

THE  
**European Magazine,**  
 For AUGUST 1802.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of the HON. BARON DIMSDALE. And, 2. A VIEW of WANLIP HALL, LEICESTERSHIRE.]

CONTAINING,

	Page		Page
Memoirs of the Hon. Baron Dimsdale, M. D. F. R. S.	85	Stronger Passions of the Mind, each Passion being the Subject of a Tragedy and a Comedy	126
Sentences placed on the Conduits on King James the First's Entrance into London	87	Juvenile Friendship; or, The Holidays: and, The Arrogant Boy	ibid.
Account of the new Insects so prejudicial to Apple Trees, and a Method of extirpating them	88	A short View of the Natural History of the Earth	ibid.
Topographical Account of Wanlip, Leicestershire	ibid.	Fisher's Brighton New Guide; or, A Description of Brighthelmston, and the adjacent Country	ibid.
Vestiges, collected and recollected, by Joseph Moser, Esq. No. II.	89	Theatrical Journal; including Fable and Character of The Voice of Nature, with the Epilogue—Character of a new Performer—Fable and Character of Fairies' Revels; or, Love in the Highlands	127
On Contentment	94	Poetry; including The Dream, to Mrs. — in a dangerous Illness—Ode to the River Darwent—The Rustic and Plutus—Sonnet to the Nightingale on her Departure—The Maniac	131
Rules tending to promote Long Life	96	Journal of the Proceedings of the Second Session of the First Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland	133
Account of Solomon Gessner	98	List of Members returned to serve in the New Parliament	146
Account of the Life Boat	101	Foreign Intelligence, from the London Gazettes, &c. &c.	151
Letter from the Hon. Horace Walpole to the Earl of Buchan	102	Domestic Intelligence,	154
Essays after the Manner of Goldsmith. Essay XVIII. [Concluded]	ibid.	Marriages,	155
Loose Thoughts on Rural Poetry	107	Monthly Obituary,	ibid.
M. Garnerin's Account of his Aerial Voyage from Vauxhall	109	Price of Stocks.	
Supplement to the Constitution of the French Republic	110		
LONDON REVIEW.			
Evans's Cambrian Itinerary; or, Welch Tourist	115		
Charnock's History of Marine Architecture [Continued]	118		
Blake's Designs to a Series of Ballads written by William Hayley, Esq. and founded on Anecdotes relating to Animals	125		
Baillie's Series of Plays: in which it is attempted to delineate the			

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*Aurelius's* communication came too late to be noticed last month.

*Dives* is inadmissible. As is *Speculator*.

The Poems sent by a Correspondent from Litchfield are printed in Johnson's Works, R. on Lycophron is unavoidably postponed till next month.

*Davis's* Poems and *E. S.* in our next.

ERRATA in Anacreon, Ode I. for *Cadmas*, read *Cadmus*.

Ode II. for *Sbe*, read *Her*.

In the Title-page in our last, for July 1801, read July 1802.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN from August 7, to August 14.

	Wheat					Rye					Barl.					Oats					Beans					COUNTIES upon the COAST.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	0	00	0	00	0	0	00	0	00	0	0	00	0	00	0	Effex	67	2	32	6	32	0	25	9	32	10	Kent	66	0	00	0	34	6	24	10	32	3	Suffex	65	6	00	0	00	0	24	2	00	0	Suffolk	68	4	30	0	33	3	22	8	29	3	Cambrid.	68	0	32	0	27	10	18	9	29	6	Norfolk	66	4	35	0	29	6	21	0	32	5	Lincoln	72	0	36	6	33	5	18	8	33	3	York	74	0	47	2	00	0	18	11	35	1	Durham	71	11	00	0	00	0	19	11	00	0	Northum.	67	3	40	0	28	4	19	7	00	0	Cumberl.	83	8	59	4	36	9	20	6	00	0	Westmor.	85	5	53	0	30	2	23	2	00	0	Lancash.	75	9	00	0	00	0	21	5	38	4	Cheshire	68	2	00	0	00	0	21	8	00	0	Gloucest.	69	1	00	0	32	3	22	11	00	0	Somerfet	65	2	00	0	00	0	17	0	38	4	Monmou.	69	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	Devon	65	11	00	0	25	6	23	6	00	0	Cornwall	65	7	00	0	24	6	16	4	00	0	Dorset	72	7	00	0	28	3	24	9	41	0	Hants	65	8	00	0	28	4	23	0	34	6

INLAND COUNTIES.

Middlefex	71	6	36	6	35	7	25	4	35	8
Surry	69	4	36	0	34	4	24	2	36	6
Hertford	60	6	38	6	31	3	21	10	35	9
Bedford	64	1	32	8	34	0	21	0	33	11
Hunting.	67	1	00	0	28	9	17	8	30	7
Northam.	66	10	46	0	30	0	19	6	32	0
Rutland	73	0	00	0	35	6	17	0	40	0
Leicester	68	11	00	0	33	2	17	10	33	0
Nottingh.	79	6	46	0	41	0	20	10	40	0
Derby	78	6	00	0	00	0	22	6	38	0
Stafford	74	7	00	0	35	6	23	3	45	0
Salop	73	7	52	2	00	0	22	11	00	0
Hereford	63	8	39	2	31	5	23	3	34	1
Worcest.	70	9	39	0	34	5	27	2	36	11
Warwick	72	7	00	0	34	6	23	4	40	9
Wilts	65	0	00	0	28	0	21	10	38	4
Berks	65	11	00	0	29	4	23	1	37	0
Oxford	64	1	00	0	29	11	21	3	35	1
Bucks	67	9	00	0	36	6	21	0	34	5

WALES.

N. Wales	71	0	48	0	32	8	18	0	00	0
S. Wales	61	8	00	0	28	0	13	4	00	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

JULY.				DAY. BAROM. THERMOM. WIND			
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.	12	30.10	68	W.
29	29.85	60	W.	13	30.35	67	N.E.
30	29.90	61	S.W.	14	30.37	66	E.
31	29.94	62	S.W.	15	30.29	68	N.W.
				16	30.17	71	N.N.W.
				17	30.22	72	E.
1	29.97	60	W.	18	29.98	73	S.S.W.
2	29.99	61	S.W.	19	29.94	70	S.W.
3	30.20	66	W.	20	29.98	70	W.
4	30.17	67	S.W.	21	29.98	66	W.S.W.
5	30.12	69	E.	22	30.00	71	W.
6	30.04	68	S.W.	23	30.02	70	W.
7	30.02	69	S.W.	24	29.90	70	S.S.E.
8	29.97	70	S.W.	25	29.90	66	S.W.
9	29.92	71	N.W.	26	30.14	60	W.
10	29.90	70	N.E.	27	30.27	60	W.
11	30.00	68	W.				

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EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,  
AND  
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR AUGUST 1802.

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MEMOIRS  
OF THE  
HON. BARON DIMSDALE, M. D. F. R. S.

BY A CORRESPONDENT.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

IN contemplating characters that have risen from a degree of obscurity to high distinction, incidental and fortunate occurrences often contribute more effectually to raise into eminence, than any radical or superior powers of mind; when the former elevate to distinction, without the support and balance of the latter; respect of character rarely follows this elevation to rank; whilst contempt, which is excited by littleness under disguise, is the more general result.

The Honourable THOMAS BARON DIMSDALE, the present subject of disquisition, was, however, of very respectable origin, being descended from John Dimsdale, of Theydon Gornan, near Epping, in Essex; and Susan, daughter of Thomas Bowyer, of Albury Hall, in the parish of Albury, near Hertford. His grandfather, Robert, accompanied William Penn to America in 1684, and took with him his two sons, John and William. In a few years they returned, and the parent settled in his native village, and was there succeeded by his eldest son John in the practice of medicine, which his other son William pursued at Bishop's Stortford. John had eight children, four of whom, Mary, Jane, William, and Calvert, died young; Susan and Robert lived to a more advanced age; Thomas the sixth, and Joseph the seventh, to a late

period; the last dying, after a short illness, April 26th, 1779.

Thomas, the present subject of a biographical sketch, was educated under his father, and after attending St. Thomas's Hospital, settled, in 1714, at Hertford, as a surgeon. Soon after this period, he married the only daughter of Nathaniel Brasley, Esq. of Roxford, near that town, an eminent banker in London, and representative of Hertford in four successive Parliaments; she died in 1744, and left no children. He severely felt the loss of this amiable woman, the painful recollection of which he endeavoured to lessen, by change of scene and habits, which induced him voluntarily to offer his services to the physicians and surgeons of the army under the Duke of Cumberland, and continued with it till the surrender of Carlisle to the King's forces, when he received the Duke's thanks, and returned to his professional duties in Hertford.

In 1746 he married Ann Ives, a relative of his first wife, and by her fortune, and that which he acquired by the death of the widow of Sir John Dimsdale, of Hertford, he was enabled to retire from practice; but from the expences of an increasing family of seven of his ten children being then living, and possessing at the same time vigour of constitution and activity of mind, he determined to resume the practice

practice of medicine, in the character of a physician, and in 1761 took his degree of Doctor of Medicine.

About this period, the Suttons, so celebrated in the science of inoculating the small-pox, astonished the public by their boldness, mystery, and success. Dr. Dimisdale turned his attention to the subject, and after a clear discrimination of its principles, published, in 1776, a pamphlet, entitled "The present Method of inoculating for the Small Pox." The Public received and read this performance with such general avidity, that a sixth edition was demanded in 1772. It was translated into the Russian, as well as other European languages, and made the author, as well as the practice, universally known. He was consulted by, and inoculated, the first families in this country; and his experience was amply enlarged and confirmed by admitting into a house he had opened near Hertford such subjects of inoculation as it was requisite to seclude from the community, in order to prevent the extension of variolous contagion.

At this time a Princess governed Russia, who certainly possessed magnanimity of mind, and who, not having had the small-pox, turned her attention towards the practitioners in England, with a view of submitting to the process of inoculation. She accordingly gave directions to her Ambassador (we believe Mouschin Pouschin), in 1768, to engage one of the Suttons, or some able Inoculator, to visit Russia, in order to inoculate her and her son with the small-pox. This order he communicated to the Russian Agent or Consul, who was then under the care of the celebrated Dr. Fothergill, to whom he related the particulars of the Imperial message, and requested his advice. The Doctor immediately mentioned his friend Dr. Dimisdale, whose celebrity as a writer, and success as an Inoculator, were amply established.

That Dr. Dimisdale did not seek this preferment, but that the preferment sought him, was confirmed to me by Dr. Fothergill; who at length, with difficulty, influenced him to accept the offer, which the Ambassador himself even urged upon him with earnestness.

That he supported the high character thus intruded upon him with honour to himself, and dignity to the English nation, is authenticated by his reception at the Court of Petersburg

(of which he gives a particular account in his "Tracts on Inoculation," in 1781), and by the subsequent marks of favour from his Imperial patients. He was appointed actual Counsellor of State, and Physician to her Imperial Majesty, with an annuity of 500*l.* the rank of a Baron of the Russian empire, to be born by his eldest lawful descendant in succession, and a black wing of the Russian Eagle, in a gold shield, in the middle of his arms, with the customary helmet, adorned with the Baron's coronet over the shield; to receive immediately 10,000*l.* and 2000*l.* for travelling charges; miniature pictures of the Empress and her son; and the same title of Baron to his son Nathaniel, who accompanied him; to whom also the Grand Duke gave a snuff-box richly set with diamonds.

Independent of these princely favours, the most flattering prospects of pecuniary emolument might be super-added, as persons of the first rank were eager to adopt a practice which the supreme head of Government had encouraged in the most unequivocal manner, and numerous were the solicitations of the Nobility, as well as earnest were the entreaties of the Empress, to induce the Baron longer to continue his residence in Russia, and even to accept the office of her physician; he resisted, however, every importunity, and determined to return to England; and on his rout, he and his sons were admitted to a private audience of Frederick III. King of Prussia, at Sans Souci.

When the high situation is considered which a physician occupies, with a responsibility the first that can attach to a human being, that of standing as the arbiter of life and death; it is natural to suppose, that confidence as well as esteem, if not sincere friendship, must possess the mind of the patient; and this produced an interesting frankness, if not familiarity, in the Empress, towards the distinguished character to whom she had intrusted her life; and doubtless were the conversations communicated to the Public, they would afford more interesting traits of character than the history of bloody campaigns, and of cruel usurpations of power over imbecility. One anecdote I have introduced, as it respects, in some measure, the religious society of which the Baron was a member.

If he were not the first Quaker who  
ever

ever visited Russia, he was probably the first ever known to the Empress; and certainly the first ever honoured with a title by any Potentate; and no doubt but her curiosity and powers of mind, would lead her to make various enquiries respecting a society, of which she must have acquired some knowledge from the writings of Voltaire, as well as from the French Encyclopedie, and to a member of which she was now about to commit, in some measure, her life; for under such confidence, a considerable degree of familiarity must have been admitted. Those who know little more of the Christian religion than the name, or only as it is rendered subservient to regal policy, if they sometimes reflect upon inspiration, generally admit some hasty and confused ideas respecting it. In her conversation, she was once led to ask, in what manner Preachers in this society were qualified to act as such. The Baron might naturally answer, that as more perfect freedom existed in this Society than in any other under Christendom, any accepted virtuous character, of either sex, were at liberty to preach. "I suppose, then," observed the Empress, "that you sometimes preach." The Baron replied, that he did not find that he had received that influence or inspiration of the Divine Spirit which called him to perform the ministerial duties. In further conversation on the moral and political conduct of the Quakers, she seemed very much interested in learning, that every quarter of a year all the members of this Society answer certain queries, the breach of any of which subjects the individuals to disunion of membership; one of these is, "Whether any person deal in goods even suspected to have been run; or in evading the payment of all legal duties." The Empress quickly remarked, "As to the inspiration of the Spirit, I do not understand it; but from the principle of not dealing in goods suspected to have been run, I wish my sea-coasts were lined with Quakers."

I well remember, that once in conversation with the late celebrated Mirabeau, he was very anxious to enter upon the subject of inspiration; but as I knew that the authority of Scripture could have no influence with a Deist, I endeavoured to explain the rationality of an influence on the human intellectual principle, by the su-

preme intellect, some impression of which seemed to pervade all animated nature, from the instinct of inferior animals, to the rational mind of man. He stopped, however, further reasoning, by a rapid conclusion, "On ne sçait rien de Dieu."

Soon after Baron Dimisdale's return to England, he became a Banker, under the firm of Dimisdale, Archer, and Byde; some time afterwards a change taking place among the parties, he became the head of a banking-house in Cornhill, where the son, now Baron Dimisdale, continues.

The practice of inoculation was prosecuted by the Baron in England, and he continued his house of reception at Hertford for patients under inoculation. The practice, indeed, was very general throughout England; the Suttons and their colleagues were every where promoting it. An hospital was erected at Pancras, near London, for the reception of the poor, under the care of Dr. Archer, and at length a Society was established in London for inoculating the poor at their own habitations; which gave rise to a literary warfare between the Baron and Dr. Lettsom, an active member of this new plan of general inoculation. This dispute, however, would scarcely have occupied a line here, had it not been alluded to in a respectable periodical work with some degree of censure on the Baron, who was himself a public Inoculator of the higher ranks of the community, whilst he avowedly discouraged the practice of inoculation in others: and hence it is deemed proper to explain the circumstances that engaged him in a discussion which neither dishonours his memory, nor reflects on the character of his living antagonist; who, with several other Gentlemen, formed the Institution doubtless with the laudable view of extirpating, or at least lessening the fatality of, the natural or casual small-pox, which, upon an average, kills about 3000 children annually, in London alone. As the Baron could not have any motive to oppose the inoculation of the poor but the danger of spreading the small-pox by indiscriminate inoculation, he might consistently discourage this less guarded practice, and at the same time encourage his own upon a more private or secluded situation. That indiscriminate inoculation has really increased the deaths

by the small-pox, has been clearly proved by the table presented to the Committee of the House of Commons, by Dr. Lettsom himself, in his examination on Dr. Jenner's Petition; and which so far influenced the Committee as to induce Mr. Banks, the Member who abridged the evidence, to quote nearly Dr. Lettsom's own words, in the preamble of the Report, in the following expressions.

"As a comparison between this new practice (vaccine inoculation) and the inoculated small-pox, forms a principal consideration in the present enquiry, some facts with regard to the latter engaged the attention of your Committee, and they have inserted in the Appendix (No. 44), statements of the mortality occasioned by the small-pox in forty-two years before inoculation was practised in England, and of the forty-two years from 1741 to 1772; the result of which appears to be an increase of deaths amounting to seventeen in every 1000, the general average giving seventy-two in every 1000 during the first forty-two years, and eighty-nine in the forty-two years ending with 1772, so as to make the whole excess of deaths in the latter period 1,742."

That the dispute we allude to, was conducted with too much personality, will be the cool decision of the unbiassed spectator, although there was an unusual species of candour maintained during the controversy; as each writer committed his respective performance to the other in manuscript for correction, prior to publication. It is, however, now proper to bury in oblivion a dispute which the writers themselves had liberally done. A few years before the Baron's decease, Dr. Lettsom, observing that he was in peace with all mankind, expressed a desire that the Baron and himself should afford a written evidence of mutual freedom from personal animosity; the Baron, however, deemed it not requisite, as he never had entertained any; and since his decease, several reciprocal marks of kindness have supervened between the Doctor and the relatives of the Baron; so that it may be justly concluded, that every unfriendly sentiment, if ever any existed, is completely eradicated.

The Baron having lost his second wife in 1779, who left him seven children, he married, about two years after this event, Elizabeth, daughter of

William Dimsdale, of Bishop's-Stortford, who still survives him.

In 1780 he was elected one of the Representatives in Parliament for Hertford, and was re-elected in the subsequent Session; but in 1790 he declined the honour proposed him, and his son Baron Nathaniel was chosen to represent this Borough.

In 1781 he again visited Russia, to inoculate the present Emperor, and his brother Constantine, sons of the Grand Duke, afterwards Emperor Paul. In passing through Brussels, the late Emperor Joseph, then in that city, received him in private, and wrote in his presence a letter, which he was to convey to the Empress of Russia, his late patient.

In mentioning his first election to Parliament in 1780, it ought to have been noticed, that he retired from medical employment, except gratuitously. About this time the sight of one eye began to decline, having before lost that of the other; but after the cataract was in a proper state, he was restored to sight by Baron Wurtzel.

Age, however, was gradually undermining his constitution; and on the 30th of December 1800 he died at Hertford, in the advanced age of eighty-nine years. His remains were interred in the Quakers' burying-ground at Bishop's-Stortford.

As a writer, Baron Dimsdale chiefly distinguished himself by his performances on inoculation, which evince a strong, vigorous, and clear mind. These, with his controversial pieces, are all that appeared under his signature, which are annexed in the order they were published.

"The present Method for inoculating with the Small Pox." 8vo. 1766. Sixth edition, 1772.

"Thoughts on general and partial Inoculation." 1776. 8vo.

"Observations on Dr. Lettsom's Letter to Sir Robert Barker, Bart. and George Stackpole, Esq. on general Inoculation." 1778. 8vo.

"Remarks on Dr. Lettsom's Letter on general Inoculation." 1779. 8vo.

"A Review of Dr. Lettsom's Observations on Baron Dimsdale's Remarks." 1779. 8vo.

"Tracts on Inoculation," 8vo. printed and liberally distributed in 1781, but not sold.

To make a digression here, it is much to be lamented, that the higher classes,

classics, or literature in general, has not been much encouraged by the body of Friends, or Quakers; and their most elaborate writings have been polemical or religious. The celebrated Penn wrote upon Government, and founded that of Pennsylvania; but Penn, as well as Barclay the Apologist, received their education prior to their conversion to Quakerism. Collinson and Fothergill were, perhaps, the first Quakers, born and educated among this Society, who distinguished themselves in science\* (if Chambers, the writer of the great English Dictionary, be excepted). They were both Fellows of the Royal Society; the former, with Sir Hans Sloane, might be considered as the founders of Natural His-

tory in England; Dr. Fothergill not only promoted it, with his friend and patient Peter Collinson, whose life he afterwards wrote, but he likewise acquired the highest reputation as a physician. The Doctor was a warm advocate for the diffusion of useful and scientific knowledge, and was the primary agent in the establishment of Ackworth School for the education of the lower classes of Friends; and earnestly hoped that a seminary would be established for teaching the higher departments of science to those of more easy fortune; and thereby realize a sentiment of the pious brother of the Physician, that each might unite the character of the Christian, the Gentleman, and the Scholar.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

From a curious and scarce little volume I have extracted a passage, relating to the entry of King James the First into London, which perhaps is little known, and may be agreeable to many readers. The book is entitled "Strange Histories, or Songs and Sonets, of Kings, Princes, Dukes, Lordes, Ladyes, Knights, and Gentlemen. Very pleasant either to be read or song; & a most excellent warning for all estats. Imprinted at London for W. Barley, &c. 1607." 12mo. It is printed in the black letter, but not paged.

Yours, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

"THESE Sentences following were set vpon Conduits in London against the day that King James came through the Citie at his first comming to the Crowne.

"*Vpon the Conduit in Grateous streete were these verses:*

"Kingdomes change, worlds decay:  
But Trueth continewes till the last day."

"Let money be a slaue to thee,  
Yet keepe his seruice, if you can:

For if thy purse no money haue,  
Thy person is but halfe a man."

"*In Cornewell [Cornhill.]*

"To be wise, & wealthy too,  
"Is sought of all, but found of few."

"All on this worlds Exchange do meete,  
But when deaths burse-bell rings, away  
ye fleete."

"When a Kinges head but akes,  
Subiects should mourne:

For, vnder their crownes,  
A thousand cares are worne."

"Bread, earnd with honest laboring hands,  
Tastes better then the fruits of ill got  
lands."

"Hee that wants bread, & yet lyes still,  
It's sinne his hungry cheekes to fill."

"As man was first framed & made out  
of clay,

So must he at length depart hence away."

"A man without mercy, of mercy shall  
misse; [is.]"

And he shall have mercy, that mercifull

"*In Cheap-side.*

"Life is a drop, a sparke, a span,  
A bubble: yet how proude is man."

"Life is a debt, which at that day  
The poorest hath enough to pay."

"This world's a stage, whereon to-day  
"Kings & meane men parts do play."

"To-morrow others take their roomes,  
While they do fill vp graues & toomes."

"Learning liues, & Vertue shines,  
When Follie begs, & Ignorance pines."

"To liue well, is happinesse:  
"To die well, is blessednesse."

FINIS.

\* John Scott, the Poet, and Benjamin West, the Painter, claim a distinguished place in their respective pursuits. APPLE.

## APPLE-TREES.

## ACCOUNT OF THE NEW INSECTS SO PREJUDICIAL TO APPLE-TREES, AND A METHOD OF EXTERMINATING THEM.

WITHIN these few years, an insect before unknown in this country has made its appearance in the British orchards, which, if means are not generally taken to root it out, will in a short period destroy every Apple-Tree in the kingdom. It exhibits upon the trees a kind of white efflorescence like what may be sometimes seen on the stones in fields: this seems, however, to be only the habitation of the insects, which exist in millions wherever they have once lodged themselves. On bruising the efflorescence-like matter between the fingers, a deep red-coloured fluid, like blood, is expressed, and which probably is of that nature. Already have several valuable orchards been much injured by this insect, which corrodes the Apple-Trees in such a manner as at last completely to destroy their organization, and to kill them without

the proprietors, many of them at least, once suspecting the cause. We hope what we now state will be the means of contributing to making the fact generally known, and of inducing every person interested to co-operate in rooting them out. We are happy in having it in our power to give them the receipt of a cheap composition discovered by William Forsyth, Esq. his Majesty's Gardener at Kensington, which has been found effectually to answer the purpose; it is as follows: To one hundred gallons of human urine add one bushel of lime; add cow-dung to bring it to the consistence of paint: with this composition anoint the trees. The present is the proper season for applying it. If the white efflorescence-like substance in which the insects are lodged has made its appearance, it should previously be brushed off.

## WANLIP-HALL, LEICESTERSHIRE.

[WITH AN ENGRAVING.]

THE house shewn upon the annexed plate is situated at Wanlip, within five miles of Leicester, and is the residence of Sir Charles Grave Hudson, Bart. and F. R. S. who owns the whole of the parish, and has also considerable estates in several adjoining Lordships. This Gentleman served the office of High Sheriff of the County in 1784, and was created a Baronet June 21, 1791.

Wanlip is a place of great antiquity, as appears by a description of Leicestershire, published by William Burton, Esq. in the year 1622; who states, "that in old records it was written Anelep and Onelep; that it is in the hundred of West Goscote, and standeth finely seated upon the River Soar; and that this manor was the ancient inheritance and seat of the family of Welth, in old deeds written Walleis, of which family was Sir Thomas Welth, Knt. to whom King Richard the Second (15 R. 2.) gave liberty of free warren here, who built the church, and dedicated it to St. Nicholas, 1393, 17 R. 2. at which time, Mr. Burton supposes, it was made a parochial church, before which it was but a

chapel, as is manifest by the roll of the fifth of Henry the Second. By an heir general it came to the house of Aston, and was, at the publication of Mr. Burton's book, the inheritance of Sir Walter Aston, of Tickshall, com. Stafford, K. B. and Baronet.

Very soon after 1622, this property was alienated by Sir Walter Aston to William Palmer, Esq. of Staffordshire, in whose family it still continues, Sir Charles Grave Hudson having succeeded to it in right of his wife on the death of Lady Hudson's brother, the only son of Henry Palmer, Esq. of Wanlip, who was a descendant of the said William Palmer.

Formerly there was an old mansion at Wanlip, of the castle form, possessing considerable means of defence, as well from its situation upon the banks of the river as from the strength of its walls; this was taken down by Mr. Palmer about thirty-five years since, and the present house erected upon the site of the old one; to which very considerable additions and improvements have been made by the present possessor.



## VESTIGES, COLLECTED AND RECOLLECTED,

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

NUMBER II.

### SOMERSET-HOUSE.

IT has been observed by critics who had probably heard, for I will not give them credit for understanding sufficient to suggest the sentiment, that it required a far greater portion of sublime genius and elevated ideas to design the Cartoons than to delineate the inside of a Dutch kitchen; and extending their observation from painting to architecture, that the mind sublimely intelligent could only receive impressions of the grand, while the sure criterion of a grovelling intellect was a scrupulous attention to the minute. The idea that pervades these propositions has also been applied to such kind of investigation as forms the basis of these Vestiges. Researches into antiquity (say they), when properly directed, may certainly be productive of instruction as well as entertainment; but it is not every trifling memorial that is to be found in the rubbish of former ages that is worthy of being preserved in repository

ries of ornamental or useful knowledge. These aphorisms, though trite, may in some degree be true; but I conceive, as I have already hinted, that there are few circumstances attending local history, local manners, and by a regular gradation leading the mind to comparative reflections on morals, on the good and evil resulting from peculiar characters, situations, and habits of life, that, when investigated, will be deemed trifling or unimportant; I shall therefore make no further apology for the continuance of this speculation, but proceed to the consideration of a palace which has sunk and risen, as I may correctly state, in some degree, under my observation.

