe, of the royal navy.

Mr. James Grant, of Dundee, surgeon, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Grant, of Hornsey.

27. Mr. John Latham, banker, of Dover, and the oldest jurat and father of the corporation.

Mr. Richard Tuckwell, merchant, of Broad-street.

28. Thomas Gardiner, esq. at Bellevue, near Southampton.

29. At Putney, Simeon Warner, esq. At Tottenham, Dr. Humphry Jackson, M. D. and F. R. S.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Gascoigne, upwards of thirty-six years rector of Rip-pengate, near Falkingham, in Lincolnshire, and vicar of St. John and St. German, near Wisbech.

30. William Graves, esq. aged 77, one of the oldest benchers of the Middle Temple, a master in chancery, and elder brother to Admiral Lord Graves.

At the house of his friend George Romney, esq. at Kendal, Mr. William Cockin. (An account of this Gentleman will be hereafter given.)

JUNE 1. The Rev. Mr. W. Hampson, of Weedon Weston, Northamptonshire, B. A. of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

4. Peter Burrell, esq. of the Pay-office, Whitehall.

Lately, in his 87th year, William Elmy, esq. of Beccles, Suffolk, in the commission of the peace for that county.

5. At Braintree, Samuel Rand, of Black Notley, aged 73.

6. Mr. George Robinson, bookseller, of Paternoster-row.

At Chichester, Major General Thomas Jones, in his 68th year.

8. James Cranmer, esq. of Mitcham, in Surrey, in his 84th year.

Lately, at York, Mr. William Chaloner, a native of Yarm. He was formerly a linen-draper in Tavistock-street, Covent Garden.

10. At Brough Hall, North Riding, Yorkshire, Lady Lawson, wife of Sir John Lawson, bart.

Arthur Rothwell, esq. of New Bond-street, Hanover-square, aged 67.

Lieutenant-General Charles Eustace.

Mr. Robert Parkinson, late partner with Messrs. Bogle, French, and Son.

14. Mr. James Hobson, of Anden-shaw, near Manchester.

In Gloucester-place, Brigadier-General Arnold, a person much noticed during the American war.

15. At Belmont Lodge, Hertfordshire, John Henry Warre, esq.

At Leatherhead, in Surrey, Mrs. Harvey, wife of the Rev. Richard Harvey, of that parish.

16. Mrs. Barbara Idle, relict of the late Lord Chief Baron Idle, of the court of exchequer of Scotland, and sister of the late Sir Philip Mulgrave, bart. in her 83d year.

Charles Edwin, esq. of Clear Well, in Gloucestershire, formerly M. P. for the county of Glamorgan.

17. Robert Mols, esq. of the Duke of Portland's office, youngest son of the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Phineas Stringer, esq. of Dover, in his 71st year.

Captain John Saxton, of the first regiment of dragoons.

At Colyton-house, Devon, John Piper, esq.

Thomas Dickson, esq. lately returned from Jamaica.

19. At Chelsea, Mr. William Carr, son of Mr. Carr, mercer, of Bond-street.

John Campbell, Lord Stonefield, one of the lords of sessions of Scotland.

20. In Finsbury-square, in his 59th year, Richard Hudleston, esq. of Gray's-inn.

Lately, at Liverpool, Mr. George Hutchison, merchant there.

#### DEATHS ABROAD.

At Jamaica, Roger Mackenzie, esq.

At the Isle of Timor, in the East Indies, Captain Francis Stratton, of the royal navy.

JAN. 5, 1801. At Martinico, Lieutenant-Colonel William Brahan, of the 53d regiment.

NOV. 11, 1800. At Gazipore, Lieutenant Colonel Pigott, commanding the 6th regiment of native cavalry.

At Ganjam, Captain A. Ormsby, of the 1st battalion 10th native infantry.

NOV. 5. Lieutenant-Colonel J. Barton, of the Bengal artillery.

At Goa, Captain Robinson, of the 8th regiment.

At Bombay, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Frith, commanding the 1st native cavalry.

MAY 11, 1801. At Rome, Madame Felicite, aunt to the King of Sardinia, aged 75.



## EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR JUNE 1863.

Days	Bank Stock	3 per Ct. Reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols	4 per Ct. Consols	Navy 5 per Ct.	New 5 per Ct.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	Omn.	Irish Omn.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Tick.
30		60 $\frac{1}{8}$	61 $\frac{1}{8}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	94	18 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$		59						15l. 12s.	8 8
1		60	60 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 7 $\frac{7}{8}$		96 $\frac{3}{4}$	94	18 1-16	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	9		58 $\frac{7}{8}$						15l. 12s.	8 8
2	168	60 $\frac{1}{8}$	60 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 61	78 $\frac{1}{8}$	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	94 $\frac{1}{8}$	18 1-16	5 1-16	9		58 $\frac{1}{2}$	199 $\frac{3}{4}$					15l. 12s.	8 8
3		60 $\frac{1}{8}$		78 $\frac{7}{8}$	97	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 3-16	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$		59 $\frac{1}{8}$						15l. 12s.	8 8
4																		
5	168 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{8}$		78 $\frac{7}{8}$		94 $\frac{5}{8}$	18 $\frac{1}{8}$	5	9 $\frac{1}{4}$		59 $\frac{1}{8}$						15l. 12s.	8 8
6		60 $\frac{1}{8}$		78 $\frac{3}{4}$		94 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$		59 $\frac{1}{8}$						15l. 12s.	8 8
8		60 $\frac{1}{4}$		78 $\frac{1}{2}$		94	18 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$		59 $\frac{1}{8}$						15l. 12s.	8 8
9		60 $\frac{1}{4}$		78 $\frac{1}{2}$		94 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 3-16	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$		59 $\frac{1}{4}$						15l. 12s.	8 8
10	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{4}$		78 $\frac{1}{8}$		94 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 3-16	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$		59 $\frac{3}{4}$						15l. 12s.	8 8
11																		
12	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{8}$		78 $\frac{7}{8}$		94 $\frac{3}{4}$		5 $\frac{1}{8}$	10		59 $\frac{3}{8}$						15l. 12s.	8 8
13		60 $\frac{1}{8}$		79		94 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 3-16	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$								15l. 12s.	8 8
15		60 $\frac{1}{8}$		79		94 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	10		59 $\frac{1}{8}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$					15l. 12s.	8 8
16	167	60 $\frac{1}{2}$		79		94 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 5-16		9 $\frac{3}{4}$		59 $\frac{1}{8}$						15l. 12s.	8 8
17	167	60		79		95	18 5-16	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	10		59 $\frac{1}{2}$						15l. 12s.	8 8
18		60		79		95	13 5-16		10		59 $\frac{1}{2}$						15l. 12s.	8 8
19	168 $\frac{1}{4}$	61		79		95	18 7-16		10 $\frac{1}{4}$		59 $\frac{1}{4}$						15l. 12s.	8 8
20		61		80		95	18 7-16	53 16	10		5						15l. 12s.	8 8
22		61		80		95	18 7-16	53-16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		60						15l. 12s.	8 8
23		61 $\frac{1}{8}$		80		95 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	53-16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		60						15l. 12s.	8 8
24																		
25	168	60 $\frac{7}{8}$		79 $\frac{7}{8}$		95 $\frac{5}{8}$	18 7-16	53-16	10 $\frac{1}{4}$		59 $\frac{3}{4}$						15l. 12s.	8 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.

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