Somerset-house, the royal apartments of which had, from about the year 1769 until its final dilapidation, been consigned to the use of the two schools of design founded by his Majesty, and to the residence of the late G. M. Moser, Esq. the keeper, in fact the father \*, of

\* It may be necessary to state, with respect to my truly scientific and ingenious relation, that the arts dependant upon design owe their revival in a great measure to his enthusiastic exertions for their support. It is known to every one that has considered the subject, that in the reign of Charles the Second there was an academy for drawing the human figure from the life, established in London; but the arts declining after the death of that Monarch, the Academy consequently fell into disuse, and was at length abandoned until about the year 1730, when Mr. Moser observing the difficulties their professors had to encounter, and yet how much occasion the painters and sculptors of that period had to study the human figure, both from the antique and living models, with the assistance of an artist of the name of Roby Marcus Tuschler, a painter of considerable eminence, the late James Stuart, Esq. and several others, raised a subscription, and established an academy in an apartment (as I have been informed) in Salisbury-court. The advantages which in point of improvement the Gentlemen concerned derived from this plan soon became so obvious in their works, and the candidates for admission, as subscribers and students, in consequence, so numerous, that the Managers were obliged to seek a situation where they could obtain greater accommodation. Peter court, St. Martin's-lane, was the place fixed upon, and a building of considerable size, which had formerly been a French chapel, and has since been converted into a Quaker's meeting, was adapted to academical purposes; the subscription was annual, but the meetings were only held in the evening from six to eight o'clock. Here Mr. Moser, for a long series of years, acted as Treasurer and Director; and here those artists whose genius forms an epoch in the history of the last century, and whose works will adorn many of the succeeding, turned their attention from the chimerical and erratic pursuits of fancy to the study of nature and truth.

the academical establishment, was, as is well known, originally built by Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, Protector during the minority of Edward the Sixth, upon the site of an inn of chancery called Strand, or the Bishop of Worcester's, Inn, and also upon the sites of the Bishop of Litchfield's and Coventry's house, commonly called Chester Inn, the Bishop of Landaff's house, and a church called St. Mary in the Strand, which were all pulled down by his order, and made level with the ground, ann. 1549, 3 Edw. VI. and their materials applied to the purposes of the new building \*; also for a further supply of timber, lead, iron, and stone, he took down at St. Paul's a cloister, two chapels, a charnel-house, and likewise most part of the church of St. John of Jerusalem, near Smithfield †.

This ancient building, it will be remembered, contained a strange architectural mixture, in which the Gothic taste so long prevalent in this country seemed to be blended and united with the first incorrect ideas of the lately imported Grecian; from which it has been conjectured, that the architect was an Englishman of considerable genius, as, from the union of these incoherent systems, he contrived to produce in the whole an effect exceedingly grand and picturesque.

Although the ancient building and garden occupied a considerable space, they did not, by any means, comprise the intended ground plan † of the new erections. This palace had had a large addition made to it, which contained all the apartments fronting the garden dedicated to the purposes of the Royal Academy, the Keeper's lodgings, those of the Chaplain, the Housekeeper, &c; these, with the chapel, screen, and offices, were the works of Inigo Jones, though they probably rose upon the ruins of a very magnificent part of the old fabric.

At the extremity of the royal apartments, which might be termed semi-

modern, two large folding-doors connected the architecture of Jones with the ancient structure; these opened into a long gallery, on the first floor of a building which occupied one side of the water-garden; at the lower end of this was another gallery, or suite of apartments, which made an angle forming the original front toward the River, and extending to Strand-lane. This old part of the mansion had long been shut up (it was haunted of course), when Sir William Chambers wishing, or being directed, to survey it, the folding-doors of the royal bed-chamber (the Keeper's drawing-room) were opened; a number of persons entered with the Surveyor. The first of the apartments, the long gallery, we observed was lined with oak in small pannels; the heights of their mouldings had been touched with gold: it had an oaken floor and stuccoed ceiling, from which still depended part of the chains, &c. to which had hung chandeliers. Some of the sconces remained against the sides, and the marks of the glasses were still to be distinguished upon the wainscot.

From several circumstances it was evident, that this gallery had been used as a ball-room. The furniture which had decorated the royal apartments had, for the convenience of the Academy, and perhaps prior to that establishment, with respect to some of the rooms, been removed to this and the adjoining suite of apartments. It was extremely curious to observe thrown together, in the utmost confusion, various articles, the fashion and forms of which shewed that they were the production of different periods. In one part there was the vestiges of a throne and canopy of state; in another, curtains for the audience-chamber, which had once been crimson velvet fringed with gold. What remained of the fabric had, except in the deepest folds, faded to an olive colour; all the fringe and lace but a few threads and spangles had been

\* Stow's Survey of Lond. p. 493. Ibid. 490. Vide etiam regist. Inter Temp. folio 113. a.

† Hayward, p. 303. Stow, p. 596.

‡ The original plan of the new building Somerset-place, as I have been informed, comprehended a very large space indeed, taking in the far greater part, if not the whole, of the Savoy westward, and all the buildings in front from the present mansion nearly to the Talbot Inn eastward. Somerset-yard, i. e. the late Princess-Dowager of Wales' Stabling, abutting upon the Savoy Wall, was formerly the western extremity of this palace and its appurtenances, as Strand-lane was the eastern.

ripped off; the ornaments of the chairs of state demolished; stools, couches, screens, and fire-dogs, broken and scattered about in a state of derangement which might have tempted a philosopher to moralize upon the transitory nature of sublunary splendour and human enjoyments.

With respect to the gold and silver which were worked in the borders and other parts of the tapestries with which the royal apartments were, even within my remembrance, hung it had been carefully picked out while those rooms were used as barracks. Some very elegant landscapes \*, beautifully wove in tapestry, adorned the library of the Royal Academy until the dissolution of the building.

To return from this short digression to the gallery; I must observe, that treading in dust that had been for ages accumulating, we passed through the collection of ruined furniture to the suite of apartments which I have already stated formed the other side of the angle, and fronted the Thames †.

In these rooms, which had been adorned in a style of splendour and magnificence which was creditable to the taste of the age of Edward the Sixth, part of the ancient furniture remained,

and indeed, from the stability of its materials and construction, might have remained for centuries, had proper attention been paid to its preservation.

The audience-chamber had been hung with silk, which was in tatters, as were the curtains, gilt leather covers, and painted screens. There was in this and a much longer room a number of articles which had been removed from other apartments, and the same confusion and appearance of neglect was evident. Some of the sconces, though reversed, were still against the hangings; and I remember one of the brass gilt chandeliers still depended from the ceiling. The general state of this building, its mouldering walls and decaying furniture, broken casements, falling roof, and the long ranges of its uninhabited and uninhabitable apartments, presented to the mind in strong, though gloomy colours, a correct picture of those dilapidated castles, the haunts of spectres and residence of magicians and murderers, that have, since the period to which I allude, made such a figure in romance; and I have often reflected, that there was matter enough in the winding stairs, dark galleries, long arcades, cells, and dungeons, as they might have been

\* I have frequently contemplated this tapestry with sensations of pleasure, arising from the elegance of the designs and the perfection of the workmanship. It beautifully ornamented the building of Inigo Jones, and was, I have no doubt, the production of French looms. The composition of the landscapes seemed to be of the school of Gaspar Poussin §; but I do not think that they were direct copies of that master, at least I do not recollect any of his prints that exhibit the same subjects. The tapestry in the other apartments, which had been taken down long before the Royal Academy was established, I can just recollect displayed historical subjects.

† Whomsoever remembers any thing of the old Palace of Somerset-house must recollect, that the water-garden was formed by two sides of the building, the wall which ranged along Strand-lane, and a palisadoed front. It was a kind of large terrace, being ascended by a flight of steps from the garden that was common to the whole. It had gates, and the railing extended from the building of Inigo Jones to Strand-lane. Formerly a statue stood in the centre, and there were several others at the corners of parterres in the great garden, particularly one in brass of Cleopatra, with a snake environing her arm, and fixed upon her breast; in her other hand a cup. I can remember the pedestals of some of these statues standing in their proper places; the miserably mutilated remains of others were placed against the west wall, but so corroded and dilapidated that it was impossible to discern what they had been, or to what the remains belonged. In the centre of the western quarter of the garden was a large basin; there had been a fountain, which was dried by the touch of the genius of *improvement*. The water gate, which fell in the general dissolution of the building, was esteemed a beautiful specimen of the union of grandeur with elegant simplicity. It was appropriately adorned with the figures of Thames and Isis.

§ The landscapes of this artist being peculiarly adapted to the process, were frequently copied in tapestry, many exquisite pieces of which formerly adorned the royal palaces of France: he was born at Rome, of French parents, in the year 1600, and died in that city in 1663.

termed, "impervious to the solar beam," of the ancient part of Somerset House, to have furnished an author, whose imagination inclined to the doleful and terrific, with apartments and places properly adapted to "many a foul and midnight murder." The figures of ancient warriors might, without "a touch of the promethean torch," have started from their canvas in one room; the statue ascended from the garden, and danced the hays in another; the massy doors were admirably calculated to be forced open by supernatural means, though no mortal engine of less power than a battering ram would perhaps have effected it; the dark passages seemed as if contrived for ghosts or banditti with gleaming torches; and upon the broken stairs any one might have hung for hours without any *danger* of being relieved. In short, this spot seemed so well adapted to become the scene of a modern novel, erected upon an ancient foundation, that I very much wonder some eccentric genius has not contracted for it, as it might have saved him or her the trouble and expence of a flight to Italy or France. Here they might, *ad libitum*, have called up the spirit of the ancient possessor of this superb mansion, and perhaps have opposed him to the shades of a host of his monastic enemies, who might have upbraided him with the destruction of their churches, shrines, and convents, rattled the windows, shook the walls, made the armour fall with a horrid crash, overturned the throne, destroyed the furniture, and then have departed, leaving to the *faithful* recorders of such events materials for a tale of wonder, whose morality would have been nearly equal to its probability.

Passing through these rooms, reflecting, that although they might be made the scenes of romance and "soul-harrowing woe," they had once actually been the regions of splendour, of festivity, of luxury, and hospitality, such as would in more modern times, when the generous, the indigenous feelings of the Great were frittered away in the pursuit of false taste, and blunted by the operation of false refinement, have been deemed useless and cumbersome appendages of state;

"Yet hence the poor were cloath'd,  
the hungry fed;"

reflecting, as I have observed, upon the brilliancy which these apartments had once exhibited, and upon the fortune of several of their tenants, we arrived at a pair of doors near the eastern extremity, that were with difficulty opened, but which, when opened, were found to give access to a room which would have almost repaid any difficulty that might have occurred in obtaining a sight of it.

This apartment was upon the first floor of a small pile that formed a kind of tower at the end of the old building, and the internal part of which was unquestionably of the work of Inigo Jones. It was known to have been afterwards used as a breakfast or dressing-room by Catharine, the Queen of Charles the Second, who resided and kept her Court in this palace many years; in fact, from the death of that Monarch until her return to Lisbon. This closet had more the appearance of a small temple than a room; it was of an octagonal form, and the ceiling rose in a dome from a beautiful cornice. The spectator was in an instant struck with the harmony of the parts which composed this exquisitely-formed building, and received a sensation of pleasure without knowing whence it proceeded. Upon examination, there appeared such an elegant simplicity in the architecture, such a truly attic grace in the ornaments, that I remember Sir William Chambers, who was present, exceedingly regretted the necessity there was for its dilapidation. The figures painted upon the pannels were in fresco, the ornaments under the furbase were upon their heights touched with gold. The few articles of furniture that remained in this room were in the antique style. There were several pictures upon the ground, but, except one, which seemed adapted to the pannel over the chimney, they were not judged to have belonged to this apartment. A small door of this room opened upon the stair-case, and when you descended to the ground floor on the right hand side of the passage, another door opened into an apartment of the octagon form, lined entirely with marble, in the interior closets of which were a hot and a cold-bath. The latter had, I believe, been a short time before used by the inhabitants of the palace, and was, I have no doubt, supplied from the same spring that

that was afterwards transferred to the Surry street Baths, which were, and probably still are, within fifty yards of this spot.

The style of internal architecture of these small apartments, which were appropriated to the use of the Queen, was so extremely elegant, that, as I have observed, Sir William Chambers regretted that it was not in his power to remove them entire. He, however, I think, ordered specimens of their ornaments, &c. to be preserved, and, I believe, drawings of their plans and section to be made, which, if they were executed, are unquestionably preserved in his collection. Mr. Moss, the architect, when a student, made a beautiful drawing of the front of this palace (in its ancient state) toward the Strand, from which, I think, there is an engraving; this drawing obtained a medal in the Royal Academy. I hope every part of the old building, which I consider with respect and veneration, has been delineated, and that a series of views of it will one day be published.

Referring retrospectively to the domestic history of this once celebrated edifice, it will, as I have observed upon another occasion, be found interwoven and blended with the history of the country. The many changes of occupancy that have occurred are to be traced in the fate of its different tenants, though there are local features attached to every period, to every individual, which are seldom displayed upon the historic tablet, but the outline of which it would be both amusing and instructive to contemplate. Of these, alas! I fear in this instance every vestige is obliterated.

It will probably be recollected, that from the reign of James the First down to the Interregnum, this palace was identified in records, deeds, warrants, &c. by the appellation of Denmark House, in compliment to Ann of Denmark, who, I believe, added the octagon tower at the east end, which contained the baths and apartments

I have just described, and who caused the whole building to be repaired, beautified, and, among many other improvements, the reservoir to be constructed, which was supplied with water from Hyde Park.

On Shrove Tuesday, in the year 1616, it appears that the Court first took possession of this palace: a splendid entertainment was upon this occasion given by the Queen to the King and Nobility, which concluded with a masque and ball in a style superior to any that had before been exhibited, though these kind of *private theatricals* were much the taste of the age of this Monarch and his successor.

In the age immediately succeeding, this house became the scene of an exhibition of another kind. It would be too extravagant an hypothesis to suppose that the exuberant gaiety of one period was remotely the cause of the extraordinary solemnity of another; but be this as it may, it appears, that on the 26th of September 1658, Somerset House, the seat of Kings, became the receptacle of the corpse of that arch-regicide Cromwell, which was, with the greatest privacy, removed from Whitehall by night. Here it lay in state until the 23d of November, whence, with such superb obsequies as had never before been seen, even in those ages of magnificent funerals, it was interred in Westminster-abbey\*.

In the reign of Charles the Second, the splendour of Somerset House, together with its ancient name, were revived. In this reign, it was frequently the scene of public entertainments, and sometimes the residence of public characters. After the death of this Monarch, it has already been observed, his Queen kept her Court here. In the beginning of this century, it appears to have been occasionally appropriated to masquerades. Mr. Addison, in the Freeholder, mentions one given in honour of the birth of the Archduke. In the year 1753 or 4, the Venetian Ambassador had a splendid

\* This circumstance, as indeed many other respecting this man, conspicuous for his talents, still rendered more conspicuous by his crimes, has been the subject of much controversy. It has been said by some that his remains were thrown into the Thames, by others that they were buried in Naseby Field. Both these suggestions are equally improbable. Where his corpse was deposited is of little importance; though, for an example to posterity, it might have been wished, he had met a fate similar to that of many other regicides, and suffered the punishment which his atrocities merited.

entertainment of this nature; previous to which the Prince of Orange resided here until his marriage with the Princess Royal, daughter of George the Second; as did latterly the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, till the day of his nuptials with the equally beautiful as benignant Princess Augusta, sister to our beloved Sovereign.

THE MAY-POLE.

- “ Amidst the area wide they took their stand,  
 “ Where the tall May-pole once o'erlook'd the Strand:  
 “ But now, so Ann and piety ordain,  
 “ A church collects the Saints of Drury-lane.”

This object, which, had it not been immortalised by Pope, would probably have been forgotten, stood nearly in the front of Somersset House, and was, as I have been informed, much resorted to, not only on May Morning, but at other times of festivity, by the youths and maidens of the two cities of London and Westminster. The only houses upon the spot were a pile opposite, which is still standing, and a pub-

lic-house (the Cock and Pye, fronting Craven-buildings, Drury-lane), still in existence, which was in those times a place where cakes, ale, and other refreshments, were sold. Near this place stood the mansion of the Earl of Craven, upon the site of the garden of which Craven-buildings were erected; and also that of the Queen of Bohemia, the unfortunate daughter of James the First: of this house I think some vestiges still remain; it was formerly occupied by a copper-plate printer and a publican. In digging the stable-yard in its vicinity, a subterranean passage was discovered, which was said to have been a communication betwixt this and Craven House. The May-pole, which introduced these observations, was, when taken down about the year 1717, found to measure a hundred feet. It was obtained by Sir Isaac Newton, and borne on a carriage for timber to Wanstead, in Essex, the seat of the Earl of Tilney; where, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Pound Breton, it was placed in the Park, for the erection of a telescope. the largest then in the world, presented by a French Gentleman to the Royal Society.

No. I.

CONTENTMENT.

Multa petentibus  
 Desunt multa. Bene est, cui Deus obtulit  
 Parcâ quod fatis est manu. HOR. Lib. III. Od. xvi.

- “ Much will always nothing be  
 “ To him who much desires. Thrice happy he,  
 “ To whom the wise indulgency of Heaven  
 “ With sparing hand but just enough has given.” COWLEY.

There is no virtue which contributes more essentially to the happiness of the life of man than Contentment. It recommends to us every pleasure, and corrects the bitterness of every misfortune. Its salutary effects are known not only to those who are buried in the lowly vale of obscurity, but to those also who are placed on the eminence of prosperity. It sweetens the scanty morsel which has been hardy earned by industry; it blunts the keen edge of every calamity, and lightens the oppressive burden of every want. With-

out it, the pampered darling of fortune receives every blessing with fastidious indifference: every luxury becomes tasteless, every dignity fullsome, and every pleasure shallow.

When we look around us in the world, we are apt to form absurd notions of the happiness of others. We behold their affluence and their promotion with envy; and the forced smiles of dissembling urbanity we construe as the involuntary irradiations of perfect bliss. But we forget the secret anxiety which preys upon their minds, the

cares of watchful avarice, and the vexation of disappointed ambition. At the same time, we exaggerate the misfortunes, and undervalue the comforts, which fall to *our own* lot. We distress ourselves by invidiously comparing our own situation with that of our superiors, and by numbering over advantages which we *might* have possessed, rather than cherish in our breasts those generous sentiments which gratitude would dictate, were we to reflect upon the condition of others, who behold our enjoyments with wistful amazement. We are too frequently dissatisfied that we have not been exempted from calamities which are incident to humanity, and that we have not received benefits which nothing but our own selfishness gave us any reason to expect. We set our affections on objects which cannot be obtained, and pine over events which we could not prevent, and which we cannot redress. But we should reflect, whilst we are studying to increase competence into affluence, and affluence into superabundance, and whilst the gratification of every wish is in our power, how many want the common necessities of life. Whilst we are ascending the summit of ambition, how many are toiling up the craggy steep of adversity!

The human heart knows no bounds to its desires. We oftentimes persuade ourselves, that were certain desires indulged, we should then be contented, without pursuing our wishes any further. But the accomplishment of our wishes, instead of completing our happiness, for the most part only serves to push forward our ambition with renewed force. Transported by our success in one attempt, we credulously listen to the voice of hope, which holds forth to us another prize still more tempting than the former. The peasant only desires a competency; he who possesses a competency longs to be independent of the world, and afterwards, when he has proceeded thus far, is imperceptibly betrayed into an admiration of wealth. The opulent man hankers after the titles and the influence of the courtier; and the courtier, in his turn, pants for the unrivalled dominion of the throne. We read, that Alexander, when he had vanquished every enemy, and overrun every territory within his reach, after all the triumphs of victory, the spoils of rapine, and the absolute au-

thority of empire, still felt an aching void, and lamented, that *there were no more worlds left for him to subdue*. Thus the desires of the heart succeed each other as regularly as the returning seasons; and thus, if they are indulged, they will embitter *every* stage of our lives by discontent and disappointment; for they will only end with our existence. The unadvised caprice of youth will be ripened into the projects of maturity; and these will be afterwards succeeded by the pursuits and prejudices of age.

It is strange, that, when we are sporting in the sunshine of happiness, when we are not harassed by the tortures of pain, not pinched by the cravings of want, not tried by the difficulties of distress, not alarmed by the menaces of danger, we cannot "improve negative into positive happiness." When no real evil distresses us, the vacant mind aggravates the slightest pique or the most trifling miscarriage of our expectations into a serious calamity. It is as though we resolved to shut our eyes obstinately against the blessings which the munificent hand of Providence has bestowed upon us, and to harass ourselves perpetually by the creation of imaginary evils, rather than suffer our minds to be at rest. It is a lamentable truth, that we seldom appreciate with fidelity the advantages which we enjoy, until the loss of them acquaints us with their value. We then learn what comforts we have enjoyed, and what sorrows we have been strangers to, and become sensible of the happiness which was within our reach. We then regret that we did not check the impetuous torrent of our desires, and lament, when it is too late, that such precious opportunities have been suffered to pass by unimproved.

He who resolves to give a loose rein to his desires, in fact resolves to be miserable; for when they are encouraged, so restless is their pungency that they can never be hushed, and so unlimited their multiplicity that they can never be satisfied.

In *many* situations of life scarcely any thing else is necessary to our happiness but a *resolution* to be happy. There is *no* condition which so prudent a determination will not tend to meliorate; nor is there any, with which a fretful disposition will not find occasion to be displeased. The favours of Providence

are thrown away upon those who want a heart to enjoy them, and who will desiderate what is wanting rather than enjoy what is present. Every misfortune is *doubly* afflictive to the man who, pondering on it with moroseness, industriously connects with it adscititious circumstances of aggravation.

To be contented, then, is not only the duty, but the interest of every one. If the dispensations of Providence are favourable, they should excite our gratitude and animate our virtue. If we are visited by the rude hand of calamity, we should submit with resignation and endure with fortitude. The soldier who in the warfare of life lolls at his ease in the tent can at best but escape censure; but he who bravely steps forward, and encounters every danger, will receive a distinguished reward. Instead of surrendering ourselves to womanish irresolution, and tamely pining over every stroke of ill-fortune, let us rather man every faculty of our souls to repel the disgraceful inroads of grief, and puiſſantly redouble our exertions to retrieve the loss. In estimating the advantages which we enjoy, and the disadvantages under which we labour, let us remember, that it is the part of wisdom to lean to the favourable side, and to adopt every measure which will contribute to our satisfaction; let us compare our condition to those who are galled by the ruthless rod of affliction, rather than those who are reclined on the soft couch of ease; and let us recollect, that if an humble situation want the luxuries of affluence and the insolence of power, it is, however, not tied to so many duties, or exposed to so many temptations, as a more exalted sphere.

*Eugenius* was born of parents whose circumstances were nearly equidistant

from the wretchedness of poverty and the pride of wealth. In early life, they instilled into his mind principles which still shine conspicuously in his character. When he entered into business, his industry ensured him success. Though he abhorred the looseness of prodigality, still he despised the misery of avarice; and, though he never associated with the riotous votaries of vice and folly, still his purse was ever open to the necessities of poverty and the claims of friendship. He was convinced that it was not the possession, but the discreet use of riches, which could either bestow pleasure or command esteem. He reflected, that the head which ambition adorns with the wreaths of laurel is loaded with many cares, and surrounded by many dangers; and that the heart which is locked up in the same coffer as the miser's treasures, must necessarily be estranged to every real enjoyment. Having therefore acquired, by attention and economy, what he deemed sufficient to render him independent, he retired from the noise of the town and the hurry of business, and sought the stillness and the leisure of a rural retreat. Here he passes his time in attending to the sacred offices of religion, in rendering himself serviceable to his fellow-creatures, and in studying to express his contentment and his gratitude in his life. Every morning he offers up the sacrifice of devout thanksgiving to the bounteous Source from which every blessing is derived; and every evening he commits himself with confidence to the protection of that Being whose power created, whose goodness sustains, and whose faithfulness will eternally reward him.

AURELIUS.

July 17, 1802.

## RULES TENDING TO PROMOTE LONG LIFE.

BY SIR JOHN SINCLAIR.

WE shall now proceed to state such rules as have been followed by those who have attained great age, as they may furnish some hints that may be serviceable to others.

The plan laid down by the celebrated Cornaro is well known, and the abstemious manner in which he lived has often been recommended to the imita-

tion of others; but I question much whether many would wish to lead the same life for the sake of mere existence. Life is no longer desirable than whilst it can be enjoyed with some degree of satisfaction, and it is of little consequence, if a person merely vegetates, whether he lives or not.

Without entering, therefore, into various



various particulars, fitter for the discussions of experimental philosophy than for real life (as weighing the food taken, &c. &c.), we shall proceed to mention the rules which have been found the most effectual, and which are the most likely to be carried into practice. They may be classed under the following heads:—1. Food. 2. Clothing. 3. Habitation. 4. Labour or Exercise. 5. Habits or Customs. 6. Medicine; and, 7. Disposition of Mind.

1. *Diet.* The importance of wholesome food, for the preservation of health and long life, and the avoiding of excess, whether in eating or drinking, need not be dwelt upon. Some instances, indeed, are mentioned of persons who have continued to commit excesses, and have lived long; but these are to be considered in no other light than as exceptions from a general rule; and it may reasonably be contended, that if such persons lived to a great age, notwithstanding their intemperance, they would have lived much longer had they followed a different course.

2. *Clothing.* It is equally unnecessary to detail at any length the necessity of warm clothing, more especially in advanced life, and during the cold seasons, as the best mode of preventing a number of diseases to which old men are particularly exposed, and which by no other means can be avoided.

3. *Habitation.* The health of every individual must greatly depend on the place where he resides, and the nature of the house which he inhabits; and as it has frequently been remarked, that the greatest number of old people die in winter, and that many individuals, in a weak and consumptive state, are obliged to fly to warmer climates as the only means of safety, it has thence occurred to Dr. Pearson, that it would be of service, both to the aged and to the consumptive, to have houses erected, of such a peculiar construction that the air could always be preserved, not only pure, but nearly of the same, and of rather an elevated temperature, so that the invalids who resided in them should never be affected by the vicissitudes of the seasons. Such an idea, it must be admitted, cannot be a general remedy or resource, but it is well entitled to the attention of those who are in affluent circumstances, by

some of whom, it is to be hoped, an hospital for the aged and the consumptive will be erected, and the experiment fairly tried, both for their own sakes, and for that of human-nature in general.

4. *Exercise and Labour.* That either exercise or moderate labour is necessary even to aged persons, for the purpose of preserving the human frame in order, can hardly be questioned, provided any great exertion is avoided, than which nothing is more likely to destroy the springs of life, particularly when these become feeble. Travelling in moderation also, from the change of air and scene, has been found of great use.

5. *Habits and Customs.* In the next place, good health, and consequently longevity, depends much on personal cleanliness, and a variety of habits and customs, or minute attentions, which it is impossible here to discuss. It were much to be wished, that some author would undertake the trouble of collecting the result of general experience upon that subject, and would point out those habits which, taken singly, appear very trifling, yet when combined, there is every reason to believe, that much additional health and comfort would arise from their observance.

6. *Medicine.* It is a common saying, that every man, after the age of forty, should be his own physician. This seems, however, to be a dangerous maxim. The greatest physicians, when they are sick, seldom venture to prescribe for themselves, but generally rely on the advice of their medical friends. Persons who pretend to be their own physicians are generally much addicted to quackery, than which nothing can be more injurious to the constitution. It is essential to health, that medicines should never be taken but when necessary, and never without the best advice in regard to the commencement, which ought not to be too long delayed, otherwise much benefit cannot be expected from them; and also with respect to nature or sort, quantity and continuance.

At present, the powers of physic, it is generally acknowledged, are extremely bounded. The medical art, however, is probably still in its infancy, and it is impossible yet to say

to what perfection it may reach, not only in consequence of the new improvements which chemistry daily furnishes, but also of those which may be made, by the discovery of new and valuable plants, in countries either already known or hitherto unexplored, and indeed the new uses to which old medicinal plants may be applied. Perhaps such discoveries will be much accelerated, when, instead, of being left to the zeal and industry of individuals, they shall meet with that public encouragement and protection to which they are so peculiarly well entitled.

7. *Disposition of Mind.* In the last place, nothing is more conducive to longevity than to preserve equanimity and good spirits, and not to sink under the disappointments of life, to which all, but particularly the old, are necessarily subjected. Indeed, this is a point which cannot be too much inculcated; for experience sufficiently demonstrates, that many perish from despondency, who, if they had preserved their spirit and vigour of mind, might have survived many years longer.

### ACCOUNT OF SOLOMON GESSNER.

SOLOMON GESSNER, the German Theocritus, was born in the year 1730, and was the son of a respectable printer and bookseller, from whom he received a liberal, and even a learned education, whose profession he adopted, and whom in due time he succeeded. Fortunately the house of Orel, Gessner, and Company, into which he was received, had been long established, and was known over Europe by the extent of its correspondence, and by the choice and elegance of the works which it gave to the world. Gessner was not, therefore, involved in the cares of a new establishment, nor was it necessary for him to engage in the details and fatigues of business; and the bent of his genius being obvious, his partners, by whom he was beloved and esteemed, freely indulged him in his favourite studies and pursuits.

In the twenty-second year of his age he made a tour through Germany, in part for the purpose of extending the connexions of his house, but chiefly with a view to his own improvement. In the course of this journey, he became acquainted with the greater part of the German men of letters of that day, and his talents were doubtless stimulated by the sympathy and the emulation which such intercourse is so particularly calculated to excite. On his return to Zurich in 1753, he gave his first publication to the world, a small poem in measured prose, entitled, *Night*; and this meeting a favourable reception, he soon afterwards published his pastoral romance of *Daphnis*, in three cantos. In the first of these poems he contrived to introduce a compliment

to Gleim and Hagedorn, from whom he had received civility and kindness in the course of his tour. To *Daphnis* he prefixed a letter to himself from Mademoiselle —, with his reply, both written in a playful and animated style, from which we are led to believe, that the heroine of this pastoral was a real personage. "Yes," says Gessner, in the language of gallantry, and perhaps of truth, "while I described Phillis I thought of you, and the happy idea of writing a romance supplied me with a continual dream of you, which rendered our separation less intolerable." In these early productions, with somewhat of the irregularity and the extravagance of youth, we find that luxuriance of imagery, and that soft amenity of sentiment and of expression by which almost all his other writings are characterised. At this period of his life, Ovid seems to have been a favourite with Gessner. In his *Night*, we have a fable on the origin of the glow-worm; and in his *Daphnis*, an episode on the amours of a water-god and a nymph, entirely in the manner of that poet.

The success of these publications encouraged Gessner to indulge his taste in rural poetry, and to give to the world his *Idyls*, in which, as he himself informs us, he took Theocritus for his model. The *Idyls* procured their author a high reputation throughout Switzerland and Germany. They were the principal and favourite objects of his attention, on which he exerted great taste and skill. They are described by himself as the fruits of some of his happiest hours; of those hours, when

when imagination and tranquillity shed their sweetest influence over him, and excluding all present impressions, recalled the charms and delights of the golden age.

The *Death of Abel*, which is already well known to the English reader, by the translation of Mrs. Collyer, made its first appearance in 1758. Its reception was still more flattering. Three editions of it were published at Zurich in the course of a single year, and it was soon translated into all the European languages. In most of these it has gone through various editions; and there are few of the productions of the century that has just elapsed which have been so generally popular. After this he published several of his lesser poems, among which was *The First Navigator*, which is perhaps the most beautiful of his works. He made some attempts likewise in the pastoral drama, of which his *Evander and Alcimna* is the chief. His *Erasmus*, a drama of one act, was represented with some applause in several societies, both at Leipsick and Vienna.

The poems of Gessner were almost all given to the world before he had completed his thirtieth year. About this period he married, and, as he himself informs us, his father-in-law, Mr. Heidigger, having a beautiful collection of paintings, consisting chiefly of the works of the great masters of the Flemish school, he devoted his leisure to the study of their beauties, and became deeply enamoured of their art. Gessner, who in his youth had received some lessons in drawing, resumed the pencil, but with a timid hand. At first he ventured only to delineate decorations for curious books printed at his office, but by degrees he rose to bolder attempts. In 1765 he published ten landscapes, etched and engraved by himself. Twelve other pieces of the same nature appeared in 1769; and he afterwards executed ornaments for many publications that issued from his press, among which were his own works, a translation into German of the works of Swift, and various others. The reputation which he acquired by his pencil was scarcely inferior to that arising from his pen. He was reckoned among the best artists of Germany; and Mr. Fuselin, his countryman, in his "Historical Essay on the Painters, Engravers, Architects, and Sculptors, who have done honour to Switzer-

land," gives a distinguished place to Gessner, though then alive.

The private character of Gessner was in a high degree amiable and exemplary. As a husband, a father, and a friend, his virtues were equally conspicuous. His cast of mind was pensive, and even melancholy; his manners gentle. In conversation he was mild and affable, and, where the subject admitted of it, often highly animated, rising into great elevation of sentiment and beauty of expression. But in every part of his deportment, there was that unaffected sincerity, that simplicity and modesty, by which true genius is so generally distinguished. With qualities such as these, Gessner could not fail to be loved and respected; and uniting to taste and literature the talents requisite for active life, he was raised by the suffrages of the citizens of Zurich to the first offices in the Republic. In 1765 he was called to the great Council; in 1767 to the lesser. In 1768 he was appointed Bailiff of Eilibach; that of the four gaunds in 1776; and in 1781, superintendant of waters; all offices of trust and responsibility, the duties of which he discharged with scrupulous fidelity.

The fame of the accomplished and virtuous Magistrate of Zurich spread to the remotest parts of Europe. The Empress of Russia, Catherine II. sent him a gold medal as a mark of her esteem; and strangers from all countries, visiting Switzerland, courted his society, and gave him the most flattering proofs of their respect and admiration. In the height of his reputation he was cut off by the stroke of a palsy, on the 2d of March 1788, in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

Pastoral poetry, to which he was chiefly devoted, has been considered as one of the earliest forms of this delightful art. In the more simple ages, when the wealth of men consisted chiefly of flocks and herds, the condition of a shepherd was respectable in the community, and his life a state of ease and abundance. In the possession of these blessings, passing his days in the open air, and having in view the most beautiful scenery of nature, the emotions of the heart would sometimes be excited and the voice of untutored genius make itself heard. Hence those artless strains of rural poetry in which are breathed the first accents of the

pastoral muse. Though deficient in harmony and delicacy, these ruder efforts would often be true to nature and passion; and the shepherds and cowherds of Sicily doubtless furnished the models on which the *Idyls* of Theocritus were formed. It is the peculiar praise of Theocritus, and constitutes a considerable part of the charm of his writings, that he departed but little from his models, that his scenery is evidently copied from nature, and that his characters and manners appear to be nearly such as the peasantry of Sicily presented to his observation. Virgil copied Theocritus, and departed farther from real life; and since the revival of letters, the greater part of the pastoral poets of modern Europe, particularly those of Italy, have indulged still more in the imagery of fancy; with landscapes, composed indeed of the most beautiful features of nature, for the imagination can paint nothing fairer, they have given us manners and characters in a great measure ideal. Yet pastoral poetry of this description has its charms. In the mixed condition of our existence, the forms of beauty, innocence, and happiness, rise at times, and fade on our view. Imperfect and fleeting as they are, they afford such furniture to the imagination as serves to decorate those creations of fancy, which, while they excite, tend in some degree to gratify the natural "longing after a happier age."

This gratification seems, indeed, in the opinion of the first of our living critics, to be the true end and design of pastoral poetry. "Its nature and design," says Dr. Aikin, "have been differently represented. I have no doubt, however, that the true secret of the pleasure derived from pastoral is to be found in an universal longing after a certain imagined state of society, which though it never did exist, may readily be conceived, and by its innocence, tranquillity, and simple delights, sweetly contrasts with the turbulence and evils of the real world. It is no new opinion that this poetry has a reference to the golden age; but by this age I would not understand any period recorded by tradition, but rather a kind of Eutopia, in which the wounded and wearied spirit of man has ever delighted to take refuge. \* \* \* \* Amid such a fairy people I confess I

do not regret *natura*; nor at my age am I ashamed of losing myself in the Arcadian walks of a Pastor Fido and Aminta. \* \* \* \* Alas! we know too well that no Arcadia exists upon modern ground, and that vice and wretchedness prevail in the hamlet as well as in the city. But why may we not for a time be indulged in forgetting it \*?"

It is not, however, to be disputed, that where we depart so far from nature, the interest of the scene is apt to languish. We are creatures more of feeling than of imagination, and can deeply sympathize only with beings of our own species, and in sorrows which we ourselves may participate. In the lives of the pure inhabitants of these Arcadian landscapes, such as they are usually represented by the predecessors of Gessner, there is too little incident, in their sufferings there is too little of real pathos, to fix the curiosity, or agitate the heart. The modern writers of pastoral have resorted little to invention; they have in general contented themselves with imitating the descriptions and sentiments of the ancient poets; and hence, of all the varieties of poetry, this is commonly the most meagre in its subject, and the least diversified in its strain. It is not, however, to be doubted, that this sameness and insipidity are more to be ascribed to the slavish imitation of the ancient pastoral characters and topics, than to the confined nature of the subject. Ramsay, Burns, and Macneill, poets of the northern division of the island, who have not copied Theocritus, but followed his example in drawing the scenery and the manners of rural life in their own age and country, have enlarged and beautified this department of poetry. It were perhaps to have been wished, that Gessner had taken a similar course, but his learning and fancy carried him back to the era of ancient Greece. In his pastorals, the rough simplicity of the Swiss peasant, the awful sublimity of the Helvetic scenery, are not to be found. Amidst the softness of a Sicilian landscape, he calls into life the fabled personages of the classic mythology, and revives that pure and virtuous race of mortals, who are supposed to have lived in the golden age. But though he takes Theocritus as his model, unlike his other imitators, he has chosen his

\* See "Letters from a Father to a Son," Vol. I. p. 77, &c.

subjects for himself, and given to pastoral poetry a range, of which it was not before known to be susceptible. Whatever incidents, sorrows, or affections, may be supposed to be within the rural sphere, Gessner has considered as proper subjects for his muse. "Of all the moderns," says Dr. Blair, "Gessner, a poet of Switzerland, has been the most successful in his pastoral compositions. He has introduced into his Idyls (as he entitles them) many new ideas. His rural scenery is often striking, and his descriptions lively. He presents pastoral life to us with all the embellishments of which it is susceptible,

but without any excess of refinement. What forms the chief merit of this poet is, that he wrote to the heart, and has enriched the subjects of his Idyls with incidents that gave rise to much tender sentiment. Scenes of domestic felicity are beautifully painted. The mutual affection of husbands and wives, of parents and children, of brothers and sisters, as well as of lovers, are displayed in a pleasing and touching manner. Not understanding his language, I can be no judge of the poetry of his style, but in the subject and conduct of his pastorals, he appears to me to have outdone all the moderns."

### ACCOUNT OF THE LIFE-BOAT.

[From WARNER'S "TOUR THROUGH THE NORTHERN COUNTIES OF ENGLAND."]

THE coast on which Bamborough Castle stands is peculiarly dangerous; a constant watch is on the look out, and signals appointed to describe the situation in which the distressed are. A *life-boat* constructed by Mr. Henry Greathead, ship-carpenter of Shields, is also always ready for use, and is found to answer the valuable purpose for which it was designed. Its form is that of a long spheroid, thirty feet in length by twelve feet over; either end pointed, and thus calculated to row both ways, an oar serving the purpose of the helm. About eighteen inches below the gunwale a strong lining of cork covers the whole of the inside, which gives the boat such a buoyancy as enables it to live in any water. The crew usually consists of about twenty men, and the capacity of the boat enables it to receive about ten more. On the 30th of January 1790, the life boat of South Shields first put to sea in a horrible gale of wind, for the glorious purpose of rescuing some unfortunate mariners who were the sport of the tempest in the offing, a number of cork jackets being provided for the crew, in case their vessel disappointed the expectations of the inventor, and failed in its purpose. But the precaution was unnecessary; floating like a feather upon the water, it rode triumphantly over every raging surge, and smiled at the horrors of the storm. The wreck was approached in spite of the ele-

ments, and the wretched crew, equally affected with astonishment and ecstasy, beheld the glorious *life-boat* (never was a name more happily imagined, nor more appropriately bestowed) along-side of their shattered vessel, and offering refuge from the tremendous abyss that was opening to swallow them up for ever. Restored to hope and life, they were removed into the friendly boat, and brought to land, to the unspeakable joy of the benevolent projectors of the plan, who had thus the double gratification of seeing that the vessel was calculated to answer its intention in the completest manner, and of rescuing at the same time several fellow-creatures from inevitable destruction. Since this first trial, repeated desperate voyages have been made for similar purposes, and with the like success, to the salvation of many hundred distressed sailors; and so confident are the seamen of the safety of the boat, and the impossibility of its being liable to casualty, that it is now become a matter of satisfaction to be employed in this service of saving the shipwrecked, a service that well deserves the *civic crown*. The inventor, naturally enough supposing that an object of such importance to the State as saving its citizens from perishing would be encouraged by Government, submitted his plan, and offered his service to the Ministry a few years since for the construction and establishment of *life-boats* all along the coasts of the kingdom;

kingdom ; but the attention of the public was then unfortunately directed to other objects than the economizing of human existence, and his offers were unattended to. In the true spirit of philanthropy, however, Mr. Henry Greathead, waving the idea of *exclusive profit*, instead of taking out a patent for the admirable invention, and thus confining its advantages to himself, generously offered to communicate to others every information in his power on the subject of the construction of the life-boat, and to diffuse by these means, as much as possible,

the blessings resulting from its adoption. In consequence of this, another person has built vessels of the same kind, and their number has thus been multiplied in the manner before mentioned. The pecuniary remuneration, which the crew of the life boat receive, is what the generosity of the affluent, saved by their exertions, may bestow upon them ; “ the blessing of him that was ready to perish ” is the only, but rich reward, when the poor mariner is rescued from destruction by their means.

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#### LETTER FROM THE HON. HORACE WALPOLE TO THE EARL OF BUCHAN.

MY LORD,

THOUGH my fingers, lamed anew by a fit of the gout, make it not very pleasant to me to write, I must thank your Lordship for the honour of your letter, and for the description of your Abbey, which, as far as words can convey an idea of the situation, seems to me to be a most pleasing one ; and, to me, it is very natural to admire your Lordship's piety in adhering to the ancient style of the religious mansion.

Cunningham's History I have not seen advertised yet, and consequently have it not. I fear there are castrations which will destroy the chief satisfaction in it ; and as for the Latin text, I must own I am not eager, as I by no means like either modern Latin, or modern history written in Latin, and should most certainly prefer the translation.

Perhaps I am still a greater heretic in my indifference to Camden's Britannia. The work was very meritorious in the author as the first thing of the kind performed among us, and a vast undertaking for a single man ; but really it is so lean a work, and of many counties we have now such ample descriptions, that, except gratitude to Camden as the beginner of the work, excites in me no other sensation, nor do I conceive why it is still so admired, as I see no merit in it but that of industry. It is one of those books which I would allow an honourable place in my library, and none at all in my head.

I am, my Lord,

Your Lordship's obedient humble Servant,

HOR. WALPOLE.

Berkeley-square, Feb. 11, 1787.

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#### ESSAYS AFTER THE MANNER OF GOLDSMITH.

##### ESSAY XVIII.

(Concluded from Page 8.)

“ IT should seem,” replied Moredius, “ that the same fate which gives honours and riches takes care to subtract every thing else from the distinguished owners, and leaves them without capabilities to enjoy the luxuries of fortune.”—“ Alas ! ” answered the stranger, “ the man of pleasure has a constant, though invisible, attendant, who accompanies him to every place of

amusement, and whispers unceasingly in his ears, “ Thou shalt not enjoy.” This seeming enemy to his happiness is his best friend : it is Reflection, it is Truth, it is Conscience, that has a duty to perform to man, and which is an enemy only to what is false, and against his real welfare. The mind of Fashion is an heterogeneous mass of pleasures, pains, good sense, and nonsense ;

sense; a motley mixture of the shreds of the understanding, something resembling a Harlequin's jacket, so fancifully patched as to make the owner ridiculous and contemptible to every man of real sense. But the chief cause of want of happiness among the Great (continued the stranger) proceeds from their total neglect of the means of finding it like other people; they use the power they have to be happy to purchase uneasiness only; and Dissipation smiles at the downfall of those whom Fortune raises."—"I dined," replied Moredius, "a few days since with a Lady of high fashion, who afforded a striking example of splendid misery: she was seated at the head of her table, and did the honours with superior grace and dignity; her face wore a constant smile; but the exterior which the manners of the world had taught her could not altogether conceal the agonies of a distressed mind; at some instants the mask dropped off, and betrayed the secrets of a heart ill at ease: the table was covered with the choicest dessert, pines, melons, peaches, and nectarines. I could not help reflecting, that most probably there was not a mouthful of what I eat paid for: I imagined to myself a long fruiterer's bill spread over the board like a tablecloth, and a confessor in miniature in his one-horse chair driving among the blanc manges and raspberry ice. The hottest, instead of that hilarity which marks the features of the good and happy, presented a thin haggard visage, with such strong lines of anxiety written upon it as no paint could hide; one could discover her ideas during the repast admirably complexed between the prospect of a superb gala or an execution in her house the next day. Let it not be imagined that I mean to libel the Great, or that there is asperity in these remarks: ask themselves as to the fact, and let their experience determine. I should rejoice to see them as they formerly were in this country, superb in their mansions, splendid in their equipage, hospitable in their homes, and liberal in their travels; the boast and pride of the community, and the friends of the poor; not squandering away their own blessings, nor robbing others of their share, but improving the gifts of fortune to the happiness of their country and themselves: then would the reciprocities of society be better pre-

served, and the fancied advantages of equality be dreaded as a curse.

"I had a melancholy picture of this unhappy change of times and manners," said Moredius, "as I was taking my accustomed ride one morning last week. The clouds had gathered together, and despoiled the beauty of the distant prospect; the sun, whose beams had just gladdened the scene, was withdrawn; a long bridle path, inclosed by a hedge on each side, led to an opening of extensive country; the rain descended in slow drops; the husbandman had left the field; all was hush and still, cheerless and forlorn: a large mansion presented itself to my view on the right, to appearance uninhabited; its gates were torn down, and the windows closely boarded up; the garden, where probably the rose had once diffused its sweetness, was a wilderness of weeds; several fallen fragments of ancient sculpture were scattered on the ground; and a stagnant pool of water completed the scene of desolation. Happily a stranger of decent demeanor approached me; he appeared to be an old farmer. "This is a weary wet day," said I, as he drew near me. 'Not so, Sir,' replied he; 'I am used to the variety and changes of the weather, and my heart does not sicken because it is not always fair; this rain will do much good: there is nothing, Sir, that does harm but vice; vice turns every thing out of its course, and spreads desolation through the world.' "But yonder mansion," said I, pointing to it as I turned my horse's head to the spot—"That house," answered the stranger, with a heavy sigh, "was once the seat of worth and hospitality: its owner was the good and wealthy Argirus; plainness and simplicity marked his character, and the smiles of his benevolence were known for miles around; his lady was as good as himself; it was the happiest family in the country; many a want has been satisfied at that door, and many a hungry stranger has there received the comforts of refreshment: fifty covers of massy plate went every day to that table, and the hospitable sirloin always smoked upon his board: there, too, all the merit and talent of the country met for rational entertainment: his equipage was grand, his domestics numerous; every thing was sumptuous, every thing was liberal." "I am afraid," said I, "he has been too much so." 'You are

are deceived,' cried the stranger; 'it is not the munificence or liberality of the Great that does them harm; 'tis vice, 'tis dissipation, cards, dice, women, racing horses, and the gratification of inordinate desires. It was the heir of this estate who despoiled it. The rapine of licentious vice presently lays low the noblest edifice, makes desolate the most delightful scenes of nature, corrupts the heart, and destroys the understanding. After a long course of ruinous pleasures, which with difficulty deprived him of the established good left him by his father, he found himself at last involved in law with one of the mortgagees of his estate: the consequence was, that this mansion became the object of a chancery suit; and as no one would be at the expence to keep in repair a place in which they had a precarious interest, it went to decay, and the house, which was once the seat of so good and benevolent an owner, is now inhabited by a set of strangers, self-created tenants, whose way of life is not known, but who are doubtless smugglers, and indeed are strongly suspected of committing thefts and depredations for miles round: at night only are the doors open. Alas, what a change does vice bring about! The fashionable young heir pursued his propensities until he was reduced from twenty-five thousand a-year to beggary: he indeed sought an asylum in an elegant house that he had formerly given to one of his favourite ladies, who had ever been wont to receive him with smiles: but there is no consistency, no true friendship, among the vicious; she turned him from her door; drunkenness was now his constant relief, and the child of parents of worth and wealth, the heir of immense landed property, ended his days in a public-house. Yet the precedent will not avail; the owner of a neighbouring mansion is following his steps with all the unremitting diligence of depravity. Happy would it be for some who are in the same road to ruin to attend to the example of Adelius. Adelius was young, gay, and accomplished; he had indulged in a variety of dissipations, and had involved his estate considerably, when, at the age of thirty, he married Adelesia, who was as young, gay, and accomplished, as himself: their marriage was celebrated in the most expensive style; already the gilded

chariot and gay liveries were seen in the streets and at the theatres; already the splendid ball-room was lighted up to receive its gay visitors, and whole columns of the newspapers filled with the names of rank and fashion that attended them; rout succeeded rout; and while Adelesia was losing hundreds at her own tables, Adelius was sacrificing thousands to the professed gamblers of the subscription-houses: one estate after another was mortgaged; and at last ruin approached so near as to terrify, by its appearance, even the gay and thoughtless Adelius and Adelesia. But how to redeem the past, or stop themselves in this dangerous descent, they knew not. Happily, among their visitants they had received a young author, named Eugenius, who had talent, and the art of pleasing by his conversation and manner: to him they applied for advice, and he advised retirement. This at first shocked the pride of Adelius; and Adelesia shrunk back at the idea of parting with what she called her pleasures. They determined, however, to try the experiment for a little time, and went to a small cottage in the country: they retired, and were visited only by Eugenius. The change of their situation depressed their spirits. Eugenius found them desolate; they wanted company. 'I will introduce you to some,' said Eugenius; and the next day he brought with him some choice books and music. Fortunately, the minds of Adelius and Adelesia were capable of taste and refinement. They began to feel, for the first time in their lives, TRUE LIBERTY. Adelesia had now, too, a new source of amusement and delight; she had children. Seven years only elapsed in the pleasures of retirement, when Adelius found himself cleared from his incumbrances: so easily does a determined course of economy restore the waste of extravagance. Adelius and Adelesia were now free to return, and they might do it with safety, for they were free also from their passion for dissipation. They returned to the gay world, but it was to taste rational pleasures with a few choice friends, who could bring in something to the common stock of entertainment. Yet did they not exclude the company of some who were deemed to *know nothing*, if their hearts were good; they did not quarrel with



the want of understanding. The gay world were astonish'd to see Adelius and Adelesia return'd, but could not follow their example. The secret wanting was this, that Adelius and Adelesia had minds, and they had none.

“ It is to be lamented,” cried More-dius, “ that man, acquainted as he is with good and evil, from the experience of history, and the observations within his reach, does not choose pursuits and pleasures that lead to happiness, in preference to such as produce care, uneasiness, and perhaps remorse; that he does not consider prudence as the means to acquire or preserve the comforts and advantages of life; and that he does not shun extravagance, as the sure forfeiture of independence. It is not enough to say, that men’s ideas of happiness are not the same; there are certain consequences of acting ill, or unwisely, that never fail to inflict the same punishments in every condition, and are alike felt by all. Happy the man who, by the moderation of his views, prevents a creation of the cares and anxieties that constantly attend the projects of avarice, ambition, or lust; and who, by his contempt for mean, empty, or useless pursuits, secures himself against temptation. Such was the character of Cesario, who frequently to the notes of his harp used to repeat the following stanzas:

In the proud gala’s tinsel’d maze,  
Where Folly’s ideot idlers gaze,  
Amidst the splendid slavery  
My mind still struggles to be free.

Nor of Alvarus, doom’d to care,  
The weight of wealth I wish to bear.  
’Tis true, he’s richer far than me,  
Except in this, my mind is free.

The great man’s table let me shun,  
The trifling wit by Fashion spun,  
At home to taste sweet liberty,  
Where mind and actions both are free.

Nor seek among the Great a friend,  
Where Reason must to Flattery bend:  
Their manners have no charms for me,  
My mind delights in being free.

Far from Ambition’s hopes and fears,  
The num’rous ills that Luxury rears,  
My mind in sweet security  
Shall taste the bliss of being free.

Without the reach of lofty pride,  
Let me enjoy my own fire-side;

With that I am content to be,  
My mind is cheerful as ’tis free.

Whene’er I please, abroad I roam;  
And when I like, I stay at home.  
Great Princes want that liberty;  
’Tis they are slaves, ’tis I am free.

Perhaps if I were called upon to give an opinion, what condition of life I considered to be the most independent, I should answer, that of a man of sense living in a garret upon a certain income of fifty pounds a-year, who can light his own fire, shave his own beard, and cook his own steak. Such a situation is the height of independence: he is placed so high in the world as to be even out of the reach of envy, thieves will not molest him, and a trap is over his head to escape from fire; he has no occasion to ring twice for a servant; his dinner is never spoiled, unless he spoils it himself; he has no attachments, unless it is for his cat; he comes in when he likes, goes out when he likes, rises when he likes, reads when he likes, and walks when he likes: his is not a state of solitude; he can go into company when he pleases; and if he is at home he finds a companion in his mind or a book; and the world is to him a mere puppet-show, into which he only looks at times for his amusement.

But, however pleasing even this independence may be, yet as, in the great scheme of Providence, this theatre of the world, every man has his part ascribed him *dans le Role*, no one should refuse to perform. He who can suit himself to every thing, and is ready to take any thing at a minute’s notice, is not only the most useful actor, but is so perfectly at home in all he does, that he never suffers inconvenience. Such a man cares little for the hard rubs and jostlings that he meets with, and laughs through the scene like a stroller before an audience of country bumpkins in a barn.

Matthew Merrythought was one of those happy characters who had seen most of the varieties of fortune without murmuring; and though she had played him a hundred ugly tricks, he laughed at them all. Nature had been bountiful to him, and his well-set limbs and lusty shoulders bid defiance to fatigue: he had been brought up roughly at a school in Yorkshire, and could wrestle, swim,

swim, box, leap, and run, better than any of his school fellows. Matt, who had a clear head, presently acquired some Latin, and was just a tolerable master of his own language, when he was taken from school, and put into the office of Mr. Scrape, the attorney; but Matt, who had an utter detestation for the desk, took the opportunity one morning to decamp without giving his master any legal notice, and joined a recruiting party which happened to be passing through the town. From this hour, Matt used to say, he began to *rough* it; but forced marches and nightly camps only gave a temper and consistency to his constitution that rendered it inflexible to the attacks of climate or fatigue: he never minded the persecutions of wind or weather; and "let the storm pelt away as hard as it would," cried Matt, "I was never afraid to poke out my chin." Happily, Matt's mind took the same disposition, and was presently as inflexible to the effects of inconvenience or disappointment as his body to the injuries of climate. He was naturally so cheerful and comical, that if we could for a moment personify Care, we should imagine him retiring astonished at the risible phiz which Matt always presented to him. Matt's boldness and intrepidity of character soon recommended him to his Officers; and he was presently raised from a private to a pair of colours, which he defended so nobly in one of the hottest engagements in the war with America, that he was promoted to a Lieutenantcy with the rank of Captain. But these advantages were attended with new difficulties. Matt's pay was very insufficient to support him, for he had a generous and liberal mind, proof against every thing but distress. Matt had now frequent occasions to exercise his fortitude, for he was beset with duns, who attacked him on all sides; but Matt was still found at his post, and scorned to run away; and when he received his money, he always paid as far as it would go.

There is not a character that deserves our esteem and assistance more than the man of good principle; who passes whole days of anxious moments and eager desires to keep his word: such a man carries about him a ceaseless atrophy, and pays a severe interest for the debts he owes.

Matt was not of this description; he

did all he could, and, to use his own expressions, was no sooner in a scrape than he got out of it. A creditor of Matt's, who was a professed money-lender, and who had supplied him much to his disadvantage, threatened one day, if he did not immediately make good his payment, to have him sent to prison. Matt shrugged up his shoulders, and, looking vastly cunning, asked his creditor, "What o'clock it was? The money-lender, astonished at his composure, desired to know what he meant by the enquiry. "Because," answered Matt, "just let me put up a few things in a bundle, and I'll go to prison directly."

Matt had a variety of odd sayings and remarks, which he made use of on any occasion that suited; such as, when he got into a difficulty, he always exclaimed, "I am a lucky fellow! I'm a lucky fellow!" and when he got out of it, "I told ye so; if you was to throw me into the sea stark naked, I should come up with a bag wig on my head and a sword by my side." Matt was sometimes fond of punning, when he had an opportunity to be satirical; as when he observed, "that there was but one place in the world where he was always sure to find a *cordial* reception, and that was at the brandy vaults;" "that there was only one person whom he could depend upon to do any thing for him, and that was *himself*." If Matt got into company that he did not like, he would exclaim very piteously, in the language of Scripture, "Why am I constrained to dwell with Melech, and have my habitation among the tents of Kedar." And one day being out on a water-party, where he was obliged to listen very patiently, for a long time, to the pretensions of a Gentleman who assumed to be accomplished in every thing, he took the opportunity of a sudden squall coming on to ask him if he could swim; which question disconcerted the beau so much, that he trembled all over, and did not say another syllable till they got to shore. Matt had a great contempt for the tender, delicate, and nervous sprigs of fashion, raised in the nursery beds of voluptuousness and ease, and used to paint their situation in a very ludicrous manner. "It is admirable," said he, "to see a fine lady caught in a heavy shower, almost sinking with vexation that her hair is put in disorder, her  
mush

muslin spoiled, and her complexion in danger; while the village girl next her smiles at the tempest, which can neither affect her pride nor beauty, grateful only that the rain will fill the ears of wheat, and make a good harvest." Another of his pictures was that of an old debauchee hobbling out of a broken down coach in a cross country road, while some hale fresh-coloured farmer, full of strength and vigour, walks by, and both pities and ridicules the distresses of quality. But the most fanciful of Matt's whims was, his Table of Life, as he humourously called it, which he kept while in London on half-pay. This curiosity consisted of a sheet of paper divided into different columns, in the following order: Cash debtor, Cash creditor, Creditor by probabilities, possibilities, and non-expectancies, and Debtor by disappointments, temptations, and extravagancies; besides another column for actions at law. "This," Matt used to cry, "is my scale of agreeables and disagreeables, conveniences and inconveniences; by this I can tell, in one moment, the state of my finances and of my mind; and may be made sensible of all my mistakes and foolishnesses at a glance. If I have spent too much, I have only to buy a pig with a shorter tail till matters come round again; and if I have a surplus, it is very easy to give something away to restore the equilibrium between my pocket and my real wants." In short, Matt's mind was a kingdom to him in every respect, and his athletic body made him almost an absolute monarch over mischance and difficulty. Matt never cared how he was accommodated; and if he found in his travels that there was not a bed to be had, he would lay himself down very snugly in some

corner of the room, make up his great coat for a pillow, and sleep as sound as a dormouse. But his hardness was not only of service to himself. If a man was drowning, Matt instantly jumped into the water to save him; if the driver of cattle beat them barbarously, he corrected the abuse; if the strong oppressed the weak, his strength was used to counteract oppression; he cared not how far he travelled to serve a friend, and night or day, heat or cold, checked not his progress to assist; he was always ready, always willing, and gloried in the superior powers that he had to protect or save. Matt had often expressed a hope that he should never linger on a sick-bed; and this wish was granted him; for he died in the field of battle by a ball from the enemy. Matt in his last moments sent for the Chaplain of the regiment, and very gravely desired that he would take the first opportunity to send Mrs. Strasburg, at the snuff-shop in Little Britain, half-a-crown which he had forgot to pay her when he left England—"She is a poor woman," cried Matt; "and it is the only appeal to the court of conscience that I have to make; and now (said he) you may add up the sum of my adventures, and put death for the total, as soon as you please."

Such was the end of Matt Merrythought, who never gave a wound but in battle, who was as brave and good a man and soldier as ever breathed, and who left behind him, for the service of mankind, this evident truth: that, let a man's profession or calling be what it may, his mind will be a kingdom to him, while he acts with honour, justice, and humanity.

G. B.

### LOOSE THOUGHTS ON RURAL POETRY.

IT is really astonishing, that the only description of poetry which professes to have nature for its model should be the most *unnatural* and uninteresting. As in painting, so in pastoral poetry, the country affords the most entertaining scenes and delightful prospects. Phillips justly observes, that "Theocritus, Virgil, and Spencer, are almost the only writers that have hit upon the true nature of pastoral poetry;" and yet Phillips himself, in following

the same track, has frequently trespassed against character, taste, and probability. He indeed pursued the same plan, with all the slavishness of a professed imitator, but forgot the manners and customs of the people, and even the very scenery of the country in which he wrote.

The adoption of the Heathen mythology in English rural description is an absurdity unworthy of a moment's reflection, and has been justly exposed

and ridiculed in the Spectator. The only argument that is used in favour of this custom is, that Theocritus and Virgil had their gods and demi-gods, with which they took every opportunity to adorn their strains: but let it be remembered, that according to their system of religion this observation was in them an act of devotion, and, consequently, in us must be considered as not only a degree of idolatry, but a gross violation of the laws of consistency.

How happily Mr. Pope could "grace his song with gods he disbelieved," may easily be seen by the few following extracts from his pastorals. After talking of "Windsor's blissful plains" and "Thames's sacred source," he exclaims—

"Inspire me *Phœbus* in my *Delia's* praise  
With *Waller's* strains or *Grenville's*  
moving lays;  
A *milk-white bull* shall at your altars  
stand," &c.

"The *Naiads* wept in every wat'ry bow'r,  
And *Jove* consented in a silent show'r,"  
&c.

"Descending *Gods* have found *Elysium*  
here.  
In woods bright *Venus* with *Adonis* stray'd,  
And chaste *Diana*," &c.

Taking in all the circumstances, can any thing exceed the confusion and absurdity of these lines?

But setting aside such considerations, might not pastoral or rural poetry be applied to better and more valuable purposes? That it might we have sufficient proof in the Seasons of Thomson, in the Task of Cowper, and in the Deserted Village of Goldsmith. Among living Authors, many may be named whose works tend to improve the morals and ameliorate the condition of mankind.

Mr. Pratt, in his "Poor," has exemplified the truth of this remark. The feeling and energy with which he has pleaded the cause of the unfortunate, does him infinite credit, both as a poet and a man. His invocation to the Spirits of Pity has peculiar beauties, and is particularly adapted to prepare the mind of sensibility for the reception of a series of the most delicate and affecting images. The "Peasant's Fate," by Holloway, is of a similar construction, and the sentiments all tend to the same point; though there

is sometimes an apparent want of connexion in this poem, the episodes introduced are such as naturally arise out of the subject, and are well calculated to make a sensible impression upon the mind. The invocation to the "Muse of his native valley," and to Remembrance, is happy and appropriate; but the lines,

—"While I sing the changes that appear  
In country manners, O! forgive the tear!"

reminds us of the painter who concealed the face he knew not how to delineate. There is, indeed, less similarity than could naturally be expected between the last mentioned works; but they both possess respective merits, of which the principal part of pastoral poems are destitute.

"*Last, not least*," in the annals of rural poetry, the "Farmer's Boy" comes under our notice; to point out all the beauties of which would far exceed the limits of the present design: the introduction to Spring, and the concluding invocation, are sufficient specimens of the ability of the admirable Author.

"O come, blest Spirit! whosoe'er thou art,  
Thou rushing warmth that hover'st round  
my heart—  
Sweet inmate hail! Thou source of sterling joy,  
Which Poverty itself cannot destroy,  
Be thou my muse!"

And again——

"Eternal Pow'r! from whom these blessings flow,  
Still teach me more to wonder, more to know;  
Let the first flow'r, corn-waving field,  
plain, tree,  
Here, round my home, still lift my soul  
to Thee!  
And let me ever midst thy bounties raise  
An humble note of thankfulness and  
praise!"

How far superior is this language to that of either Phillips or Pope? In a word, the strain of content, piety, and humanity, which runs through the whole of this British Georgic, will no doubt materially tend to rescue rural and descriptive poetry from the neglect to which it has too long been subject.

A CONSTANT READER.  
Aug. 12, 1802.

## M. GARNERIN'S ACCOUNT OF HIS AERIAL VOYAGE FROM VAUX-HALL.

MR. EDITOR, *Aug. 4, 1802.*

THE ascension I made yesterday from Vauxhall was unquestionably performed in the most favourable weather experienced this season.

The day was so calm and serene, that I should have been glad of that opportunity to make the experiment of the Parachute, which seems to have fixed more particularly the expectation and interest of the Public. Anxious to gratify curiosity on this occasion, and to shew my eagerness and acknowledgments on this first and only opportunity, I made the offer, which was rejected.

The calm of the day assisted much in the operation of filling my balloon. At five it was ready to ascend, and remained on the platform erected for the purpose till the signal was given. A quarter after seven was the time when Madame Garnerin and Mr. Glassford seated themselves in the car with me, and we gradually ascended, under the most flattering auspices, and with the plaudits of a general multitude surrounding, whose unanimous approbation has raised a monument that will be ever dear to my pride and gratitude. After having cleared the trees, we perceived an immense number of spectators, which enlivened, beyond the possibility of description, the beautiful picture of the metropolis, which we explored at an elevation of 200 yards. Having obtained this height, I launched a cat with a parachute, in miniature, which encompassed a column of air 38 inches and a half in its basis. The descent was gradual, and the cat fell, with its little vehicle, in the garden of a man who insists on receiving three guineas as an indemnification for the trespass committed by poor puss, or at least its picture with the parachute.

Under such well grounded pretences, also, I have this very moment received a letter from a Mr. C. of Hampstead, desiring that I should "appoint a surveyor immediately, to ascertain the damages done to his premises, in consequence of my *descent and trespass* on them yesterday evening with my balloon, which, when estimated, Mr. C. pretumes I will *instantly* reimburse."

Digression aside, I return to my cat

and its parachute; the experiment with which, by proving sufficiently the elasticity of the air, must do away the uneasiness which my own descent, by means of a parachute of a greater magnitude, might excite; an experiment which, I trust, will take place between this and the 10th inst. Having thrown away some ballast, the balloon went up progressively, although it appeared stationary. However, the dilatation of the inflammable air, caused by a diminution of the weight of the atmosphere, compelled me to open the valve. According to the barometer, we were then at the height of 300 yards. The temperature being nine degrees lower, the inflammable gas condensed itself, and the balloon was sensibly lowering on the Thames, so as to make people believe that our balloon was coming down upon it, which was clearly perceptible by the movements of the numberless boats which were put in motion, in order to protect the descent.

I should most certainly have performed it had I been by myself, in order to reascend, and prove thereby how little dangerous it is to descend on a river. Every one will readily conceive that the regard due to the timidity of a young woman, and of a newly initiated aeronaut, made me reject the thought. Having made a proper use of my ballast, and being seconded by a degree of dilatation which the inflammable air received from the warmer temperature we were then in, we rose sensibly above St. James's Park, and reached an elevation of 400 yards, when I set at liberty a pigeon carrier, which immediately took an unsettled direction, and seemed wandering wild for a time; we at last lost sight of him, and I am informed that he returned to his nest at night. I have often in former ascensions let loose, at the height of 1500 yards, birds which were seen flying about my machine, and came at last to perch on my car, in a state of stupefaction and drowsiness the most extraordinary.

When above Westminster Abbey, we were severally engaged with the sensations which affected each of us most. The curiosity of my travelling companions led them more particularly to the observation of sounds. They observed

served the sensible evaporation of the noise coming from the earth, although we were not at a great height. This effect, which is produced by the rarification of the air, proves the use of trifling philosophical experiments on the constitution of the atmosphere, where so many changes are felt in rapid succession. It happens, sometimes, that inexperienced aerial travellers are led into error on account of the sounds produced, when the lower part of the balloon offers cavities tolerably regular, and of an extent equal not only to the reflection of the voice of the aerial travellers, but susceptible even to reflect the sounds which come from the surface of the earth. Such is the effect which constitutes the magic attributes of the *Invisible Girl*.

Invited by the serenity of the atmosphere, I kept my travelling companions at a moderate distance from the earth. But it becoming late, I was under the necessity of landing, which I effected at the time and place mentioned in all the Papers, with the assistance of a few very polite individuals. Notwithstanding the annoyance of the mob, I folded, after inexpressible toils, my balloon, which has been since brought to the Pantheon, where Mrs. Garnerin attends in person, in order to answer the questions, and to acknowledge the kind interest and peculiar marks of attention she was honoured with at her return to Vauxhall.

GARNERIN.

## SUPPLEMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

PARIS, AUG. 5.

*Extract from the Registers of the Deliberations of the Council of State.*

SITTING OF AUGUST 4.

### PROJECT OF A SENATUS CONSULTUM FOR ORGANIZING THE CONSTITUTION.

#### TITLE I.

ART. I. EACH jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace has a Cantonal Assembly.

2. Each communal circuit, or district of Sub prefecture, has an Electoral College for the circuit.

3. Each department has an Electoral College for the department.

#### TITLE II.

##### OF THE CANTONAL ASSEMBLIES.

4. The Assembly of the Canton is composed of all the Citizens domiciliated in the Canton, and inscribed on the commune list of the circuit.

From the epoch when the communal lists ought to be renewed in the terms of the Constitution, the Assembly of the Canton shall be composed of all the Citizens domiciliated in the Canton, and enjoying the rights of Citizenship.

5. The First Consul nominates the President of the Cantonal Assembly.

His functions continue for five years, and he may be re-appointed indefinitely.

He is assisted by four Inspectors; two of them being the oldest, and the other two the persons paying most

taxes among the Citizens having a right to vote in the Cantonal Assembly.

The President and four Inspectors appoint the Secretary.

6. The Assembly of the Canton divides itself into sections for performing the operations belonging to it.

At the first convocation of each Assembly, its organization and forms of proceeding shall be determined by a regulation issued by the Government.

7. The President of the Cantonal Assembly appoints the Presidents of the Sections.

Their functions terminate with each Sectionary Assembly.

They are, each of them, assisted by two Inspectors; the one being the eldest, and the other the most heavily taxed, of the Citizens having a right to vote in the Section.

8. The Cantonal Assembly returns two Citizens, out of whom the First Consul chooses the Justice of the Peace for the Canton.

It, in like manner, returns two Citizens for each vacant place of *Suppleant* to the Justices of Peace.

9. The Justices of the Peace and their *Suppleants* are appointed for ten years.

10. In cities containing 5000 persons, the Cantonal Assembly presents two Citizens for each seat in the Municipal Council. In cities where there may

be several Justices of the Peace, or several Cantonal Assemblies, each Assembly will, in like manner, present two Citizens for each seat in the Municipal Council.

11. The Members of the Municipal Councils are taken by each Cantonal Assembly from a list of a hundred of the persons paying most taxes in the Canton. This list shall be executed and printed by order of the Prefect.

12. The Municipal Councils are renewed in the proportion of one-half every ten years.

13. The First Consul chooses the Mayors and Assistants in the Municipal Councils. They are to be five years in office, and may be re-appointed.

14. The Cantonal Assembly nominates to the Electoral College of the Circuit the number of members assigned to it, in proportion to the number of Citizens of which it is composed.

15. It nominates to the Electoral College of the Department, from a list hereinafter referred to, the number of members assigned to it.

16. The members of the Electoral Colleges must be domiciliated in the respective circuits and departments.

17. The Government convokes the Cantonal Assemblies, fixes the time of their sitting, and the object of their meeting.

### TITLE III.

#### ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

18. The Electoral Colleges of the circuits have one member for every 500 domiciliated inhabitants of the circuit.

The number of members cannot, however, exceed 200, nor fall below 120.

19. The Department Electoral Colleges have one member for every 1000 domiciliated inhabitants in the department; but notwithstanding, these members cannot be more than 300, nor fewer than 200.

20. The members of the Electoral Colleges are appointed for life.

21. If a member of an Electoral College is denounced to the Government as having permitted any act contrary to the dictates of honour or the interests of the country, the Government invites the College to manifest its opinion thereon. Three-fourths of the votes are necessary to make a denounced member lose his place in the College.

22. A member loses his seat in the Electoral Colleges for the same causes which would deprive him of the rights of citizenship.

He also loses when, without any legitimate obstruction, he absents himself from three successive meetings.

23. The First Consul appoints the Presidents of the Electoral Colleges on each Session.

The Police of the Electoral College when assembled is exclusively under the direction of the President.

24. The Electoral Colleges appoint, at the commencement of each Session, two Inspectors and a Secretary.

25. In order to the formation of the Electoral Colleges of Department, there shall be drawn up in each department, under the orders of the Minister of Finance, a list of 600 Citizens, who are most heavily assessed to the land tax, the tax on moveables, the tax on luxury, and the tax on licences.

To the amount of the contribution must be added in the departmental domicile, such sum as may be proved to be paid in other parts of the territory of France or the Colonies. This list shall be printed.

26. The Cantonal Assembly will select from this list the members to be appointed to the Electoral College of the department.

27. The First Consul may add to the Electoral Colleges of circuit ten members chosen from among the Citizens belonging to the Legion of Honour, or who have performed public services.

He may add to each Electoral College of department twenty Citizens, ten of whom to be taken from the thirty most heavily taxed in the department, and ten others either from the members of the Legion of Honour, or Citizens who have performed public services.

He is not limited to precise periods in making these nominations.

28. The Electoral Colleges of circuit present to the First Consul two Citizens domiciliated in the circuit for each vacant seat in the Council of the circuit.

Of these Citizens, one at least must, of necessity, be chosen from among the members of the Electoral College which appoints him.

The Councils of circuit are removed by thirds, once in five years.

29. The Electoral Colleges of circuit present at each meeting two Citizens

to form part of the list, from which are to be chosen the members of the Tribunalate.

Of these Citizens, one, at least, must necessarily belong to the College which presents him.

Both of them may be chosen from persons not residing in the department.

30. The Electoral Colleges of the Departments present to the First Consul two Citizens domiciliated in each department for every place vacant in the Council General of the department.

One of these Citizens, at least, must necessarily be taken from the Electoral College which presents him.

The renovation of the Councils General of the departments takes place by thirds every five years.

31. The Electoral Colleges of the departments present at each meeting two Citizens to form the list from which the members of the Senate are named.

One of them, at least, must necessarily be taken from the College which presents him, and they both may be taken from the department.

They are to have the age and the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution.

32. The Electoral Colleges of the departments and circuits present each two Citizens domiciliated in the department, in order to form a list from which the members of the deputation to the Legislative Body are to be named.

One of these Citizens is necessarily to be taken from the College which presents him.

There must be three times as many different candidates on the list formed by the combination of the presentations of the Electoral Colleges of the departments and circuits as there are vacant places.

33. The same person may be a member of a Council of Commune and of an Electoral College of Circuit or Department.

The same person cannot, however, be at the same time Member of a College of Circuit and College of Department.

34. The members of the Legislative Body and of the Tribunalate cannot attend the sittings of the Electoral College to which they belong.—All the other public functionaries have a right to attend and to vote.

35. No Cantonal Assembly shall proceed to nominate to the places that belong to it in an Electoral College, until these places are reduced to two-thirds.

36. The Electoral Colleges can assemble only in consequence of an act of convocation emanating from the Government, and in the places assigned to them.

They can take cognizance of the subjects only for which they are assembled, nor can they prolong their sittings beyond the time fixed by the act of Convocation.

If they exceed these limits, the Government possesses the right of dissolving them.

37. The Electoral Colleges can neither directly or indirectly, nor under any pretext whatsoever, hold any intercourse with each other.

38. The dissolution of an Electoral Body necessarily leads to the renewal of all its members.

#### TITLE IV.

##### OF THE CONSULS.

39. The Consuls are for life. They are members of the Senate, and act as Presidents.

40. The Second and Third Consuls are appointed by the Senate on the presentation of the First.

41. For this purpose, when any of the two places becomes vacant, the First Consul presents to the Senate a first person. If he is not appointed, he presents a second; and if the second is not accepted, he presents a third, who is of necessity appointed.

42. When the First Consul thinks proper, he appoints a Citizen to succeed him after his death, according to the forms prescribed in the preceding article.

43. The Citizen appointed to succeed the First Consul takes an oath to the Republic, to be administered by the First Consul, assisted by the Second and Third Consuls, in the presence of the Senate, the Ministers, the Council of State, the Legislative Body, the Tribunalate, the Tribunal of Cassation, the Archbishops, Bishops, Presidents of the Tribunals of Appeal, the Presidents of the Electoral Colleges, the Presidents of the Cantonal Assemblies, the Grand Officers of the Legion of Honour, and the Mayors of the twenty-four principal Cities of the Republic.

The Secretary of State draws up the proces-verbal of the administration of the oath.



44. The oath is in these terms—

“ I swear to maintain the Constitution, to respect the liberty of conscience, to oppose the return of feudal institutions; never to make war but for the defence and glory of the Republic; and not to employ the power wherewith I shall be invested, but for the happiness of the people, from whom and for whom I shall have received it.”

45. Having taken this oath, he takes his seat in the Senate immediately after the Third Consul.

46. The First Consul may deposit, among the archives of Government, his wish as to the nomination of a successor, to be presented to the Senate after his death.

47. In this case, he summonses the attendance of the Second and Third Consuls, the Ministers, and Presidents of the Sections of the Council of State. In their presence he delivers to the Secretary of State the paper sealed with his seal, and in which his wish is recorded. This paper is subscribed by all those who are present at the transaction. The Secretary of State deposits it among the archives of Government, in the presence of the Ministers and Presidents of the Sections of the Council of State.

48. The First Consul may withdraw this deposit, observing the formalities prescribed in the preceding article.

49. After the death of the First Consul, if his choice has remained in deposit, the paper containing it is withdrawn from the archives of Government by the Secretary of State, in the presence of the Ministers and Presidents of the Sections of the Council of State; their authenticity and identity being ascertained in the presence of the Second and Third Consuls. It is addressed to the Senate by a message from the Government, with a copy of the proces-verbaux, certifying the deposit, the identity, and authenticity.

50. If the person presented by the First Consul is not appointed, the Second and the Third Consuls present one each; in case of neither of these being nominated, they each make another presentation, and one of the two must of necessity be appointed.

51. If the First Consul leaves no presentation, the Second and Third Consuls make their presentations separate, one first, one second, and if neither obtains the nomination, they make a

third, from which the Senate must of necessity nominate.

52. In every case, the presentations and nomination must be completed within twenty-four hours after the death of the First Consul.

53. The law determines for the life of each First Consul the state of the expenditure of Government.

#### TITLE V.

##### OF THE SENATE.

54. The Senate regulates, by an Organic Senatus Consultum—

1st, The Constitution of the Colonies.

2d, Every thing not provided for by the Constitution, and which may yet be necessary to its operation.

3d, It explains those articles of the Constitution which admit of different interpretations.

55. The Senate, by acts entitled Senatus Consulta—

1st, Suspends for five years the functions of Juries in the departments, where that measure may be necessary.

2d, Proclaims, when circumstances require it, certain departments out of the protection of the Constitution.

3d, Determines the time when the individuals arrested in virtue of the 46th article of the Constitution, are to be brought before the Tribunals, in such cases where they are not brought to trial in ten days from the period of their arrest.

4th, Annuls the judgments of the Civil and Criminal Tribunals, when dangerous to the safety of the State.

5th, Dissolves the Legislative Body and Tribunal.

6th, Appoints the Consuls.

56. The Organic Senatus Consulta and Ordinary Senatus Consulta are deliberated upon by the Senate, on the initiative of the Government.

A simple majority suffices for a Senatus Consulta. Two-thirds of the votes of the members present are necessary for an Organic Senatus Consultum.

57. The projects of the Senatus Consultum, adopted in consequence of articles 54 and 55, are discussed in a Privy Council, composed of the Consuls, two Ministers, two Senators, two Counsellors of State, and two grand Officers of the Legion of Honour.

At each meeting the First Consul appoints the members who are to compose the Privy Council.

58. The

58. The First Consul ratifies the Treaties of Peace and Alliance, after taking the advice of the Privy Council. Before he promulgates them, he communicates them to the Senate.

59. The act of the nomination of a member of the Legislative Body, of the Tribunal, and of the Tribunal of Cassation, is entitled *arrêté*.

60. The acts of the Senate, relative to its police and internal administration, are entitled *deliberations*.

61. In the course of the year 11, he will proceed to the nomination of 14 Citizens, to complete the number of 80 Senators, fixed by the 15th article of the Constitution.

This nomination shall be made by the Senate, on the presentation of the First Consul, who shall for that purpose select three persons from the list of Citizens chosen by the Electorate Colleges.

62. The members of the Grand Council of the Legion of Honour are members of the Senate, whatever may be their age.

63. The First Consul may besides nominate to the Senate, without the previous presentation of the Electoral Colleges of the Departments, Citizens distinguished for their services and their talents, on these conditions, however, that they shall be of the age required by the Constitution, and that the number of Senators shall not exceed 120.

64. The Senators may be Consuls, Ministers, Members of the Legion of Honour, Inspectors of Public Instruction, or employed on extraordinary and temporary missions.

65. The Senate appoints each year two of its members to perform the duty of Secretaries.

66. The Ministers have seats in the Senate, but no deliberative voice, unless they are Senators.

#### TITLE VI.

##### OF THE COUNSELLORS OF STATE.

67. The Counsellors of State shall never exceed the number of 50.

68. The Council of State is divided into sections.

69. The Ministers have rank, seats, and votes in the Council of State.

#### TITLE VII.

##### OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

70. Each department shall have a number of members proportioned to

the extent of its population, conformable to the annexed table.

71. All the members of the Legislative Body belonging to the same department are to be nominated at once.

72. The departments of the Republic are divided into five series, conformable to the annexed table.

73. The present Deputies are classes according to these five series.

74. They shall be renewed in the year to which the series, including the department to which they are attached, shall be referred.

75. The Deputies nominated in the year 10 shall, however, complete their five years.

76. The Government convokes, adjourns, and prorogues the Legislative Body.

#### TITLE VIII.

##### OF THE TRIBUNATE.

77. From and after the year 13, the Tribunal shall be reduced to 50 members.

One-half of the 50 shall go out every three years. Until this reduction be completed, the members who go out shall not be replaced.

The Tribunal is divided into sections.

78. The Legislative Body and the Tribunal are to be wholly renewed, immediately on their dissolution by the Senate.

#### TITLE IX.

##### OF JUSTICE AND THE TRIBUNALS.

79. There shall be a Grand Judge, Minister of Justice.

80. He has a distinguished place in the Senate and the Council of State.

81. He presides in the Tribunal of Cassation and the Tribunals of Appeal, when the Government judges it proper.

82. He has the right of vigilance and superintendance over the Tribunals and Justices of Peace.

83. The Tribunal of Cassation, when he sits as President, has the right of censure and discipline over the Tribunals of Appeal and the Criminal Tribunals. He may, on serious complaints, suspend the Judges from their functions, and send them before a Judge, to give an account of their conduct.

84. The Tribunals of Appeal have the right of superintendance over the Civil Tribunals within their jurisdiction,

tion, and the Civil Tribunals over the Justices of Peace of their district.

85. The Commissioners of Government to the Tribunal of Cassation superintend the Commissioners to the Tribunals of Appeal and the Criminal Tribunals.

The Commissioners to the Tribunals of Appeal superintend the Commissioners to the inferior Tribunals.

86. The Members of the Tribunal of Legation are appointed by the Senate on the presentation of the First Consul.

The First Consul presents three candidates for each vacant place.

#### TITLE X.

##### RIGHT OF PARDONING.

87. The First Consul has the right of pardoning.

He exercises it after the deliberation of a Privy Council, composed of the

Grand Judge, two Ministers, two Councils, and two Members of the Tribunal of Cassation.

The Council of State having, on the reference of the Senate, discussed the above project, approve of it, and agree that it shall be presented to the Consuls in due form.

(A true copy.)

J. G. LOCRE, Secretary General  
of the Council of State.

Approved, BONAPARTE, First Consul.

By order of the First Consul,

H. B. MARET, Secretary of State.

The project of the Organic Senatus Consultum was carried to the Conservative Senate by the Counsellors of State Regnier, Portalis, and Desfolle, Orators of the Government, and adopted by the Senate in its sitting of this day.

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THE  
LONDON REVIEW,  
AND  
LITERARY JOURNAL,  
FOR AUGUST 1802.

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

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Cambrian Itinerary; or, Welch Tourist: containing an Historical and Topographical Description of the Antiquities and Beauties of Wales; wherein are minutely and separately described, according to their Geographical and Modern Divisions, all the different Counties, Towns, Villages, Hamlets, Mountains, Vales; Agriculture, Manufactures, Rivers, Canals, Mineral Waters, Fossils, Antiquities, Caverns, Mines, Monasteries, Castles, Camps, Cromlechs, Cistvaens, Carneddau, &c. &c. Also, the principal Houses of Accommodation, or Inns, in the Country. Likewise, A Colloquial Vocabulary, in English and Welch; and an Appendix, containing the Bardie, or Ancient Welch Alphabet, indispensably necessary for every Tourist. The Whole illustrated by a new and correct Map of the Principality, including the Roads, Rivers, and Mountains. By Thomas Evans. 8vo.

IT will naturally occur to the mind of every reader conversant in works of literature, that the title-page above displayed must have been the composition of a young author, who was re-

solved to offer to the public a copious bill of fare; and it reminds us of a long list of culinary preparations at a fashionable French hotel in London, on which one of our countrymen remarked,

marked, "that there was enough for money, if it were but good." In the present case, we can affirm, that the contents of the volume correspond with the title; at the same time, we wish our young friend, in future, would imitate model ladies, by exposing less, and leaving more to the pleasure of imagination.

To such Reviewers, however, as are not desirous to cut up a *juvenile* production with an unsparing and unfeeling hand, merely to shew their skill in carping criticism, the Author has rendered an essential service, by abridging their labours; for the title-page is a correct analysis of the book, in which "he has described with brevity, accuracy, and perspicuity, every pleasing prospect or ruin which occurred to him in several journies through the Principality;" and we trust it will be found by those, who take this performance with them as a guide through this romantic country, that he is justified in asserting with confidence, in his preface, "that there is nothing left undescribed, in either *North* or *South*, which is at all deserving the attention of a traveller." And if this be the truth, and the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, we believe both travellers and readers will concur in ascribing more than "an inferior degree of merit to a juvenile production of assiduity and diligence," which within such a small compass comprises considerable amusement and much local information.

The Colloquial Vocabulary, with great propriety, follows the preface, as a competent knowledge of the ancient British language must be a pleasing introduction to a personal knowledge of the country; and as it is the Author's maternal tongue, and a liberal education has made him a proficient in the English, no doubt can be entertained of a just interpretation.

The Itinerary commences in the south-east division of the Principality, namely, Radnorshire, which is united, as it were, to the English counties of Herefordshire and Shropshire, and is in the diocese of the former. "It contains four towns, fifty-two parishes, and about 20,000 inhabitants; and has proportionally more cultivated land than many of the Welch ones; particularly the eastern and southern parts; which being tolerably level, are more productive of corn and good

pastures, but the remainder is rude and mountainous, therefore chiefly devoted to rearing of cattle and sheep. The latter are remarkably numerous, and very beneficial to the county, being the chief support of the industrious poor, who are mostly employed in manufacturing coarse cloth, flannels, and stockings for their apparel, and clothing the army. The north-west angle of this county is an absolute desert, and almost impassable, so that the inhabitants are scarcely able to raise a small produce of rye, barley, and oats, for their immediate support. Still Radnorshire possesses every advantage of water, particularly the rivers *Wye*, *Tame*, *Tibon*, and *Somergil*, likewise several copious streams, which run nearly through the centre of the county, and are much praised by the angler and epicure for an abundance of excellent salmon, trout, and grayling. The woods and hills are not less celebrated for game.

In the further description of this county, we find nothing remarkably curious, except the account of Llandrindod Wells; for, however interesting the examination may be to travellers on the spot, of the remains of castles, whose original foundation is all that can be traced at present, we cannot but consider the recital of their former consequence as uninteresting to the distant readers. With respect to the waters of Llandrindod, the case is totally different, the knowledge of every health-restoring spring throughout the united kingdom ought to be extensively communicated, and therefore we recommend our Author's description of them to Valetudinarians. "When they were first used for their *medical virtues* is uncertain, but are generally believed to have been introduced to public notice about the year 1670, and then used indiscriminately; however, at all times since 1750, an uncommon number of people have resorted here to use the waters, on many occasions, and with success."

The increasing fame of Llandrindod Wells induced Mr. Grosvenor, of Shrewsbury, in 1749, to make some alterations and improvements for the reception of the company who annually made their pilgrimage here. For that purpose he took a lease of several houses, and at a vast expence repaired them, with some additional buildings, particularly one, which is spacious enough

enough to contain several hundred visitors, besides affording every accommodation and amusement that can be wished during a residence at this place. The waters, *three* in number, are all within a few yards of each other, yet without participating in the qualities of *the other*." We are sorry to observe a strange negligence here and there in the style of this performance which we are at a loss to account for, as Mr. Evans appears to be a gentleman and a scholar. Would it not have been better sense to have written, "without participating in the qualities of *one another*, or of *each other*. The saline pump water, in the next page, is said to be about 100 yards north of the sulphureous water; surely, the aggregate number 100 cannot be called, with any propriety, a few yards, as above. But we forbear to dwell on inaccuracies, which too frequently occur, and proceed to the discrimination. "The Rock water issues out of a slate rock, which contains a vast quantity of *iron earth, salts, and sulphur*. It is usually prescribed in *chronical diseases*, that proceed from weakness in the fibres, also in *scorbutic eruptions*, weak nerves, *palsies*, or a laxity of the whole frame, and in agues, where bark proves ineffectual; likewise disorders in women, and seminal weakness in both sexes."

The *saline pump water* has been of great service in various diseases, particularly *hypochondriac malady*, proceeding from too great a quantity of the juices, also *fevers*, particularly those that affect the spirits, and the *leprosy* likewise several species of the *gravel*; they are in the greatest perfection from about the middle of March to November."

"The *sulphur*, or black stinking water, so named from the strong smell it emits, and the black dye of the current in its passage through, yet if taken up immediately at the spring, it is as clear as other water, but twenty-five grains lighter in a pint than common water. When thrown on hot iron, it emits a blue flame, and smells like brimstone. This water is best adapted for an artificial bath, or any external use designed for the relief of chronic diseases: it is likewise very beneficial when used as an internal medicine, but chiefly recommended in the subsequent cases: venereal diseases, old sores, leprosy,

and scurvy, hydrophobia, madness, diseases of the head, stone, and gravel, rheumatism, and gouty disorders, &c."

The next county described is Brecknockshire, our Author proceeding in his Itinerary to the south and south-western coasts of the Principality. This county is irregularly triangular, narrowing northwards; in length twenty-nine miles, the breadth of its southern basis thirty-four, containing 900 square miles, and near 600,000 acres. It is divided, like Radnorshire, into six hundreds; has four towns, and sixty-one parishes in the diocese of Saint David, with about 36,000 inhabitants. Brecknockshire is a very mountainous country, affording a variety of sublime scenes, being every where interspersed with hills, but cultivated to their very summits. With respect to its soil, that on the hills is for the greater part barren and stony; however, there are numerous springs that issue from the rocks in great plenty, so as to render the vallies abundantly fruitful in grass and corn. The most considerable rivers are the *Wysg, Honddu, Yr-won, and Wye*. These, and all its rivulets, abound with fish of various kinds; but the Wye and Wysg are particularly noted for fine trout and the best of salmon. The principal commodities of the county are cattle, sheep, wool, and corn, with considerable manufactures of coarse cloth and stockings. This county, like the former, has the privilege (rather say the right) of returning two representatives to the Imperial Parliament, one for the county, the other for Brecknock the chief town, a very romantic place, abounding with broken grounds, torrents, dismantled towers, and ruins of every kind;" for a full description of which we refer the curious reader and traveller to its proper department in the work. The civil history of this town is more entertaining than that of many others."

Having thus exhibited a specimen of the Cambrian Itinerary in two counties, our limits not admitting of further details, we close the article, by a well-merited commendation of the Map of Wales designed for the work, and elegantly engraved by T. Conder.

M.

An History of Marine Architecture; including an enlarged and progressive View of the Nautical Regulations and Naval History, both Civil and Military, of all Nations, especially of Great Britain. Derived chiefly from Original Manuscripts, as well in private Collections as in the great Public Repositories, and deduced from the earliest Period to the present Time. By John Charnock, Esq. F. S. A. Three Vols. Royal 4to. R. Faulder, and all the other considerable Booksellers of London.

(Continued from Page 41.)

WE resume with great pleasure the historical progress of our Naval Architecture, as we have now to lay before our Readers a most interesting and entertaining account of the first establishment of the Royal Navy of England. An establishment which laid the foundation of the maritime power, of the dominion of the Seas, of the triumphant success of her fleets in Naval engagements, and of her extensive well-protected commerce with all parts of the habitable globe.

Our Author introduces this important subject with some judicious observations in the first Chapter of Vol. II. now under our consideration. A brief abstract from this part of the work will serve as an indication to the curious of the progressive improvement of our Marine Architecture, as it proceeds towards its final state of maturity and perfection.

“A variety, as well as combination, of causes and circumstances rendered the middle of the *fifteenth* century a very remarkable epoch in the annals of Marine Architecture. Some particular States, which had, for a very considerable period, shone forth in all the meridian of power, suddenly became eclipsed by others, which burst forth into a consequence unprecedented and unexpected; so did the rapid decline of one open an easy passage for the equally rapid ascent of its rival successor.

“The republics of Genoa and Venice, after a forced reconciliation, lost their maritime power; and the enterprising turn of the subjects of these once-renowned rivals, to which the world is primarily indebted for those territorial discoveries which advanced in the most rapid degree the consequence of other nations, from that very cause, experienced as rapid a downfall. Had Columbus the Genoese, and Sebastian Cabot the Venetian, never existed, the decline of their different countries would most likely have been procrastinated, but their

enterprises opened the eyes of the Portuguese, a nation at that time but little known, but possessing, in point of situation, the highest advantages that a people, desirous either to attempt new discoveries, or to avail themselves of those already made by others, could possibly hope for. Freed from nearly a moiety of those dangers which would have attended any similar undertaking on the part of either England or France, and in a still higher degree those of the more Northern Powers, their adventurers could proceed from Lisbon, without having before their eyes the terrors of the Bay of Biscay, or the still more dangerous navigation of the British and German Ocean. To the astonishment and grief, then, of the Italian navigators, they suddenly found themselves, in a short time, totally excluded from all commerce, except that of the Mediterranean.

“Towards the close of the *fifteenth* century, *Bartholomew Diaz*, a Portuguese navigator, doubted that immense promontory since known by the name of *Cabo del buona Esperanza*, or the *Cape of Good Hope*, but which was first called by the discoverer, on account of the difficulties he experienced in passing it, *Cabo Tormentoo*, or the tempestuous Cape. This success paved the way for the more consequential discovery of the passage to India, by *Vasco de Gama*, another Portuguese, and the good fortune which attended both these enterprises, proved the parent of the Royal Navy of Portugal. For, so early as the year 1500 Emanuel, King of Portugal, sent a fleet, consisting of thirty ships of war, to the assistance of the Venetians, who were then threatened with a very formidable attack by Bajazet, Emperor of the Turks. The Portuguese flag waved triumphantly along all the shores of India; and, till the middle of the *sixteenth* century, they enjoyed a more extended and valuable commerce than any other State in the universe.

“The conquest of Portugal by Philip

hip the Second, King of Spain, ultimately gave so decisive a blow to its naval power, that it never, even since its emancipation from that foreign yoke, has recovered any of its former lustre. As a proof of the great extent to which Marine Architecture had been carried by them, even in after-times, a Portuguese carrack was captured by Sir John Barrough, an English Naval Officer, in the year 1592, which is thus described. "This carrack was in burthen no less than 1600 tons, whereof 900 were merchandise; she carried thirty-two pieces of brass ordnance, and between six and seven hundred passengers; was built with decks, seven storey, one main aloft, three close decks, one forecabin, and a spare deck, of two floors a piece. According to the observations of Mr. Robert Adams, an excellent geometer, it was in length, from the beak-head to the stern, 165 feet, in breadth near 47 feet; the length of her keel 100 feet; of the main-mast 121 feet; its circuit at the partners near 11 feet; and her main-yard 106 feet." But though the Portuguese still possessed a number of commercial vessels of this class, its sun of maritime glory appears to have set with the destruction of the whole Spanish Armada, of which a Squadron of twelve Portuguese galleons formed a considerable part. The Spaniards, in their turn, became masters of the Seas, and of immense wealth, from the discovery and conquest of South America; but their power was not suffered to be of long duration; opulence produced indolence, and luxury enervated the cruel subverters of the empires of Mexico and Peru.

"But the temporary success of the Portuguese, and the immense riches acquired by the Spaniards, were closely watched with a jealous and political eye, by another nation rising gradually into consequence, ordained by Providence to surpass both, and, in process of time, to acquire a permanent superiority of naval power, a more perfect knowledge of the science of Marine Architecture, and a more decided genius for maritime affairs, than any of its predecessors."

The enterprising spirit of the English began to expand itself in the reign of Henry the Seventh, which forms a new and very distinguished era in our naval history, "for the serious attention,"

says our Author, "of a few years only raised Britain to an equal weight and credit in the naval world with those who had been labouring, with the utmost assiduity, to effect the same purpose, nearly as many centuries." His second Chapter comprises a narrative of the principal naval transactions of the reigns of Henry the Seventh, and his successor Henry the Eighth.

The invention and use of gunpowder, and the introduction of cannon into ships, were of no ancient date; when Henry the Seventh ascended the throne, and fifteen years afterwards, the contrivance of port holes was another improvement, attributed to *Descharges*, a French ship-builder at *Breß*, which, in addition to the above-mentioned, rendered very material alterations in the constructions of ships built for the purposes of war essentially necessary; more especially, an enlargement of their dimensions. Previous to the commencement of this new system, no distinguishing line of separation existed between those few vessels which had been built for the King's service, and such as were used for mercantile purposes; but from this time, about six or seven ships that belonged immediately to the King formed a distinct and secluded class; and from this feeble origin sprang the Royal Navy, and the first regulations for the administration of its affairs in the next reign. The largest ship in the time of Henry the Seventh was called *La Grace de Dieu*, which our Author calls the Parent of the British Navy, concerning the identity of which much dispute has arisen amongst antiquaries, some contending, that there was but one ship of this name built by Henry the Eighth, whilst others maintain, with Mr. Charnock, that the first becoming, through age and decay, unfit for service, a successor was built, to which the same name was transferred; and he observes, that the custom of transmitting the name of the principal ship of the Navy became the practice; so in the reign of Charles the First it was called *the Sovereign*; and in our time *the Royal George*. The *Harry Grace a Dieu*, from a drawing preserved in the Pepysian collection at Cambridge, of which an elegantly engraved plate by Newton is given to front p. 22 of this volume, our Author supposes was the original ship built by Henry the Seventh, and not that of later construction. She is described.

described as having five masts, but only four are upright, the fifth is fixed obliquely, and in modern times received the name of the bolt-sprit. This number of masts for first-rates continued, without alteration, till nearly the end of the reign of Charles the First.

“ On the accession of Henry the Eighth, he applied himself, with the utmost earnestness, to improve and augment that inconsiderable force which his father had lived long enough to see the necessity of; and that necessity fully manifested itself in the third year of the young King's reign, when Andrew Barton, a Scottish man, under the pretext that the Scots had war with the Portugales (the Portuguese), with only two ships, had the audacity to rob the ships of all nations, and so stopped the King's streams (the British Seas) that no merchant vessel almost could pass. Henry, on receiving intelligence of these depredations, instantly ordered Sir Edward Howard, Lord Admiral of England, and Lord Thomas Howard, son and heir to the Earl of Surry, to get ready two ships, and put to sea in all haste; this was done accordingly, and they were separated by stress of weather. Lord Howard lying in the Downs discovered Barton making for Scotland in his ship the *Lion*, and chased him so closely, that he came up with him, and a very severe battle ensued. The Englishmen were fierce, and the Scots defended themselves manfully; but in the end, the Lord Howard and his men entered the main-deck, and Andrew Barton was taken prisoner, being, however, so sorely wounded that he died there, and the remnant of his crew with the ship were captured. All this while was the Lord Admiral in chase of the bark of Scotland called *Jenny Perwyn*, which used to sail in company with the *Lion*, which he boarded, and slew many, making the rest prisoners. Thus were the two ships taken and brought to Blackwall, on the second day of August, in the year 1512.

“ After this, the King sent the Bishop of Winchester, and certain of his Council, to the Archbishop of York's Palace, where the Scots prisoners were kept; and the Bishop rehearsed to them, “ Whereas peace is yet between England and Scotland, that they contrary thereunto, as thieves and pirates, had robbed the King's subjects within

his streams, wherefore they had deserved to die by the law, and to be hanged at low water mark. Then said the Scots, ‘ We acknowledge our offence, and ask mercy, and not the law.’ Then said a Priest, ‘ We appeal from the King's justice to his mercy.’ Then the Bishop asked the Priest, if he were authorized by them to say so; and they all cried, ‘ Yea, yea.’ ‘ Then,’ said the Prelate, ‘ you shall find the King's mercy above his justice, for where you were dead by the law, yet by his mercy he will revive you; wherefore ye shall depart out of this realm within twenty days, upon pain of death if ye be found here after *twenty days*—and pray for the King,’ and so they passed into their own country.

“ The King of Scotland hearing of the death of Barton, and the capture of his two ships, was much incensed, and sent letters to the King of England requiring restitution, according to the league of amity between them. Henry wrote with brotherly salutation to the King of the Scots, recounting the robberies and evil doings of Andrew Barton, and that it became not one Prince to lay a breach of a league to another Prince, in doing justice upon a pirate and a thief, and that all the other Scots had deserved to die by justice, if he had not extended his mercy: and with this answer the Scottish hiraunt departed home.”

Thus, from a simple circumstance, an unexpected event, did the Royal Navy of England derive its first regular formation into a national establishment, for Henry was too able a politician to suffer such injuries to pass unpunished in future, for want of a sufficient naval force to prevent them in the first instance, and to guard against the resentment of any weak or imprudent Sovereign or State that might take upon them to countenance or support their subjects in such practices. He, therefore, formed an agreement with the same Sir Edward Howard, to maintain a certain number of mariners, soldiers, and others, for the service of the Royal Navy. The conditions and different particulars are clear and extremely curious; the whole comprising not only a very concise account of the internal regulations at that time adopted in the service, but a list, which must undoubtedly be considered as complete and authentic,



authentic, of all the ships and vessels at that time composing the English Navy Royal.

Here follows a copy, page 36, Vol. II. of the indenture; the title in Latin runs thus:

*Henry VIII. anno regni tertio, anno Dom.*  
1512.

“*Indentura inter Dominum Regem et Edwardum Howard, Capitaneum Generalem Armate super Mare, witnesseth, that the said Sir Edward is retained towards our Sovereign Lord, to be his Admiral in Chief, and General Captain of the Army, which his Highness hath proposed and ordained, and now setteth to the Sea, for the safe-guard and sure passage of his subjects, friends, allies, and confederates.*” The conditions annexed may be regarded as the outlines, or sketch of the constitution of the Admiralty in subsequent times.

Many curious documents follow, concerning the famous first rate called *Henry Grace de Dieu*, which puts it out of doubt, that the ship bearing that name was the ship delineated in the ancient picture preserved at Windsor Castle, on board of which King Henry VIII. is represented standing on the main richly dressed in a garment of cloth of gold, edged with ermine, the sleeves crimson, and the jacket and breeches the same: his round bonnet is covered with a white feather laid on the upper side of the brim. She is represented as just sailing out of the harbour of Dover, May 31, 1520.

“We now come in reality,” says our Author, “to the ship which has occasioned so much controversy. It is truly said to have been built in consequence of the destruction of *The Regent*, and we may naturally suppose was launched in the sixth year of the King’s reign, that is to say, in 1515, as we find the following entry concerning it in a very curious MS. now preserved in the Augmentation Office. This document gives the particulars of the cost of building, equipment, &c. of the said ship.

“The Regent was set on fire, and totally destroyed, in a close engagement with a French caricke that her people had boarded, which the French gunner observing, set fire to the gunpowder-room, and both ships being grappled together, so that they could not separate, were entirely consumed.” Mr.

Charnock is of opinion, that this was the second ship called the *Henry Grace a Dieu*, and was built by Henry VII. in lieu of the first, which was worn out; and on the accession of Henry VIII. her name was changed for that of *Regent*.

The next step taken by this Founder of the British Navy for its improvement and augmentation was, the forming a Navy Office, and establishing regular arsenals at Portsmouth, and other places, as Woolwich and Deptford, for its support and better equipment. These appointments facilitated the King’s design of acquiring a formidable Navy, which he accomplished about the year 1544, when the fleet of England is said to have amounted to one hundred and sixty sail, all great ships; but as this fleet was fitted out for an expedition against France, our Author supposes it included several vessels hired of the merchants for the occasion; for the highest authentic enumeration of Henry’s Navy raises it to no more than seventy-one vessels of different sorts, the aggregate burthen of which amounted to 10,550 tons.

A short time before the death of Henry, a peace being concluded with France, the necessity of any further naval exertions ceased; the youth of Edward the Sixth, his successor, and the turbulent reign of the bigoted tyrant Mary, tended to depress, rather than advance, the active spirit of improvement: under these circumstances the Royal Navy was reduced to forty-six ships, many of which were of inferior rates. Respecting the state of the naval force in 1578, twenty years after the accession of Queen Elizabeth, we apprehend there is some mistake, which we recommend to the consideration of the Author, for we cannot conceive by what means it could have been reduced still further, in that period, so low as twenty-four ships of different sorts, the largest of which was *The Triumph*, burthen a thousand tons, and the smallest *The George*, not quite sixty; especially as he says, after animadverting on the neglect of the marine department in the two preceding reigns, “Far otherwise was the case after the accession of Elizabeth; for though the augmentation did not take place the instant she was seated on the throne, she immediately found it expedient, and necessary to the safety of her kingdom, to equip a fleet for the protection of the Seas,”

&c.

85. See Chap. III. p. 54. Her attention once fixed upon this great national object, and being then in possession of forty-six ships left her by Queen Mary, how is it reconcilable with her enterprising and active disposition, that she should have suffered a diminution, instead of an augmentation, of her naval strength, for so long a space of time as the first twenty years of her glorious reign!

Be this as it may, after the expedition of Sir Francis Drake, which provoked the resentment of Philip the Second against the Queen and the English nation, she found it necessary to make every possible exertion to resist the invincible Armada, which had been long preparing for the invasion, and hoped for, subjugation of her dominions to the Spanish yoke. Her vigilance and activity upon this occasion must have been beyond all example, since the list of the ships opposed to the Armada consists of one hundred and ninety-seven vessels of different descriptions, their burthen amounting to nearly thirty thousand tons. But it must be remembered, that a considerable part of this fleet consisted of ships fitted out by the city of London, and other sea-ports, for the occasion, which belonged either to corporate bodies, or to particular opulent merchants concerned in foreign commerce; some of them being hired by Government, and others volunteering their services.

Some improvements took place at this period, which are properly noticed; such as the introduction of the striking or jointed top-masts, which is discernible in the engraving by *Tomkins*, of a British man of war, from the tapestry in the House of Lords, representing the memorable defeat and dispersion of the Spanish Armada. Page 65. Also, the first use of the chain-pump; and with respect to seamen, it must not be omitted, that either before or after the engagement, her Majesty founded that benevolent charity called *The Chest at Chatham*, for the benefit of wounded seamen, which bears the date of 1588. In the year 1590, the Queen made several new arrangements and regulations for the improvement of her Navy, in order to put it on a much superior footing to what it had previously been. As a preliminary step to this purpose, the regular yearly sum of 2970*l.* was assigned for repairs: a sum then deemed fully equivalent to so

great a purpose. From hence may be inferred the high value of money in those days, the economy and care used in the disbursement, and the cheap rate at which all naval stores were then sold. The total number of the Queen's actual Navy at her death was *forty-two*, of which twenty-four remained serviceable in the year 1618, the 15th of James the First.

The Crown of England on the demise of Elizabeth passed into a new family, new measures were adopted, and the whole political state of public affairs appeared in one instant totally changed. The suspension, therefore, for a considerable time, of naval armaments and expeditions from England, on the accession of the pacific James, gives the Author an opportunity to devote Chapter IV. to the history of the internal or civil regulations adopted by foreign states in the management of their Marine, and of the various improvements and inventions used by them, as well for defence against, as in annoyance of, their enemies. The sundry particulars of this Chapter are very curious, and demonstrate the great pains the Author must have taken to collect such extraordinary materials, including the naval transactions of all the maritime Powers of Europe from the middle of the fifteenth to the end of the sixteenth century. Amongst other historical anecdotes, the earliest claim of *the Dominion of the Seas* particularly attracted our notice, as it serves to prove that this claim, which in process of time was generally recognized as due to the valour and superior maritime power of Britain, was successively contended for by the Venetians, and, in 1478, acknowledged by Frederick the Third, Emperor of the West, who wrote to the Doge of Venice, requesting, as a special favour, that he would grant him permission to transport corn from Apuleia through the Adriatic Sea. The Genoese exerted the same authority in the Ligurian Sea, or Gulph of Genoa, and interdicted the commerce of any State or Prince they thought proper. Portugal, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, and even the Muscovites, all laid claim (and most of them maintained that claim with effect) to a sovereignty over particular parts of the Ocean, which their respective territories surrounded, and in some instances on which they only bordered.

Chapter V. contains a retrospect of the civil economy, or internal management of the Royal Navy during the reigns of Henry the Seventh and Eighth; and here we are once more under the necessity to arraign the Author's distribution of his subjects; as the principal contents of this Chapter might have been incorporated with, and more properly belongs to, the maritime history of those reigns in the second Chapter. A further continuation of the same subjects through the reigns of Edward VI. Mary, and Elizabeth, recapitulating the number of ships composing the Royal Navy in their times; comparative statements; the pay of Admirals, Officers, and Seamen, &c. and similar estimates relative to the marine department, occupy Chapter VI.

In Chapter VII. we have an account of the condition of the Venetian, Genoese, Spanish, French, and Dutch Marine, from the commencement to the middle of the *seventeenth* century. Of the principles adopted by European nations in the science of ship-building; together with their variation in respect to decoration and ornament. A statement of the principal dimensions and force of the different classes of ships of war belonging to the maritime Powers of Europe;—and a description of the improvements in Marine Architecture, proposed by Sir Robert Dudley, commonly called Duke of Northumberland, about the year 1594; they consist of seven different species of construction, and are represented in four large prints drawn by the Author, and engraved by Newton.

The eighth Chapter carries on the history of the British Navy, in the same manner as in the preceding eras, through the reign of King James I. and extends the account of the allowances and pay to Flag Officers from 1591 to 1663. The same subject is continued in Chapters IX. and X. and contains the report of the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty to enquire into the state of the Navy, the reduced number, and bad condition of many, forms part of the report; the waste of stores another; the creation of useless offices a third; and proposals for improving the state, and lessening the expences of the naval department, by the introduction of a set of new regulations.

In Chapter XI. an account is given of the squadrons fitted out against the Algerines in 1618 and 1620, and of the additions made to the Royal Navy towards the close of this King's reign. It appears also that Charles I. from the time of his accession, bestowed the same attention on the naval force of his kingdom, which had been given to it latterly by his father. A variety of prudent measures were adopted, among which was that of restraining shipwrights, or any other artificers connected with the naval branch, from passing beyond the Seas, and entering into the service of foreign Potentates. In the year 1637, *The Sovereign*, a first rate, was built at Woolwich, "to the great glory of the Seas of the English nation, and not to be paralleled in the whole Christian world." An extract from the description of this ship, by Thomas Heywood, and an exact representation, will be found in this Chapter, from p. 281 to 285; the engraved plate is copied from Heywood by Greig. Another representation of the same ship, taken from a picture painted by *Vanderwilde* immediately after the restoration of Charles the Second, is placed between p. 286 and 287, without any name of the engraver. It is remarkable, that this celebrated ship, known afterwards by the name of *The Royal Sovereign*, was in almost all the great engagements that had been fought in the reign of Charles the First and Second, that she continued in the service after the glorious Revolution, and was not laid up at Chatham, in order to be rebuilt, till the beginning of the year 1696, when she was set on fire in the Dock, and totally consumed.

"The wonderful stride made towards the improvement of ship building in general, and more particularly of vessels intended for purposes of war, appeared to promise a rapid ascension to what should experimentally be considered as the *ne plus ultra* of perfection. Amidst every surrounding foible, and improvident mark of conduct, the attention of Charles I. to this great naval concern was apparent in every action of his regal life, so long as he was permitted to exercise the functions of a King, uncontaminated, and without restraint. The civil war put an end to his exertions for the national benefit. After the Restoration, the tide of improvement appeared to keep a perfect level throughout the whole

of its course. In point of force, ships of the first rate had advanced from fifty to sixty, and afterwards to 100 guns. The ship intended for distant voyages, and that which was destined for the humbler occupation of domestic commerce, all became augmented in proportion to the ranks they respectively held in the maritime world; and the very boats or skiffs participated in the general prevailing principle. In short, Britain, which had long aspired to the dominion of the Seas, now appeared in earnest, as to the establishment of her claim beyond the power of competition or rivalry; and must have effected it, if the civil commotions had not intervened. The wonderful attention of Louis the XIVth, King of France, to the formation of a Navy; the means by which he effected it; his design to erect France into a maritime Power that might awe all Europe; the state of his fleet in 1681 and in 1689; the invention of bomb-ketches by an obscure Frenchman, which effected the destruction of Algiers, and the submission of Tripoli, Tunis, and Genoa; with the rapid augmentation and success of the Navy of the Grand Monarch, and the as rapid decline of the naval consequence of France; are the chief subjects of Chapter XII.

The United Provinces, commonly called Holland, had acquired, about the middle of the *seventeenth* century, a maritime consequence far exceeding that of any single nation in the universe. Their commerce had extended itself into the most distant quarters of the world: they possessed a Navy apparently sufficient to advance their interests to the utmost possible extent, and to punish the smallest encroachment that might be attempted by the envy or rivalry of any other country whatever. *Amsterdam* was at that time considered, with the greatest truth, as the emporium of all Europe, and was indubitably the richest city in the world. The rise, progress, and decline, therefore, of their Marine, is historically detailed in the thirteenth Chapter, which comprises, also, an account of the Confederacy entered into between Holland and England against France; the conduct of the States General during the war; and a list of the Dutch ships employed, amounting in all to ninety-two sail, fourteen of which were first rates; nineteen second rates, the smallest of which carried sixty-eight,

and the rest seventy-two guns; the third rates, consisting of the same number of ships as the second, had sixty-four and sixty; and the smallest of the fourth rates mounted fifty, and were reckoned line of battle ships; so that they brought forward for the service of the confederacy seventy sail of the line, besides several other large two deckers.

Chapter XIV. opens with a statement of the Russian Marine at the middle of the seventeenth century, which was very contemptible compared with the least of the maritime countries of Europe. "The first mention," says our Author, "of a flotilla which can convey an idea of any naval equipment whatever belonging to Russia, was in the year 1669, on occasion of the dreadful rebellion excited by Stenoc-Razi, Chief of the Dow Cossacks, against the Czar Alexis Michaelowitz, the father of Peter the Great. Alexis, however, laid the foundation of a Marine, and Peter made such a progress in it, that he sent a fleet of fifty sail of the line into the *Palus Mæotis* against the Turks. The Russian armament besieged Azoff in 1696, and after repeated assaults, and a very obstinate defence, it was compelled to surrender. This success was the forerunner of his well-known naval career, which ended in the complete establishment of a new maritime Power in the North of Europe, sufficiently formidable to alarm the jealousy of the Danes and Swedes, and to excite the former to raise a Navy superior to all the Northern maritime Powers. *Hamburgh*, *Lubeck*, and even the States-General, entertained apprehensions of the hostile intentions of *Christian*, King of Denmark, who, in alliance with Louis XIV. obliged the Dutch to submit to such terms of peace as he thought proper to impose. The attention of the famous *Christina*, Queen of Sweden, to her Marine, and the naval events in that country from the year 1650 to the conclusion of the century, terminate this Chapter.

Another retrospect to the naval transactions of Great Britain from the death of Charles I. to that of Cromwell, includes the conquest of *Jamaica*, and the total destruction of the Spanish Plate Fleet in the harbour of *Teneriffe*, which are the most striking events recorded in Chapter XV. The state of the British Navy from the Restoration

to the Revolution; the operations of our fleets in the Mediterranean, and during the war with Holland, which commenced in 1665; the appointment of a new Navy Board, with their report to the Duke of York on the measures necessary to be taken for the further improvement and civil management of the Navy; and a list of all the ships added to it from the time of the Revolution to the conclusion of the century, containing the names, force, and principal dimensions of such ships, with brief remarks, on a comparative view of their force and tonnage, are the subjects of Chapter XVI.

Chapter XVII. contains an account of the active measures taken by King William III. to augment the British Navy; the history of the engagements, expeditions, and other marine affairs; the regulations in the civil department and management of the Navy proposed by Sir Cloudeley Shovel; and amongst other calculations and estimates, it appears, that at the time of the general peace concluded at Ryfwick between France and England, highly advantageous to the latter and her allies, in 1697, fifty-four new ships of the line had been launched since the accession of King William; and that the most unremitting perseverance, not only in refitting, but also in augmenting, the Royal Navy, had been resolutely adhered to, although the people murmured at the imposts which the extraordinary expences of those measures occasioned.

In the *eighteenth* and last Chapter of this Volume, the principles of Marine Architecture adopted by the different maritime nations at the close of the seventeenth century are amply discussed; and scientific observations by our Author, on the improvements made by England in the construction of ships of war; with calculations of the actual tonnage, dimensions, &c. of ships of every class; and various other matters; form together a kind of recapitulation of the different systems that have prevailed in the art of ship-build-

ing, and much useful information, which closes the Volume with great propriety.

In addition to the engravings already noticed, the following representations are given of the ships of Spain, France, Holland, and England, copied from drawings made by Vandeveide, as is supposed, on good authority, about the year 1670. A Spanish Second-rate. A French Second-rate. A Dutch Second-rate. An English Second-rate of the smaller class. The *Hollandia*, a Dutch First-rate 1688; and *Le Soleil Royale*, a French First-rate 1692.

The *Speaker*, an English Second-rate 1653, and a Spanish ship of 50 guns.

Stern of the *Royal Charles*, a First-rate 1673. Side view of the same ship. Midship section of a Fourth-rate 1684. Projection, horizontal lines, and sheer-draught, of twelve British ships, of different classes, built at sundry times in the course of the seventeenth century. The above belong to the concluding Chapters; besides which are the following at the beginning, from page 7 to page 24.

A Genoese Carrack (1542). Midship sections of a ship of war built at Venice 1550; and a modern frigate, with a theoretical projection, pointing out the imperfections of the first, and the method of remedying them. Draught of a Galley built in the fourteenth century; and of a Venetian Galleas used at the battle of Lepanto. Draught of a Felucca built at the commencement of the eighteenth century, and the projection of a modern Maltese Galley. Draught and horizontal section of a modern Maltese Galley. A Venetian Galleon (1564), and a Ship belonging to the Spanish Armada. The *Prince Royal*, built by King James I. (1610), and given by him to his eldest son, Henry Prince of Wales. The principal Engravers are the same as mentioned in our Review of the First Volume. M.

(The concluding Review of Vol. III. of this splendid Work in our next.)

*Designs to a Series of Ballads written by William Hayley, Esq. and founded on Anecdotes relating to Animals, drawn, engraved, and published, by William Blake. With the Ballads annexed by the Author's Permission. Two Numbers. 4to. Printed at Chichester.*

It appears by the Preface to this work, that Mr. Hayley is now busily employed in rendering an affectionate tribute of justice to the memory of Cowper the Poet, and that Mr. Blake has devoted himself with indefatigable spirit to engrave the plates intended

to decorate the work. To amuse the artist in his patient labour, and to furnish his fancy with a few slight subjects for an inventive pencil that might afford some variety to his incessant application, without too far interrupting his most serious business, Mr. Hayley proposed to furnish him with a series of ballads for a few vacant moments' employment, to be published periodically, and to be completed in fifteen numbers. Two of these are now before us. The subjects, the gratitude of an elephant, and the heroism of a mother in rescuing her child from the fangs of an eagle. The artist has executed his share of the undertaking much to his credit; and from Mr. Hayley's pen, though carelessly employed, the Public will not be disappointed in their expectation of elegant, chaste, and pathetic compositions. To the inhabitants of Chichester, where it is printed, this work is inscribed.

*A Series of Plays: in which it is attempted to delineate the stronger Passions of the Mind, each Passion being the Subject of a Tragedy and a Comedy. By Joanna Bailie. Vol. II. 8vo.*

In 1799, the ingenious Author of this volume gave the Public the first Series of Plays, containing Count Basil a tragedy, The Trial a comedy, and De Montfort a tragedy; the two former on the passion of love, the latter on hatred; all of them possessing great merit, though not, as appeared by the trial of De Montfort at Drury-lane Theatre, adapted to stage representation. The present volume is a continuation of the plan, and contains, The Election a comedy, Ethwald, two parts, a tragedy, and The Second Marriage a comedy: the first on the passion of love; the others on that of ambition. Of the first, the Author says, she has endeavoured in it to shew the passion of hatred in a different situation, and fostered by a different species of provocation, from that which was exhibited in De Montfort, and existing in a character of much less delicacy and reserve. The next two claim our notice from the variety of situations, the distinctness of character, and the force and energy of the language. In both these dramas, the Author has with great success trod in the steps of Shakspeare, and attempted to emulate the terrible alarms of Macbeth, and the captivating sorrows of Ophelia. Both

pieces show the horrible excesses to which minds naturally benevolent may be driven, and how little dependance can be placed on the best resolves, when encountered by this turbulent and overbearing passion. The remaining piece gives a view of ambition as it is generally found in the ordinary intercourse of life, excited by vanity rather than the love of power, and displayed in a character which is not supported by the consciousness of abilities adequate to its designs. While we have been perusing this volume, we have frequently had occasion to regret, that a person whose talents are so well calculated to restore a true taste for the drama in the public mind should not employ herself in some production for representation, which would drive into obscurity and oblivion the trash which at present usurps the place of the legitimate drama.

*Juvenile Friendship; or, The Holidays. A Drama in Three Acts. To which is subjoined, The Arrogant Boy, a Dramatic Afterpiece, in Verse, intended for the Representation of Children. 8vo.*

These pieces rank with the productions of the late Mr. John Newbery and Mrs. Trimmer. They inculcate such sentiments as are favourable to virtue, and therefore deserve to be recommended.

*A Short View of the Natural History of the Earth: Designed for the Instruction and Amusement of Young Persons. By H. E. 12mo. pp. 108.*

The Compiler of this little volume deserves our commendation for having familiarized the juvenile mind with the treasures hidden by Nature beneath the surface of the earth; and while his book furnishes, in this point of view, a source of rational amusement and instruction, it must frequently lead the reader into serious contemplation on the wisdom, the power, and the goodness of God.

*Brighton New Guide; or, A Description of Brighton, and the adjacent Country: To which is added, A correct Account of all the Cities, Towns, and Villages, from Dieppe to Paris. 12mo. pp. 130.*

Mr. Fisher has in this little treatise presented his readers with a much greater portion of information than his brief and unostentatious title-page would

would lead them to expect; and his book will be found a most useful and amusing vade-mecum to every one whom business, health, or pleasure, may draw to this delightful part of the Suffex coast.

Though not mentioned in the title-page, the volume contains four very neat engravings; viz. 1. A View of

his own Circulating Library (in which, to be sure, he may be considered as having had *an eye to business*); 2. A Map of the Vicinity of Brighthelmston; 3. A Plan of the Town of Brighthelmston; and, 4. A View of the Marine Pavilion: the last three engravings are on whole sheets.

## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

JULY 31.

AT the Little Theatre, in the Haymarket, was presented, for the first time, a play in three acts, entitled, "THE VOICE OF NATURE;" the characters being as follow, and thus represented:

Alphonso, King of Sicily	} Mr. BARRYMORE.
Rinaldo, his Brother	Mr. C. KEMBLE.
Gareb, Minister of Alphonso	} Mr. WADDY.
Officer	Mr. ABBOT.
A Boy, passing for Alzira's Son	} Master BYRNE.
Ricardo, Head Gardener to the King	} Mr. PALMER.
Clorinda, Bride to Alphonso	} Miss NORTON.
Alzira, Widow of Bertoldo	} Mrs. ST. LEGER.
Lilla, a young Villager, Mother to the Boy	} Mrs. GIBBS.
Benedetta, her Nurse and Friend	} Mrs. DAVENPORT.
Isabel, Governess to the Child	} Mrs. EMERY.

Lilla, the only daughter of a Sicilian Count, by the death of her father, is left completely destitute. She flies for shelter to the cottage of Benedetta, her nurse. By this worthy matron she is educated in obscurity, fair as Lavinia, but not equally fortunate. She had reached her seventeenth year, when Rinaldo, the King's brother, having been drawn by his ardour in the chase to the neighbourhood of the spot where she lived with her adoptive mother, observed her gathering flowers on the banks of a rivulet. He was struck with the exquisite charms of the lovely villager, but was far from feeling those sentiments which ought to have been inspired by the artless innocence of her looks, and the unfulfilled purity of her mind. She does not seem long to have

resisted his importunities. Rinaldo was soon after called away to the service of the State, and in due time Lilla was delivered of a son. This is the child concerning whose filiation the contest springs. Alzira, the wife of Bertoldo, a Nobleman of the first rank, had been guilty of some misconduct, for which, however, she was to be forgiven, provided that she brought her husband an heir. She did bear a son, but he died the moment he saw the light. An unprincipled and daring woman, she employed her physician to procure a supposititious child. Hospar stole away Lilla's son, and laid the dead infant in the cradle he had robbed. Lilla is disconsolate for the loss of this pledge of her loves, and the lapse of five years brought no alleviation to her maternal anguish. The child in the mean time is brought up as the son of Bertoldo. The action here commences. King Alphonso, having vanquished his enemies, returns to his palace with Clorinda, a foreign Princess he is about to espouse. Rinaldo accompanies him to lead to the altar Alzira, now a wealthy widow, to whom he had been betrothed soon after her husband's death. The rumour of the intended marriage had reached Lilla, and she comes, along with old Benedetta, in the hope of seeing him. Still her constant theme is her long-lost son; she is perpetually expatiating upon the various feelings of a mother, and seems scarcely able to reflect with regret upon the illicit intercourse from which she derived the title. Walking in the royal gardens, to which she was admitted, Ricardo, the head-gardener, being related to her nurse, the spies a boy playing with Isabel, his governess, and feels a strong and unaccountable emotion; *the voice of Nature* spoke within her; this was her son. She recognizes certain marks upon his body, and her conjectures are confirmed by the domestic of Alzira. While she

is tenderly embracing him, Alzira suddenly appears, and expresses high indignation at the familiarity of this female peasant with her pretended son. Lilla asserts her own claims to the child, and boldly taxes her with her crimes. She betrays great confusion, but at last recovers her effrontery, and orders the two strangers to be driven from the gardens. Before this Rinaldo had several times seen the woman he had betrayed, and roused to remorse by the reproaches of his brother, had resolved to repair her wounded honour. He now informs the King of this extraordinary controversy. The child is ordered into the custody of Clorinda, and the next day is appointed for hearing evidence and passing judgment. In the third act, his Sicilian Majesty appears seated on his throne, surrounded with the Ministers of Justice. The contending parties stand on either side of him. Lilla first prefers her plaint, but, owing to the murder of Hesper, who had been poisoned by the order of his mistress, she can only produce presumptive proof. Alzira resolutely maintains that the child is her offspring, although he shews the greatest antipathy to her, and constantly clings to the breast of the real author of his being. At last the King, seeing no end to his perplexity, pronounces the awful sentence, that the child shall be equally divided. An executioner rushes in, and raises his scymetar against the infant's life. Alzira cannot conceal her satisfaction; but Lilla faints away, exclaiming, "I yield him! I yield him!" The King steps down from his throne in a transport of joy, and adjudges the child to her who had testified such agony from seeing him in danger. Alzira confesses her guilt, Lilla declares her birth, Rinaldo acknowledges his son, and the audience are informed that the approaching dawn shall witness the nuptials of Rinaldo and Lilla.

This piece is a translation of a French drama (*Le Jugement de Salomon*), written by M. Caigniez, on the well-known Scripture history of *The Judgment of Solomon between the two Harlots*, and which was performed eighty nights with great ap-

plause at Paris. The transplant of it into our soil is Mr. Boaden, who has merely changed the names of the characters, and removed the scene from Jerusalem to Sicily\*.

As, however, the event upon which the drama is built is universally known, there is nothing in it to keep the mind of the auditor in suspense, or prevent him from anticipating the catastrophe. The action is single, and unrelieved by any epifodical incidents. The diction is adorned with some pleasing images, and abounds with moral precepts; but partakes much of the declamatory style of the French school. Indeed the piece is of a uniformly grave and sentimental character. The King is a model of a just and virtuous Prince; and maternal affection is strongly depicted in the character of Lilla; but we are apt to enquire, why she might not as well have been drawn as a virtuous *matron*, or an unhappy *widow*, instead of a woman who has given up her honour? The authority of Scripture may be pleaded; but the original historian by no means represents the real mother of the child in such fascinating colours. We never see her, except before Solomon; and, for aught we know, she either bitterly deplored her lapse from virtue, or was tainted with crimes that rendered her odious. A woman who has violated the laws of modesty, in some cases, may have incurred but a small degree of moral guilt, and may be deserving the tenderest compassion; but the general interests of society forbid that indulgence should be shewn to the individual: she must be condemned to solitude and repentance for the remainder of her days; and if such a character be introduced into a Novel or a Drama, it should only be to shew the misery which is occasioned by the least aberration from prudence. Lovers' Vows has been censured for its immorality; but the present production is in this respect more exceptionable, inasmuch as Lilla is not only raised at last to rank, opulence, and respect, but scarcely ever seems to feel any bad consequence from her indiscretion. This

\* The principal personages in the French original are—*Solomon*, King of Israel; *Elipball*, his younger brother, betrothed to *Tamira*; *Azelie*, daughter of Pharaoh, King of Egypt; *Leila*, a young damsel of Hebron; *Tamira*, the widow of *Banaias*; *Deborah*, a faithful attendant on *Leila*. All that Mr. Boaden has done has been to transform *Solomon*, King of Israel, into *Alphonso*, King of Sicily; *Elipball* into *Prince Rinaldo*; *Azelie* into *Clorinda*; *Leila* into *Lilla*; *Tamira* into *Almira*; and *Deborah* into *Benedetta*.



may suit the meridian of Paris; but is very much at variance with our old-fashioned notions in England.

The characters were extremely well supported by the several performers; and, though much disapprobation was expressed in various parts of its progress, it was announced for repetition, and has since been frequently represented.

The scenery, dresses, and decorations, shewed a liberal spirit in the Manager, and gave great satisfaction.

It is a little singular, that there was *no Prologue* to the piece: the following *Epilogue*, however, was very highly applauded:

EPILOGUE

TO  
THE VOICE OF NATURE.

Written by Mr. COLMAN.

Spoken by Mr. C. KEMBLE.

TO strike the mind the Scenic Muse essays,

And levels her attacks a thousand ways: Suspense, surprize, sad dirges, thrilling airs, [glares!—

Diction that glitters, pageantry that These are the Muse's feather'd shafts, the flings [wings;

To tickle judgment with the arrow's But when the VOICE of NATURE prompts her art, [heart!

She *points* the barb, and penetrates the These truths from heav'nly Nature Shakspeare knew: [drew:

She spoke—he echo'd; the design'd—he Born in HER school, bright GENIUS from the bowers [with flowers;

Of FANCY wreath'd his cradle round Now, NATURE's pupil fled by NATURE's doom, [tomb.

Leaves TASTE to scatter laurel on his Since, then, our drama's fun can cheer us yet [let,

With beams of glory from his golden May not a lowly Bard still catch a ray, To light his feeble steps thro' NATURE's way?

May not a lowly Bard adopt a tale, } With truth and feeling fraught, tho' } genius fail, [still prevail? }

And make the VOICE of NATURE } Where, where is Nature with more force } express'd, [ther's breath? }

Than in the fond, babe-plunder'd } Where is a breast more dead to Nature } prov'd [unmov'd? }

Than his who sees that mother's pangs } That cause assails the human heart by } form [FORM:— }

Which pleads the ties of ALL IN HUMAN

The grief-wrung female, for her infant wild, [child;

Harrows each parent, and affects each Beneath your roofs her pictur'd anguish glides, [sides.

And brings the int'rest to your own fire-Britons, to whom (tho' adamant in arms)

Domestic duties yield peculiar charms, Who, were those duties with less arduous known, [Throne,

Might learn a sweet example from the Give your applause to-night; at least be mild:—

A Play, remember, is a Poet's Child!

AUG. 6. For the benefit of Mr. Barrymore, the Tragedy of *Richard the Third* was presented; the part of Richard being performed by Mr. BLUETT, who on this occasion (according to the advertisement) made his first appearance on any stage. He is, we understand, a brother of Mr. Barrymore's, whose real name, it seems, is *Bluett*. The new performer resembles his brother in countenance, but is rather shorter, and much more portly. He possesses a full, clear, and strong voice, and appears to be a man of good sense; but he may rather be said to have recited *Richard* with judgment, than to have acted it. It was evident that he is well acquainted with the text, which he delivered with force and precision; indeed, in some passages, he gave novel readings, which indicated mature reflection rather than critical vanity. His chief defect was in his deportment, which wanted the requisite ease and spirit, but which indeed could not be expected in a mere theatrical novice. On the whole, however, as a first appearance, it was an effort very creditable to Mr. Bluett, who, in parts of tententious dignity, may become a respectable performer, if he determine to adopt the theatrical profession.

14. After the Comedy of *The London Hermit*, a new Burletta and Ballet Dance, called, "THE FAIRIES' REVELS; or, *Love in the Highlands*," was presented for the first time, the characters being all supported by children, as follows:

MORTALS.

Donald	Master MENAGE.
Highland Boy	Master BYRNE.
Old Man (i.e. } ther to the } three Girls) }	Master CRANFIELD.
Father AUSTIN	Master TOKLEY.
Malcolm	Master GEROUX.
Jane	Miss GEROUX.
Peggy	Miss C. GEROUX.
Isabel	Miss CRANFIELD.

The Queen      FAIRIES.  
 Film            Miss TYRER.  
 Apparition    Miss HOWELLS.  
                   Miss S. NORTON.  
                   Witches, Goblins, Elves, &c.

## FABLE.

Scene, an open Country.—Enter Donald deploring the loss of Isabel, who (having left her father's house) comes upon him unobserved. He proposes to her to fly with him from her father's power, which she refuses, playfully keeping him at a distance. At length he catches her in his arms, and her father, who has pursued her, detects them—takes his daughter forcibly away, leaving Donald in the utmost despair. He is met by Film disguised as a Witch. The Old Man conveys Isabel home, and calling her sisters, Jane and Peggy (who welcome him), tells them of Isabel's conduct. They affect to be shocked. The Old Man takes Isabel into the house, Jane and Peggy being left in the garden, a signal is heard; Malcolm appears on the top of the wall, and Peggy is sent to watch the Old Man—Malcolm comes over the wall, and he and Jane dance a Pas Deux.

Peggy returns, and informs them of the Father's approach. The Old Man enters listening, and enquires who has been in the garden; they protest their ignorance of any intruder; he appears satisfied, but moving stumbles over Malcolm's bonnet. The Old Man shews it to them, and they are confused. (Here another signal is heard from the wall.) The Old Man prevents his daughter from moving, and repeats it. Donald comes over, and they are all detected. The Old Man asks the lovers what they can do to deserve their mistresses—Malcolm dances; the Old Man seems pleased, and enquires of Donald if he can rival that. He, with modesty, confesses his inability. Isabel proposes to dance for him, which is accepted. She dances a Pas Seul, "The Blue Bell of Scotland, with variations."

The Old Man then asks Donald, as he cannot dance, what he *can* do to win his daughter. Donald replies, that he understands the sword, and will try a few passes with Malcolm, which is accepted. Donald recollects the fairy ring, and, fearing he may lose it in the encounter, places it on the finger of a statue which is in the garden. They fight, and Donald disarms Malcolm. The Old Man is

delighted—consents to their union; and they all go in, except Donald, who, recollecting the ring, attempts to regain it, and is struck with horror at the mysterious manner in which he is repelled.

Donald enters, musing upon the circumstances of the ring; Isabel comes to upbraid him for his absence; he explains to her the cause of it, which she holds lightly, and endeavours to ridicule his fears. He rouses his fortitude, and seems to shake off his terror, when the mysterious appearance presents itself to him, pointing to the ring. Donald is almost petrified with horror; Isabel tenderly demands the cause of it; he points to the Vision, which being invisible to her, she protests it is fancy. The figure moves forward, and Donald's terrors increase. The Vision sings,

"Husband, husband, I've the ring,  
 Thou gav'it to-day to me;  
 And thou'rt to me for ever wed,  
 As I am wed to thee."

[Here the Figure disappears.]

Isabel, who is not supposed to have heard it, is shocked at Donald's apparent terror; imagines his brain is affected; approaches him; he sinks into her arms; she is endeavouring to convey him off; they are stopped by the Hermit Austin, who speaks as follows:

"Donald, attend! repair at dead of night  
 To the four cross-roads; and with keenest  
 light,  
 Observe a train of Demons glide along,  
 With one of mien terrific in the throng;  
 Give her this scroll, perforce 'twill work  
 your good;  
 I' th' late eclipse I wrote it with my  
 blood."

Donald having obtained the talisman to break the charm, affectionately embraces Isabel, and goes in quest of the Fairies. He enters the Goblins' cell, displays the tablet, the charm is broken; the scene flies in pieces, and discovers a magnificent fairy palace, with Isabel and her family; and the Ballet concludes with dances by the various characters.

Mr. Fawcett, it seems, dramatized the story, and the music is compiled by Dr. Arnold. The overture is very pleasing, and the airs are chiefly from the most admired Scotch melodies.

The piece is well got up in point of scenery and decoration; and the juvenile performers still continue to attract crowded houses.

POETRY.

## POETRY.

## THE DREAM.

TO MRS. — IN A DANGEROUS ILL-  
NESS.

BY DR. DARWIN.

**D**REAM dream! that hovering in the  
midnight air, [ing head ;  
Clasp'd with thy dusky wings my ach-  
While to Imagination's startled ear,  
Toll'd the slow bell for bright Eliza  
dead.

Stretch'd on her sable bier, the grave be-  
side, [bosom bound,  
A snow-white shroud her breathless  
O'er her wan brow its gather'd folds were  
tied, [lands round.

And loves and graces hung their gar-  
From those closed lips did softest accents  
flow ? [dimples play ?

Round that pale mouth the sweetest  
On this dull cheek the rose of beauty  
blow ? [day ?

And these dim eyes diffuse celestial  
Did this closed hand unasking want re-  
lieve, [sound ?

Or wake the lyre to every rapturous  
How sad for other's woe this breast  
would heave, [port bound !

How light that heart for other's trans-  
Beats not the bell again ! heavens do I  
wake ! [tears anew ?

Why heave my sighs, and gush my  
Unreal forms my frantic doubts mistake,  
And trembling Fancy fears the vision  
true.

Dream ! to Eliza bend thy airy flight,  
Go tell my charmer all my tender  
fears ; [night,  
How love's fond woes alarm the silent  
And steep my pillow with unpitied  
tears.

## ODE TO THE RIVER DARWENT\*.

BY THE SAME.

## I.

**D**ARWENT ! what scenes thy wander-  
ing waves behold, [they stray,  
As bursting from their hundred springs  
And down the vales in sounding torrents  
roll'd, [way.

Seek to the shining East their mazy

## II.

Here dusky alders leaning from the cliff  
Dip their long arms, and wave their  
branches wide ; [bounding skiff,  
There, as the loose rocks thwart my  
White moon-beams tremble on thy  
foaming tide.

\* Written near the source of the River Darwent, in the wilds of the Peak in Derbyshire.

## III.

Flow on ye waves ! where drest in gorge-  
ous pride [ate bow'rs,  
Fair Chatsworth beams amid her rose-  
Spreads her smooth lawns along your wil-  
lowy side, [gilded tow'rs.  
And crests your woodlands with her

## IV.

Flow on ye waves ! where Nature's wild-  
est child [floods,  
Frowning incumbent o'er the darken'd  
Rock rear'd on rock, on mountain moun-  
tain pil'd, [of woods.  
Old Matlock sits, and shakes his crown

## V.

But when proud Derby's glittering spires  
ye view, [currents drink,  
Where his gay meads your sparkling  
Oh ! should Eliza press the morning dew,  
And bend her graceful footsteps to  
your brink,

## VI.

Uncurl your eddies, all your gales con-  
fine, [arous'd,  
And, as your scaly myriads gaze  
Bid your gay nymphs pourtray, with  
pencil fine, [ground.  
Her angel form upon your silver

## VII.

With playful malice from her kindling  
cheek [palling stream,  
Steal the warm blush, and tinge your  
Mock the sweet transient dimple as the  
speaks, [beam.  
And, as she turns her eye, reflect the

## VIII.

And tell her, Darwent, as you murmur  
by, [I burn.  
How in these wilds with hopeless love  
Teach your lone vales and echoing caves  
to sigh, [urn.  
And mix my briny sorrows in your

## THE RUSTIC AND PLUTUS.

A FABLE.

BY THOMAS ADNEY.

**H**E who on *treasure* builds his joy  
May well ten thousand cares employ !

A RUSTIC, tir'd of homely fare,  
To PLUTUS, thus address'd his pray'r.  
“ O, thou ! whose treasures, yet untold,  
Can bleis me with a world of gold ;  
Whose diamond throne, of lustre bright,  
Outshin't the sun's meridian light ;  
Attend my plaint ! and grant me more  
Than millions, to increase my store !  
Make me in *treasure* to abound,  
Turn ev'ry shilling to a pound,

And,

And, God of Wealth! my hopes fulfilling,

Turn ev'ry penny to a shilling!"  
 The God attends—the pray'r he grants,  
 And straight decrees him all he wants!  
 His coffers now with gold o'erflow,—  
 He lives in splendour, pride, and show:  
 A title, too, he can't withstand,  
 And soon assumes the crimson hand!  
 Now all his friends around him throng,  
 The banquet lasts the whole day long;  
 His time in midnight orgies flies,  
 And sleep forsakes his anxious eyes,  
 For, lo! the FATES his riches marr'd,  
 And cross'd his fortune with a card!  
 His coffers now exhausted lay,  
 And FRIENDS desert him ev'ry day;  
 'Till sunk in grief and wild despair,  
 Again to PLUTUS flies his pray'r!  
 When thus the God, with just disdain!  
 "Dare you, with fair pretence, complain?  
 When late you bent the suppliant knee,  
 I granted all you crav'd of ME;  
 Nay, more! I gave you ev'ry charm  
 To keep life's hoary season warm;  
 The *Svain* who bears his humble lot  
 With resignation to his cot,  
 Wants nought of me—my aid he spurns;  
 His board is spread, his faggot burns;  
 He's free from care, for ev'ry day  
 His labours all his wants defray;  
 But you—whom Fortune wish'd to bless,  
 Now mock her charms in tatter'd drefs,  
 And stand, with self-convicted face,  
 The silly emblem of disgrace!"  
 Man lives for better or for worse;—  
 His wishes oft may prove a curse!

SONNET TO THE NIGHTINGALE  
 ON HER DEPARTURE.

ADIEU! sweet minstrel of the sylvan  
 shade,  
 Adieu! companion of the setting day!  
 No more, when Evening veils the silent  
 glade, [lay  
 Shall cottage-hinds admire thy dulcet  
 No more thy notes the fertile glens shall  
 bless, [pow'r;  
 Borne thro' the viewless air by Echo's  
 Fled is that lay, which pierc'd the heart's  
 recess, [hour.  
 And wak'd to love the rosy-footed  
 What time bright Flora from her urn  
 shall throw  
 The lovely amaranth and violet blue,  
 Again thy note with tuneful sweets shall  
 glow,  
 And pay the sorrows of thy sad adieu!  
 Farewell, sweet bird! I'll anxious wait  
 that day, [fluous lay.  
 Which brings once more thy soft melli-  
 Aug. 10. E. S.

THE MANIAC.

BY DAVEY STIDOLPH.

LOUD the shouts of mad and fruitless  
 moans, [cries,  
 Unhappy mirth, unmeaning causeless  
 The burst of laughter, and heart piercing  
 groans, [the skies.  
 That rend the air, and seem to pierce  
 Rough as the white-topp'd waves that  
 foaming pour [along,  
 On Thule's rude and wintry coast  
 Wild raving, to th' unfeeling desert air,  
 The fetter'd maniac raves his jarring  
 song.  
 No pleasing mem'ry left, forgotten quite  
 Connubial love, or parents' tender care;  
 No sympathies like these his soul delight,  
 But all is dark within, all furious black  
 despair.  
 Not so the love-lorn and distressed maid:  
 Her gentle breast no angry passion fires;  
 Aghast she stands a spectacle dismay'd,  
 With slighted vows possess'd, and  
 fainting soft desires.  
 She yet retains the anguish of despair,  
 Each grief-drawn tear the hapless tid-  
 ings tell; [pray'r,  
 To heaven she looks, but yet prefers no  
 Ill-fated flower, alas! too soon the  
 fell.  
 Dead to the world, she casts a heedless  
 eye, [and care;  
 Now clouded o'er by sickness, time,  
 Woe in her face, th' unceasing mournful  
 sigh [tracted fair.  
 Point out to pity's tear the poor dis-  
 Now sadly gay, of sorrows past she sings,  
 Some gleam of joy hath burst upon  
 her heart;  
 Now ruminates unutterable things,  
 While busy Mem'ry acts its destin'd  
 part.  
 She starts, she flies, array'd in heav'nly  
 sheen,  
 By contemplation of divinest kind.  
 Who dares intrude upon the tender scene?  
 Such striking truths relate as teach the  
 mind.  
 'Tis he, the Momus of the flighty train,  
 The blanket-robed mimic monarch  
 smiles;  
 Big with conceit of dignity he reigns,  
 And plots his frolics quaint, and un-  
 suspected wiles.  
 Laughter was there; but mark the woe-  
 wak'd soul; [tuous groan;  
 How chang'd the scene, the wild impe-  
 Give the knife, dæmons, or the poison lay  
 bowl,  
 To finish miseries equal to our own.  
 Who's

Who's this wretch, with trembling hor-  
ror wild, [grief?  
Sunk in the emphasis of heart-felt  
It is Devotion's ruin'd unhappy child,  
Nor can he feel, nor dares he ask re-  
lief.

Forgive, oh God of never-ending love!  
Those dreadful paroxysms of human  
woe; [smoking flax,  
Break not the bruis'd reed, quench not  
Nor e'er thy boundless tender care  
forego.

To suffer is the lot of this frail life,  
And life's a day of dread variety.  
Oh! let us, then, forget this wretched  
state,  
And woo the joys of immortality.

Alas! what profit is there in vain glory,  
pomp, [gain;  
Full riches, power, and momentary  
The smiling flower salutes the rising  
morn, [or pain.  
It springs untouch'd with anxious care  
How happy is the sprightly milk-white  
dove, [wings;  
Among the groves to spread her airy  
How blest the lark, that ev'ry hour  
leaves earth, [sings.  
And then for joy sublimely soaring  
'Tis resignation Virtue's balm imparts,  
If mortals only rightly understood:  
Rivers are faithless, and the rocks are  
false; [are good.  
But Fate's decrees are wise, are just,  
D. S.

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## JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

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

[Concluded from Page 69.]

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2.

**L**ORD GRENVILLE, in a speech of  
some length, called the attention of  
the House to certain points of the eccle-  
siastical concerns of the country. He  
particularly adverted to the Bill on that  
subject in its progress through the Com-  
mons, respecting which, he contended,  
nothing decisive ought to be done in that  
House (the Lords) this Session, chiefly  
on account of the very advanced period  
of it, and on account of the indispensable  
absence of nearly all the Bishops. He  
argued, that nothing effectual could be  
done on this head, unless the plan came  
from, and was supported by, Govern-  
ment, and that no plan could be effectual  
to its end, or founded in justice, which  
did not go to augment the salaries of the  
lower orders of the Parochial Clergy.

A short conversation ensued between  
the Noble Lord, Lords Suffolk, Alvan-  
ley, Rolle, and the Chancellor; which  
last observed, that the House could not  
regularly express their opinion on the  
subject, until the Bill in question should  
come up from the other House.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3.

The Royal Assent was given to the  
Election Bill, the Irish Navigation Bill,

the Sugar Drawback Bill, and to several  
other public and private Acts.

The Report of the Militia Bill was  
taken into consideration, and some addi-  
tional amendments, on the motion of  
Lord Hobart, after a very long conversa-  
tion between his Lordship, Lord Car-  
narvon, and other Peers, were agreed  
to.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9.

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

After some conversation, the House  
divided upon the County Bridge Bill—  
Contents, 8; Non-Contents, 8. This  
being considered as a negative, the Bill  
was consequently lost for the present  
Sessions.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10.

Lord Moira addressed the House re-  
lative to his intended Bill for the amend-  
ment of the Law of Debtor and Creditor;  
and stated, that under the present cir-  
cumstances it would be impracticable to  
bring it forward this Sessions.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11.

Lord Hobart presented a message from  
his Majesty to the same effect with that  
presented by the Chancellor of the Ex-  
chequer

chequer in the House of Commons, for settling an annuity of 2,000*l.* per annum on Lieutenant-General Lord Hutchinson. His Lordship then moved, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, assuring him that that House would most heartily concur in promoting the object recommended to them by his Majesty." The Address was agreed to *nem. dis.*

MONDAY, JUNE 14.

On the motion of Lord Suffolk, the House agreed to an account being brought up of the produce of the Sale of Naval Stores to 1800.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15.

The West India Dock, Neutral Shipping, French Postage, and several other Bills, were brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17.

The commitment of the Debtors' Relief Bill was, after some discussion between Lord Alvanley and the Chancellor, on certain points of law connected with the Bill, on the motion of the former, deferred till that day three months.

MONDAY, JUNE 21.

ILLEGAL GAMBLING.

Lord Holland remarked, that there was a Bill upon the table entitled the *Little-Go Bill*. He said, that he did not think it was necessary for that House to interfere in gambling for gingerbread. He moved that the Bill be printed.

The Lord Chancellor replied, that though such petty gambling might be of little consequence, yet that the species alluded to might tend to affect the National Lottery, and thus become of much importance.

After a few words, the Bill was ordered to be printed.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23.

AFFAIRS OF INDIA.

Lord Suffolk rose to state to their Lordships the objects which he proposed by the present motion. The attention of the public had of late been very much engaged by the situation of the deposed Nabob of Oude, to whose family the East India Company and the British nation had been under the greatest obligations. To the grandfather of the late Nabob this country owed, in a very great measure, the extension of its Indian territory, and in dying he bequeathed to his son, as the best part of his inheritance, a perpetual attachment to the British interests. The Prince now deposed, in succeeding to the Throne of his ancestors, found himself involved with claims by

the East India Company, in which, as he did not think proper to accede, his royal station became vacated by the authority of our Government, and a successor appointed in his room. His Lordship said, he should content himself with saying that in which he was confirmed by the most approved authorities—namely, that the policy of this country should be not to extend, beyond a certain limit, the territorial possessions of this nation in Hindostan. This policy it was which induced a Nobleman (the Marquis Cornwallis) to arrest spontaneously the progress of his victorious career, when he arrived as conqueror at the walls of Seringapatam. Though the lines of our Indian empire were augmented at that time, yet they were kept within those bounds which prudence suggested; but the Noble Lord who now exercised the powers of Government in that country went upon a different policy and a different plan. He, by means of the valour of our troops, seized upon the capital and the whole of the dominions of Tippoo, extending our Eastern empire much, he feared, beyond its due proportion; much beyond any thing the French had acquired in Europe; and diffusing our power over 30,000,000 instead of 15,000,000 of subjects, whom we had before. His Lordship then took a short view of the financial state of the East India Company, calculating on the last statement of its affairs made by Mr. Dundas in the House of Commons. The result of these calculations was, that the Company, which in the year 1786 was declared to have no more debt than 18,000,000*l.* was now 26,000,000*l.* in arrears. This circumstance alone was sufficient to exhibit no very flattering prospect of its financial prosperity. He owned that much of this embarrassment was owing to the wars in India, and the expences of sending an army from Bombay to Egypt. He was far from disapproving of this measure, as that reinforcement, which Great Britain would have eventually to pay for, might have been necessary to the success of our Egyptian expedition. The force originally lent from this country was by no means commensurate or proportionate to the object it had to accomplish. Every praise was due to the astonishing gallantry of our troops; but when it was considered that we landed only 15,000 men to contend against 27,000 French, of acknowledged experience, skill, and bravery, every unprejudiced man would be led to ascribe

our signal and glorious successes as much, perhaps, to the misconduct of the enemy's Generals as the unparalleled prowess of our troops, which compelled the foe to evacuate that important country. After a number of observations, tending to illustrate his different positions, the Noble Lord finally argued, that instead of the resources of our Indian possessions being brought in aid of the finances of this country, the East India Company, in consequence of their augmented peace establishment, the war expences, and the additional military force to be employed in securing its newly-extended territories, would in the end be obliged to lean upon the finances of Great Britain, and not afford them that aid which the public had been led to expect from it. He therefore moved, that there be laid before the House accounts of the capital, the stock, debts, &c. of the East India Company, as far as the same could be made up.

Lord Dartmouth expressed his extreme willingness to meet the present motion. The situation of the East India Company was far from such as would induce it to shrink from the most severe inquiry. He controverted all the positions of the Noble Lord who preceded him, and held, that the increased territorial revenues of the Company, independently of its augmented trade, were more than sufficient for the discharge of any additional debts, which it might be represented to have incurred.

The motions of Lord Suffolk, after a short conversation, were agreed to *nem. dis.*

SATURDAY, JUNE 26.

The judgment of the House was declared in the Merthland and Cadell Scotch Appeal Cause, that the judgment in the Court below be affirmed without costs.

Judgment was also declared in the Scotch Appeal Cause of Cunningham and others, that the cause be referred for reconsideration to the Courts below.

The Royal Assent was declared by Commission to forty Bills, public and private.

Read a third time, and passed, the Little Go-Bill, and three other Bills.

MONDAY, JUNE 28.

About three o'clock his Majesty came in State to the House; and being seated on the Throne, the House of Commons attended at the Bar, pursuant to summons, when the Speaker addressed his Majesty in the following terms:—

“ *Most Gracious Sovereign,*

“ It is my duty to present to your Majesty the Bills for completing the Supplies, which your Majesty's faithful Commons have granted for the service of the year.

“ With heartfelt gratitude they acknowledge your Majesty's paternal goodness and wisdom, which have already enabled them to make a large reduction of the public burthens, by the termination of a long and eventful war; a war just and necessary in its origin, conducted with energy, sustained with fortitude, signalized by triumphs surpassing the fame of our ancestors, and obtained in countries unvisited by their arms—and concluded at length by a Peace, which has added new conquests to your Crown, and given repose and safety to these its ancient dominions, whose Peers and Commons have now for the second year the happiness of being assembled in one United Parliament at the foot of your Throne.

“ Thus circumstanced, your Majesty's faithful Commons not only look forward with a sanguine hope that they may not soon be called to the hard necessity of augmenting the public debt by future burthens, but they have deemed it their duty to look back to the debt already incurred, and with the same characteristic spirit which first laid the foundation of an effectual system for the extinction of the national debt, they have proceeded to arrange and settle a plan for accelerating that extinction, by pledging the future application of their growing means to the accomplishment of the same great object.

“ At a time when their attention had been directed to these considerations, and when they have also found that taxes of unprecedented weight, though wisely imposed to meet the exigencies of such a war, might nevertheless be now prudently repealed, it has given the highest satisfaction to your Majesty's faithful Commons to relieve those pressing demands which the general difficulties of the times had cast upon the provision assigned by Parliament, for the support of your Majesty's Household and the honour and dignity of your Crown: For this country has not now to learn, that its Monarchy is the best and strongest security for its liberties, and that the splendour of the Throne reflects lustre and dignity upon the whole nation.

“ These,

" These, Sire, are amongst the memorable events of a Session thus far protracted; upon which we reflect with a conscious satisfaction, that to the discharge of great duties we have brought proportionate exertions.

" And we now indulge the flattering hope, that we may safely apply ourselves to cultivate the arts of peace; arts long dear to your Majesty, and congenial to the temper of your people, whose spirit of enterprize in foreign commerce, and internal improvement, unexampled in its exertions throughout the war, may now expand itself with redoubled activity; and by providing new sources of strength and wealth for this country, fix the stability of our own power, and at the same time promote the common interests of Europe, and of all the civilized nations of the world.

" The Bills which I have to present to your Majesty are—

" An Act for granting to his Majesty certain Sums from the Consolidated Fund; and

" An Act for granting to his Majesty certain Duties on the Imports and Exports of Ireland.

" To which your Commons, with all humility, entreat your Majesty's Royal Assent."

The Royal Assent having been given to these Bills, his Majesty delivered the following Speech;

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" The public business being concluded, I think it proper to close this Session of Parliament.

" During a long and laborious attendance, you have invariably manifested the just sense you entertain of the great trust committed to your charge. The objects of your deliberations have been unusually numerous and important; and I derive the utmost satisfaction from the conviction that the wisdom of your proceeding will be fully proved by their effects in promoting the best interests of my people throughout every part of my dominions.

" *Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

" The ample provision you have made for the various branches of the public service demands my warmest acknowledgements; and my particular thanks are due for the liberality which you have shewn in exonerating my Civil Government and Household from the debts with which they were unavoidably burthened.

" Whilst I regret the amount of the supplies which circumstances have ren-

dered necessary, it is a relief to me to contemplate the state of our manufactures, commerce, and revenue, which affords the most decisive and gratifying proofs of the abundance of our internal resources, and of the growing prosperity of the country.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" As I think it expedient that the election of a new Parliament should take place without delay, it is my intention forthwith to give directions for dissolving the present, and for calling a new Parliament.

" In communicating to you this intention, I cannot suppress those sentiments of entire approbation with which I reflect upon every part of your conduct since I first met you in this place. The unexampled difficulties of our situation required the utmost efforts of that wisdom and fortitude which you so eminently displayed in contending with them, and by which they have been so happily surmounted. From your judicious and salutary measures during the last year, my people derived all the relief which could be afforded under one of the severest dispensations of Providence; and it was by the spirit and determination which uniformly animated your Councils, aided by the unprecedented exertions of my fleets and armies, and the zealous and cordial co-operations of my people, that I was enabled to prosecute with success, and terminate with honour, the long and arduous contest in which we have been engaged.

" The same sense of public duty, the same solicitude for the welfare of your country, will now, in your individual characters, induce you to encourage, by all the means in your power, the cultivation and improvement of the advantages of peace.

" My endeavours will never be wanting to preserve the blessings by which we are so eminently distinguished, and to prove that the prosperity and happiness of all classes of my faithful subjects are the objects which are always the nearest to my heart."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said,

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the 17th day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the 17th day of August next."

HOUSE



## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2.

THE Secretary at War presented the Army Estimates, which were ordered to be laid on the Table.

The Cotton Apprentices Bill was read a third time.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre and Mr. Henry Lafcelles made several objections to the Bill, to which Sir Robert Peele replied.

DR. JENNER.

The House resolved into a Committee of Supply, to which the consideration of Doctor Jenner's Petition, relative to the Vaccine Inoculation was preferred.

Admiral Berkley rose, and after adverting to all the particulars contained in the report on the petition of Dr. Jenner, the discoverer of the Cow-pox, stated, that Dr. Jenner had lost an extensive practice in this country, by his application in carrying into effect his discovery, and when he had accomplished it he voluntarily promulgated the secret for the benefit of the world. The expence of foreign correspondence with this Gentleman cost him from 25 to 30 shillings a-day, which to a man of fortune would be deemed considerable, but to a man of none of serious consideration. The number of patients lost annually in the United Kingdom by the small-pox was estimated, he said, at 45,000, and taking the number throughout the habitable globe, a victim fell every *second* of time to this destructive malady. He concluded by moving, "That it is the opinion of the Committee, that a sum not exceeding 10,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, to be paid as a remuneration to Dr. Edward Jenner, for promulgating the discovery of the Vaccine Inoculation, by which mode that dreadful malady the small-pox was prevented."

Sir Henry Mildmay moved an amendment, that instead of the sum of ten thousand pounds, the words "twenty thousand pounds" should be inserted, which was also seconded.

A long conversation ensued, and a division took place on the amendment. For the original motion to remunerate Dr. Jenner with a sum not exceeding 10,000*l.*—Ayes, 59—Noes, 56. Of course the amendment was lost.

After a long discussion on remunerating Mr. Greathead, the inventor of the life-boats, Mr. Burdon having moved that he receive a sum not exceeding 1000*l.* and Sir M. W. Ridley having moved an amendment that he should have 2000*l.* it was agreed, on the suggestion of Mr. Addington, to give him 1200*l.* to cover the fees of office.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3.

Sir H. Mildmay obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act for regulating the shooting of Black Game, as far as relates to the New Forest in Hampshire.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Sinking Fund Bill,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated the principle and outline of the Bill; and said, he should now move to fill up the first blank, on which motion Gentlemen would have an opportunity of delivering their sentiments. The benefit arising from the new plan to the public was, that they would not now have to provide for taxes to the amount of 900,000*l.* and a loan of 56,000*l.* in lieu of the tax on income. From the present plan, 512,000*l.* would fall in on the short annuities, which would be at the disposal of Parliament in the year 1808. There would also be another advantage, on paying of the short annuities, amounting to a sum of 1,500,000*l.* which, if Parliament thought proper, might then be applied to paying off taxes, with other savings, to the amount of 3,000,000*l.*—He then proceeded to state the various calculations, and contended, that it was no infringement on the original plan adopted to liquidate the national debt.

After a desultory conversation, the report was ordered to be received on Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9.

Sir W. Scott said, he should not proceed any farther in the Clergymens' Non-Residence Bill this Session; but that he should certainly bring it forward again in the next Session; and recommended, that the present temporary Bill suspending the penalties be continued in the mean time.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply,

Mr.

Mr. Elliot moved, that 70,000 men, including marines, be employed for the navy, for seven lunar months, from the 18th of June inst. which was agreed to.

The Secretary at War, after a long introduction, concluded by moving the first resolution, which was to this effect, "That the number of land forces employed in the service of Great Britain and Ireland, from the 25th of June to the 24th of December, be 70,299, Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers."—Which, after some opposition and explanation, was agreed to, as were the grants for the remaining services of the current year.

The Ordnance Estimates, proposed by Mr. Serjent, were also agreed to.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10.

Mr. Wigley brought up the report of the Committee on the Coroners' Bill. On the motion that the Bill be engrossed, Mr. Shaw Lefevre objected; on which strangers were ordered to withdraw. The House divided—Ayes, 25; Noes, 35. The Bill was consequently lost.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11.

The Bill to enable Officers, Soldiers, and Marines, in the Land or Sea Service since the 24th year of his present Majesty to exercise Trades, was read a third time.

AFFAIRS OF THE CARNATIC.

Mr. Nicholl said, he rose, pursuant to his notice, to move for certain papers, to the production of which he hoped there would be no objection. His first motion was, "That there should be laid before the House a copy of the orders and instructions given by the Hon. East India Company to Lieutenant-Colonel M'Niell when he marched his troops into the gardens of the Nabob of the Carnatic, some days anterior to the demise of his Highness; together with all other orders given him up to the time he was relieved by Colonel Bowser." He next moved for copies of the letters, papers, and propositions to Lord Clive and Secretary Webber upon the same subject; also the copy of the will of his Highness the Nabob; also a copy of the orders and instructions to Colonel Bowser, upon his relieving Lieutenant-Colonel M'Niell in the command of the gardens of the Nabob.

Mr. Wallace sincerely hoped no mo-

tion would be thought of till the papers were on the table.

Mr. Nicholl said, if he was rightly informed, the papers might be produced immediately. He thought the Session ought not to close without the subject being canvassed in some shape or other—the character of the country was implicated in it. If he could have the papers he would make them the ground of his motion; if not, he would proceed without them on this day se'n-night.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that 2,676,000*l.* should be granted to complete the 3,100,000*l.* the difference arising out of the Consolidated Fund; 1,066,493*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* for paying the Exchequer Bills passed on the aids granted for the service of the year 1800; 30,000*l.* for Bills drawn from New South Wales; and the other Resolutions he referred to in his speech.

The Resolutions were severally agreed to.

The House having gone into a Committee,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to move certain Resolutions. The first object to which he called the attention of the Committee was the surplus produce of the Consolidated Fund, which, for the year ending the 5th of April 1803, he calculated at 4,500,000*l.* and the grounds of his calculation were these—

Produce of permanent taxes in the year ended the 5th April 1802, as per printed Account	£. 22,596,000
Deduct to pay Exchequer Bills on Pensions, Offices, &c.	2,030,000
	<hr/> 20,566,000
Odd sums paid for bounties on Corn, and deficiency on Distilleries	2,500,000
Estimated produce of duties 1802	2,400,000
Estimated to be received from Income Duties	2,500,000
Imprest and other Monies	300,000
	<hr/> 28,266,000
Income	28,266,000
One year's produce of Land Tax unredeemed	1,300,000
	<hr/> 29,566,000
	ESTIMATED

ESTIMATED CHARGE :	
Charge for Fund- ed Debt of Great Britain as per account, No. 6.	£. 22,444,564
Charge of Inte- rest and Ma- nagement for Loan, 1802, on 28,750,000l. 3 per cent.	875,457
Add Civil List and other Char- ges, per ac- count, No. 5.	1,220,751
Imperial Annu- ties, as per ac- count, No. 6,	497,596
	£. 25, 38, 348
Surplus	4,527,652

With respect to the Imperial Annuities, he had the satisfaction of being able to inform the Committee, that in consequence of a strong representation recently made to the Austrian Ambassador on the subject of these Annuities, an answer was received, which the Right Hon. Gentleman read. It contained the most solemn assurances that this debt would be discharged as soon as circumstances should permit. The Right Hon. Gentleman described the Resolution he meant to submit. The next to that already mentioned he stated to be for 1,500,000l. in Exchequer Bills, to be issued to the Bank in part of payment of the sum of 3,000,000l. advanced by that body for the public service in the year 1798. His next motion was for the payment of a balance of 99,886l. due on the Portuguese subsidy, of 300,000l. voted in the course of the last year. The last vote he had to propose was for the sum of 114,000l. the appropriation of which was fully explained in the Disposition Paper on the table. He then moved Resolutions pursuant to his statement, which were agreed to, and the report was ordered to be brought up to-morrow.

MONDAY, JUNE 14.  
ENGLISH SUPPLY.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, to which were referred a number of accounts and estimates lately presented (Mr. Alexander in the Chair).

The Chancellor of the Exchequer

said, it now remained for him to call their attention to a general enumeration of the Supplies lately granted for the service of the present year; and first,

For the Ordinary Navy Estab- lishment	£. 637,000
For the Naval Extraordinary Establishment	306,233
For the Transport Service	68,548
For the maintenance of Sick Prisoners of War	12,000

He next proceeded to advert to the remaining Votes of Supply, of which the first that presented itself was,

For the valuation of the Dutch ships which surrendered to Admiral Mitchell, at the Helder, the 30th of August 1799	£. 199,812
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He had on this occasion only to remind them, that by a Convention between his Majesty and the Prince of Orange, the latter agreed that the ships which surrendered to him should remain in the British service till the conclusion of the war, on the condition that they should be commanded by Dutch Officers, which stipulation had been complied with. The next sums he referred to were,

For Foreign and other Service Money for the ensuing nine months	£. 99,000
For the use of the African Set- tlements	3,000
For the expences incurred in the prosecution of George Clapton, Esq. at Fort St. George, in Bengal	1,104
For the expence of conveying Maroons from Halifax to the African Settlements of Sierra Leone	5,903
For defraying the expences of the Commission formed un- der the American Treaty	11,948
For the expence of the Public Records	4,605
For that of the Population Re- turns	612
For the alterations in both Houses of Parliament, by their authority	19,920
For the expences of removing the Office of Charges of the Dutchy of Cornwall from Somerset-house	698
For the incidental expence of the Army Establishment	1,000,000

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The next object he would submit to them was one with which they would not be displeas'd. when they found it to be for increasing the comforts of the Officers of the Naval Service by an augmentation of their pay. It had long been strongly represented, that the allowance made to that distinguished and highly meritorious set of men, was by no means proportioned to the decent expences of Gentlemen in their situation at the present day. It would be obvious, that the pressure of increased expences would fall harder on some classes than upon others; but considering the necessity of maintaining superior rank and station, as well as adding to the comforts of inferior degrees it was thought better to make the measure so comprehensive as to extend to Naval Officers of every description; and he had the pleasure of assuring them, that the plan had the sanction and recommendation of the highest and most illustrious Officers in that service. The augmentation of pay would descend in a gradation from the highest to the lowest, according to their classes, and the rates of the ships. By the present regulations Admirals on half-pay were allowed 2l. 10s. a day, but in future would have an addition of 10s. making it in the whole 3l. per day, or 1095l. a-year. The additions to the pay of other Officers would be to Vice-Admirals 5s. and Rear Admirals 2s. 6d. per day. Of 900 Captains 50 would now have 12s. (in lieu of 10s.), 300 of them 10s. and so down in proportion. Of 24,000 Lieutenants, 200 would have 5s. 300 4s. 6d. and the others 4s.; the total of this expence to Commissioned Officers would be 64,201l. but in addition to this it was proposed to extend similar accommodations to some classes of Warrant Officers, in proportion to the rates of their ships and their seniority. In the higher classes the pay of Boatswains would be raised from 4l. to 4l. 5s. per month, and so on in proportion through six rates of ships. A proportionate allowance would also be made to Gunners and Purfers; and according to the estimate the expence this augmentation would entail on the public would be,

Increased pay to Commissioned Officers	£.
	64,101
Non-commissioned ditto	11,440
<b>Total</b>	<b>75,541</b>

but from this there would be a considerable deduction, as out of 350 ships, 110 would be continued in time of peace, and the Officers so employed consequently be entitled to no augmentation. Other means of providing for some of them in an official line might also be devised; and he conceived himself justified in calculating the grand total expence at 64,695l.; but the vote he had to propose to them at present was—

For the increased pay of Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers in the Navy for the remainder of the year, considering that the Naval Service was not yet put upon a Peace Establishment, and a number of them consequently to be kept some time longer on full pay

£.  
30,000

The several Resolutions were then put and agreed to.

#### IRISH SUPPLY.

Mr. Corry then said, that the Vote he had to propose on the part of Ireland would be in the nature of what was understood by a Vote of Credit in this country, but was no part of the financial system of that part of the United Kingdom. He then moved, for the Contingent Expences of the Civil List in Ireland, the sum of 50,000l.

#### WAYS AND MEANS.

Mr. Addington began by observing, that he thought it necessary on this occasion briefly and generally to recapitulate the various heads of Supply and of Ways and Means which had been voted within the current year, and to shew, as distinctly as possible, the difference which had been made between the War and the Peace Establishment, he should first notice the expences of the last year.

The Navy (including two millions of debt)	£.
	13,833,573
The Army (one million of debt)	10,211,793
Irish ditto	2,649,116
Ordnance for Great Britain	1,192,274
Irish ditto	203,079
Miscellaneous Services	1,194,980
Corn Bounties (to March 20)	1,620,000
Irish Permanent Grants	263,338

Total of Joint Charges 31,259,209

The separate charges for Great Britain were as follow:

Deficiency

Deficiency of Malt Duties, &c.	£. 479,777
Interest on Exchequer Bills	137,000
Exchequer Bills	3,000,000
Deficiency of Grants	400,000
————— Consol Fund	2,676,000
Arrears of Exchequer Bills 1800	1,166,493

On looking over some of these items, he was of opinion that a new regulation was necessary as to the Irish proportion of expences; and it was his intention, early in the next Session, to offer a Bill, which should place the relative proportions of the two countries on a settled and permanent footing. In the mean time he had to state, that the separate expences of Great Britain, as above enumerated, with some small items, amounted to little short of 9,000,000l. This made the total of the joint expences of the two countries 41,168,682l. The proportion of Ireland, consisting of her two-seventeenths, and of some items peculiar to herself, amounted to 3,815,716l. The proportions, therefore, stood thus:

Great Britain	£. 37,352,966
Ireland	3,815,716
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,168,682</b>

He should next come to the provisions which had been made in the course of the year for the payment of these charges.

Duty on Tonnage	£. 2,000,000
Malt	750,000
Lottery	270,000
Surplus of Grants	180,876
————— Consolidated Fund	4,500,000
————— Supply to Portugal	998,360
Exchequer Bills	1,500,000
Ditto	5,000,000
Loan	23,000,000

The total of the Supply	£. 41,168,000
————— of the Ways and Means	41,330,000
<b>Difference</b>	<b>162,000</b>

He should now proceed to state the apparent savings from the reductions which had taken place. He made use of the word "apparent," because, under circumstances so difficult and so complicated, it was not his intention, and he deprecated the imputation of insinuating on any thing as a reality. At this moment, when so large a part

of our Army and Navy were not on foreign services, but on foreign stations, and when the period of return with a great part was so uncertain, the expences to be incurred, and the savings to be made, were, as the Committee would see, by no means a matter of precise calculation. There was, however, a great, an obvious, and actual saving. The difference of the Naval Expences of 1801 and 1802 amounted to little less than 8 millions. The Army in 1801 cost 18,997,000l. In 1802, the expenditure amounted only to 10,906,414l. Here was another saving of 8 millions, though much had been advanced for the deficiencies of the last year. The ordnance had been reduced from 1,938,968l. to 1,295,000l. making a difference of more than 600,000. The miscellaneous services alone had increased; they were last year 858,675l. this year they had amounted to 1,194,000l. With these savings, amounting in round numbers to about 16 millions, it might no doubt be fairly asked, why so large a loan was necessary in the current year? To this he must answer, that in order to wind up the expences of the war, it was necessary to make a large addition to our expences; and that it was also necessary to provide a very large sum indeed for the deficiencies and exceedings of the last year, some of which it was undoubtedly his duty to enumerate, viz.

Deficiency of Malt Duties (1801)	£. 75,801
Navy exceedings (ditto)	2,155,190
Army ditto (ditto)	1,945,557
Civil List Debt	990,053
Deficiency of Estimate Tonnage Duty	410,000
Deficiency of Consolidated Fund	2,676,981
Exchequer Bills funded	8,725,000

Making a total of 21,178,264

From this there was to be deducted a vote of five millions of Exchequer Bills, which he should very shortly submit to the House for the exigences of the current year. He was happy to inform the Committee, that the produce of the taxes in the last quarter was great beyond all expectation. He should not for the present enter on the great question, how far our imports and exports were to be affected by the peace? But, without being over-sanguine, he could fairly and

and satisfactorily state to the House, that when the arrangements now in contemplation were completed, the revenue would not, in his opinion, fall short of that of the year 1792, which had so often been quoted as the year of our greatest commercial prosperity.

The produce of the permanent Taxes	£. 32,850,000
Paid for Interest on Debt	23,520,000
Remain for Public Service	9,330,000

In this he did not include the Austrian Debt, because he had the fullest and most gratifying assurances that it would very speedily be satisfied. The Estimate of the Committee of 1792 stated the disposable sum, after the payment of interest, to be 6,590,000l. We had now a surplus beyond that, amounting to nearly three millions, applicable to our extra expences. It must be highly gratifying to the House and the country to know, that, after such a war, and such a contest, we had such a disposable surplus, and could effect so large a loan on such advantageous terms. Wherever we looked around us in this country we saw nothing but indications of wealth and prosperity. He would not stop to take an insidious glance at the very different situations of some other nations which had been engaged in the same conflict. It was sufficient for him to be enabled to state, that our funds were high and flourishing, and that our resources were found, on experiment, to be solid and substantial beyond all former example. He should therefore not trespass on the time of the House further than by moving two Resolutions :

That five millions of Exchequer Bills be issued for the public service, to be defrayed out of the first aids of the next year.

And that 114,000l. being the surplus of Grants, be applied to the service of the current year.

These Resolutions were severally put and carried.

Mr. Corry then followed to state the Ways and Means of Ireland for the current year. He began by stating the nature of the general financial system of that part of the empire, which, he said, was divided into two distinct classes, viz. the separate charges of Ireland, and those charges which she bears jointly with Great Britain; the

object therefore which he had to accomplish would be, that of stating the Ways and Means to meet the total of these two charges added together. First, as to the separate charges which Ireland upon her own distinct account became liable to, and these he rated as follow, viz.

The Sinking Fund	£. 1,880,255
Two years Interest on Loans, &c.	555,600
Inland Navigation	150,000
Due on the Lottery of 1801	300,000
Treasury Bills	413,000

The total of separate Charges 3,298,855

Under the second head were comprised all those items which were reckoned as joint charges, viz.

For various Grants of Money from the Civil List for various purposes	£. 393,000
Sums paid pursuant to the Votes of that House	222,000
Sums for various Miscellaneous Services	104,000
For various Expenditures, the items whereof lie on the table of the House	190,000
Military Charges	2,860,000
To which adding the charge which Ireland bears of her proportion of Military Establishments abroad, being about	360,000

Makes the total one round sum, on the joint charge, of about 4,129,000

Which being added to the separate charges, makes the whole 7,428,000l. To meet which he submitted the following Ways and Means, viz.

Balance in the Irish Treasury from 1801	£. 394,668
British Loan	2,166,000
Irish Loan	1,635,000
Lottery, at	500,000
Revenue	3,000,000
	<hr/>
	7,695,668

British Currency 7,592,000

Deducting from that, therefore, the amount of the total of the two charges, and there would appear (making fractional allowances) a surplus in the accounts of the year, amounting in the whole to about 163,000l. and he was flattered

flattered to believe, that this anticipation of the prosperity of the financial resources of Ireland would prove correct and faithful, from the dawn of success and commercial increase the presents even already; and the more he reflected upon this subject, the more he was convinced of the truth of his opinion. Here the Right Hon. Gentleman entered into a minute comparison between the financial and commercial situation of Ireland at former periods, and even last year, and the present period of this year, with a view of establishing the theory he laid down. He observed, that last year the revenue was no more than about 2,400,000*l.* and he assigned his reasons why he estimated them so high as three millions this year, being just 600,000*l.* more than they produced in the year 1801. He founded his estimate on the increased produce they already presented, and taking them for a ratio, shewed that he might calculate at the end of the year on an advance of 800,000*l.* instead of 600,000*l.* He was, therefore, by this estimation, even 200,000*l.* within the extent, and he believed the truth of his calculation; but he took the lesser sum that he might not appear to be over sanguine in his expectations. He then proceeded to enumerate the ways wherein the revenue would increase. His *data* was upon five different articles, viz. the duties on Foreign Spirits, on Sugar, on Wines, on Malt, and on the Distilleries, all of which had so considerably increased within the three first months of the year, that, under Divine Providence, if the season fulfils the hopes it presents, he had no doubt but what he had already stated of the progressive and anticipated state of the revenue would more than exceed his calculations, and probably even his own expectations. Whilst he thus, for the present, merely restricted himself to these five items, he begged leave to remark, that it was but reasonable to judge, that in the proportion as they increased, the other parts of the revenue would naturally increase also, although he did not take that increase into the account. The Ways and Means for this year were merely to provide for the interest of the money borrowed by Ireland upon Exchequer Bills, and for that purpose he should propose a tax which would not be felt by the poorer classes in Ireland; it was

a Tax on Imports and Exports, precisely the same as that adopted in this country, making suitable allowances for the different situations of the two countries. The total value of goods imported into Ireland was about 4,450,000*l.* The value of goods exported about 3,304,775*l.* Exempting, then, several articles from the duty, such as Ashes, Smelts, Flax and Hemp imported, and Cotton, Cotton Goods, and Corn exported, the produce of the duty at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. would amount to the sum of about 99,244*l.* which will be about 600*l.* more than is required for the purpose stated. He then concluded with moving the first Resolution.

On the question being put,

Mr. Foster rose, and in a speech which abounded with a vast variety of calculations and sound argument, entered into a most minute investigation of the reasoning of the Right Hon. Gentleman, and deduced from the whole, that he was much too sanguine in his estimate of the produce of the revenue, when he calculated it at 3,000,000*l.* For his part, he was decidedly of opinion, that it would be found at the end of the year, from the impoverished state of the trade and manufactures of that part of the kingdom, that instead of anticipating an increase of revenue, the very reverse might be the case. The Right Hon. the Irish Chancellor had founded his sanguine hopes on the burst that occurred on the event of the Peace; but he feared too truly that he would find himself most egregiously in error, by taking for his *data* so disputable and vague a principle for the foundation of his theory.

Mr. Wickham replied, and a conversation ensued between Mr. Corry, Mr. Tierney, Mr. VanSittart, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Archdall, and Lord Castle-rough; at length the motion was carried, and the Resolutions were severally agreed to.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15.

The report of the Land Tax Redemption Bill was agreed to, after some explanatory remarks from Mr. Shaw Lefevre and Mr. VanSittart.

The Secretary at War brought up the report of the Committee of the Amendments made by the Lords in the Militia Bill, some of which, but not all, they recommended the adoption of. The House then agreed to

the Amendments recommended by the Committee.

The Secretary at War said, that some of the Amendments by the Lords were objectionable, and had not been deliberately considered in the other House. In agreeing with some, and disagreeing with others, they conformed to the precedent of the year 1757. A Committee was then appointed to draw up reasons to be given to the Lords, in a conference, for disagreeing in their Amendments.

#### MALTSTERS.

Mr. Western called the attention of the House to some hardships and oppressions experienced in the country, in consequence of the revenue officers extending the construction of the word maltmaker, in such an illegal manner as to subject the houses of farmers, and other individuals, to night searches, to seizures, and to the penalties of the Excise laws, even if they were only in the habit of sending their own barley to be made malt of. He was himself in the habit of doing so, and was sometimes visited by an Excise Officer, who demanded to make a search. He refused to give up his keys, and wrote twice to the Commissioners of Excise, but received no answer. He had since been informed by the Supervisor, that directions had been given not to proceed against him, but that was not the case with others in a similar predicament.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer assured him that the circumstance should be enquired into, and the conversation dropped.

#### WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16.

The Clergy Non residence Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Smuggling Bill was ordered to be read a third time. A clause was added, which went to punish those persons offending against the Bill as rogues and vagabonds, and also a clause to exempt persons from being punished both ways, namely, pecuniary fine and imprisonment. The Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Paper Duty Bill was read a second time. In answer to a question from Sir W. Eford, it was understood that the new invention of Straw Paper would be exempted from the present duty, and a lower one laid.

#### THURSDAY, JUNE 17.

On the report of the New Forest Game Bill being brought up,

Sir Henry Mildmay stated, that understanding this Bill was conceived by some persons to infringe upon their rights, he had no objection to let it stand over until next Session.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre and Sir W. Heathcote said, there were many persons who entertained the apprehensions alluded to by the Hon. Baronet; and after some conversation between the Attorney General, Mr. Lefevre, and Sir H. Mildmay, the further consideration of the Bill was postponed till this day three months.

Mr. Tierney moved a long string of Resolutions, which were ordered to be printed, on the finances of the country.

A Petition from several Ship-owners was presented against the Tonnage of Vessels.

The Stamp Duty Bill, the Irish Lottery Register Bill, the Innkeepers Allowance Bill, and the Auction Duty Bill, were read a third time, and passed.

#### FRIDAY, JUNE 18.

The National Debt Bill, the Unlawful Lottery Bill, the 1,500,000l. Exchequer Bills Bill, and the Land Tax Redemption Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

The Amendments made by the Lords to the Clergy Residence Bill were read and agreed to.

Mr. Wilberforce gave notice that he should postpone his intended motion upon the Slave Trade, in consequence of the lateness of the present Session of Parliament.

#### MONDAY, JUNE 21.

Read a third time, and passed, the Irish Imports and Exports Bill, the Post Horse Duty Bill, the Irish Militia Pay Bill, the 5,000,000l. Exchequer Bills Bill, the Irish Militia Discharge Bill, and the Paper Duty Bill.

On the third reading of the last Bill, a clause was added, authorising the Commissioners of Stamps to allow the present discount on Newspaper Stamps, for three months after the passing of this Act, provided it be proved by oath, or otherwise, that the full duties had been paid upon the paper.

#### TUESDAY, JUNE 22.

##### FINANCE.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to move his financial Resolutions, which, he observed, differed in several respects from those which the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Tierney) had laid on  
the



the table. He should do no more at present than move the first Resolution, and would afterwards propose that the discussion on this subject should take place on Thursday next; with this understanding, that in the mean time the whole should be printed.

He then moved the first Resolution *pro forma*, which, with the others, was laid on the table.

Mr. Tierney observed, that if any discussion was intended, he should wish it were postponed to Friday.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had no great appetite for a discussion at this late period of the Session; but as it was possible some Gentlemen might be disposed to make observations on the Resolutions, he was willing that they should have them in their possession as long as possible after they were printed, before the discussion should commence. He would therefore move, that this debate be postponed to Friday next.—Ordered.

#### THE CARNATIC.

Mr. Nichols rose, pursuant to the notice he had lately given of a motion relative to the transactions which have taken place in the Carnatic. These proceedings, in his opinion, ought to be either avowed and justified, or acknowledged to have been rash and imprudent. He went into a history of the origin and state of the East India Company. That Corporation possessed two kinds of rights; first, the right of trading exclusively beyond the Cape of Good Hope; secondly, the right of making war and peace, of erecting fortresses, &c. in India. The first was a sacred right, which, like every thing connected with property, the Company had a right to exercise as they pleased; but the second was entrusted to them for the advantage and interest of the country, and ought to be vigilantly watched by the House. The conquests lately made in India he believed exceeded in extent and importance all the acquisitions of the French in Europe. The conquest of the Mysore he knew was justified in this country; but it was far from being thought equally well of on the Continent. Three wars had taken place with the Sovereigns of the Mysore, one with Hyder Ally, and two with Tippoo Saib. The first of these was now acknowledged to have been unjust on the part of this country. The Nabob of the Carnatic had always

been attached to the English interest; and the reward of that attachment was, that his legal heir was set aside, in order that another might give a sanction to the usurpation of the government of his country. It had been stated, that this measure could be defended as consistent with the laws of nations. He was proceeding to state every possible case in which the law of nations could apply to this infraction, when

The Speaker interrupted the Hon. Member, by stating, that there were Messengers from the Lords at the door, desiring a present conference.

The Messengers being introduced stated, that their Lordships had agreed to the Scotch Militia Bill, with some amendments; and that they desired a conference of the House of Commons who had agreed, except one on which they insisted.

Lord Glenbervie then moved, that the House do insist upon disagreeing with this amendment made by the Lords.

The motions were put, and negatived.

Mr. Nichols then resumed his speech; and after he had made a few observations,

Mr. Sheridan moved, that the House be counted; when it being found that there were only thirty-three Members present, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23.

#### THE NABOB OF ARCOT.

Mr. Wallace observed, that a garbled account of the letter from the son of the late Nabob of Arcot had been published in the newspapers, which he wished should be rectified. He therefore moved, that there be laid before the House a copy of the letter from Hussein Alli, reputed son of the late Nabob of Arcot, to James Stewart Hall and Samuel Johnson, Esqrs.—Ordered.

Mr. Sheridan would not enter into any discussion of the rights of the India Company; it was sufficient to know that this country had recognized the sovereignty of the Carnatic. That circumstance would surely interest Ministers, who had not yet dipped deeply in India politics, and who, therefore, might surely be hoped to stand, on the present question, unbiassed and uncorrupted. It was unnecessary for him to inform the House, that the Nabob of Arcot had always been

been regarded as the most sincere friend of this country in India. His grandson, however, had been deposed, declared a traitor, deprived of his rank and rights, and his dominions annexed to the territory of the East India Company. But who were his accusers, who the witnesses, who his judges?—The English Government in India only—those who were to reap all the advantage of his pretended treachery. He was not possessed of documents to enable him to form a positive opinion; but so far as he could judge from the papers on the table, the persons at the head of the Government in India were much to blame in this transaction. He should be extremely happy if future information would shew that a wrong impression had been made on the public with respect to this affair. He should be equally happy if his Majesty's Ministers shewed their readiness in repairing any injury which might appear to have been done to the rights of the legal Sovereign of the Carnatic. If, however, the measure was not justified, nor any reparation made, he should think it his duty to bring forward a motion on the subject next Session. In the mean time he would submit no proposition on the general question, but would move for leave to lay on the table a petition from the Regents of the Carnatic.

After a conversation in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Sheridan took part, the petition was brought up and laid on the table.

Mr. Nichols moved, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, requesting that measures may be taken to investigate the late transactions in the Carnatic.

No Member seconded this motion. It, therefore, was not put from the Chair.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24.

Mr. Wilberforce, after a few obser-

vations, moved an Address to his Majesty, that he be graciously pleased to grant to Dr. Carmichael Smith 5000*l.* for his valuable discovery of Fumigation by Nitrous Acid, and that the House should make good the same, which was seconded by Mr. Erskine, and agreed to *nem. con.* without paying the fees.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25.

The debate on the Finance Resolutions was resumed by Mr. Tierney, who stated his dissent to one only of the Resolutions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which was, relative to the Reduction of the National Debt in 45 years; which, he said, might be attained in a much shorter period. He therefore moved his first Resolution to that effect, which, after a variety of observations from Mr. Addington and Mr. Vansittart was negatived, and the former Resolutions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer were agreed to.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26.

Lord Arden informed the House, his Majesty had been waited on with the several Addresses of the House, and he had, in compliance with them, given directions for enlarging and improving the rooms; for granting 5000*l.* to Dr. Carmichael Smith; 1700*l.* to William Drummond, Esq. and such other grants as were prayed by the Addresses; and that he would confer some Church Dignity on the Rev. Mr. Barton, the Chaplain of this House.

MONDAY, JUNE 28.

Sir F. Molyneux stated, that it was his Majesty's command, that the House should attend him forthwith in the House of Peers. The House proceeded accordingly, and, on their return, the Speaker read his Majesty's most gracious Speech, and the Members immediately dispersed.

### NEW PARLIAMENT.

LIST OF THE MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FOR THE SEVERAL COUNTIES, CITIES, BOROUGH, &c. IN ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

\* Those printed in *Italics* were not in the last Parliament. Those marked thus (\*) are new for the respective Places. All the rest are re-elected. The figure after the name shews in how many Parliaments the Member has served. Those marked (¶) are returned for more than one place.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

BINGDON. T. T. Metcalfe 1

Agmondesham. T. D. T. Drake 2,

C. D. Gerrard 1

Alban's, St. Hon. J. W. Grimstone, W.

S. Poyntz 1

Aldborough, Suffolk. Sir J. Aubry, Bart. 7,

J. M. Mahon

- Aldborough, Yorkshire.* C. Duncombe,  
jun. 1, John Sullivan [lowes  
*Andover.* T. A. Smith 1, Hon. N. Fel-  
*Anglesea.* Hon. Arthur Paget 2  
*Appleby.* J. Courtenay 5, P. Francis  
*Arundel.* Lord Andover, J. Atkins  
*Ashburton.* Sir Hugh Inglis, W. Palk 1  
*Aylesbury.* \*J. Dupre 1, R. Bent  
*Banbury.* Dudley North 6  
*Barnstable.* \*W. Devaynes 1, Sir E. Pellew  
*Bath.* Lord J. Thynne 1, J. Palmer 1  
*Beaumaris.* Lord Newborough 1  
*Bedfordshire.* Hon. H. A. St. John 5,  
J. Osborne 2 [Antoine  
*Bedford Town.* S. Whitbread 2, W. Lee  
*Bedwin.* Sir R. Buxton 1, N. Holland  
*Beeralston.* Lord Louvaine 1, Col. W.  
Mitford 1 [das 2  
*Berkshire.* G. Vanstittart 4, Chas. Dun-  
*Berwick.* \*T. Hall, \*J. Fordyce 1  
*Beverley.* J. Wharton, N. C. Burton 1  
*Bewdley.* M. P. Andrews 1  
*Bishop's Castle.* W. Clive 6, J. Robinson  
*Blechnigby.* J. Milnes, J. B. Walsh  
*Bodmin.* \*C. S. Lefevre 1, J. Dupre  
Porcher [Portman  
*Boroughbridge.* Hon. J. Scott 1, E. B.  
*Bosny.* \*J. H. Addington 2, J. A. S.  
Wortley 1  
*Boston.* W. A. Maddocks, T. Fydel 2  
*Brackley.* J. W. Egerton 6, S. Haynes 4  
*Bramber.* \*G. Sutton 2, \*H. Joddrell 1  
*Brecon County.* Sir C. G. Morgan 6  
*Brecon Town.* Sir R. Salisbury 1  
*Bridgnorth.* J. Whitmore 2, J. Hawks.  
Browne 6  
*Bridgwater.* G. Pocock 1, J. Allen 1  
*Bridport.* Sir E. Nepean 1, G. Barclay 2  
*Bristol.* Rt Hon. C. Bragg 2, E. Baillie  
*Buckinghamshire.* Marquis Titchfield 2,  
Earl Temple 1 [Lord W. A. Proby  
*Buckingham Town.* Rt Hon. T. Grenville 2,  
*Callington.* J. I. Fortescue 1, Paul Or-  
chard 4  
*Calne.* Lord H. Petty, J. Jekyll 4  
*Cambridgeshire.* Lord C. Manners, Right  
Hon. C. York 2 [Earl Euston 3  
*Cambridge University.* Rt Hon. W. Pitt 5,  
*Cambridge Town.* Hon. E. Finch 4, R.  
Manners 4  
*Camelford.* \*R. Adair 1, J. Fonblanque  
*Canterbury.* Hon. G. Watson 1, J. Eaker  
*Cardiff.* Lord W. Stewart.  
*Cardiganshire.* Thomas Johnes 2  
*Cardigan Town.* Hon. John Vaughan 1  
*Carlisle.* J. C. Curwen 2, \*W. S. Stan-  
hope 1  
*Carmarthenshire.* Hamlyn Williams  
*Carmarthen Town.* J. G. Phillips 1  
*Carnarvonshire.* Sir R. Williams 1  
*Carnarvon Town.* Hon. E. Paget 1  
*Castle Rising.* \*P. J. Thellusson 2, C.  
Chester 2 [ton 2  
*Cheeshire.* T. Cholmondeley 1, \*W. Eger-  
*Chester.* Lord Belgrave † 4, T. Gros-  
venor 2 [Thomas 4  
*Chichester.* Rt Hon. T. Steele 5, G. W.  
*Chippenham.* C. Brooke, J. Dawkins 4  
*Christ Church.* Rt Hon. G. Rose 3, \*W.  
Sturges 1 [Beach 2  
*Cirencester.* Sir R. Preston 2, M. H.  
*Clith. ro.* Hon. J. Cust, Hon. R. Curzon 1  
*Cockermouth.* R. Ward, J. Graham  
*Colchester.* \*J. Dennison 1, R. Thorn-  
ton 4  
*Corfe Castle.* H. Banks 5, N. Bond 5  
*Cornwall County.* Sir W. Lemon 7, F.  
Gregor 2  
*Coventry.* N. Jefferys 1, W. F. Barlow  
*Cricklade.* T. Eitcourt 2, Lord Port-  
chester 2 [ther 1  
*Cumberland.* Sir H. Fletcher 7, J. Low-  
*Dartmouth.* E. Bastard 5, A. H. Hold-  
sworth [Portman  
*Denbighshire.* Sir W. W. Wynne 2  
*Denbigh Town.* Hon. F. West  
*Derbyshire.* Lord G. Cavendish 6, E.  
M. Mundy 4 [Coke 5  
*Derby Town.* Hon. G. Walpole 2, E.  
*Devizes.* Rt Hon. H. Addington 4, J.  
Smith 1  
*Devonshire.* Sir L. Palk 4, J. P. Bastard 5  
*Dorsetshire.* W. M. Pitt 5, F. J. Brown 4  
*Dorchester.* F. Fane 2, G. Ashley 2  
*Dover.* J. Trevanion 5, J. S. Smith  
*Downton.* Hon. E. Bouverie 2, Hon.  
J. Ward [A. Foley 6  
*Droitwich.* Sir E. Winnington 5, Hon.  
*Dunwich.* Lord Huntingfield 3, S.  
Barne 1 [Burton 2  
*Durham County.* Sir R. Milbanke 1, R.  
*Durham City.* R. J. Lambton 1, R.  
Wharton  
*East Loos.* J. Buller 1, E. Buller  
*Edmond's Bury.* St. Lord Hervey 1,  
Lord C. Fitzroy  
*Essex.* J. Bullock 6, Eliab Harvey  
*Evesham.* C. Thellusson 1, C. Bruce  
*Exeter.* Sir C. Bamfylde 1, J. Buller  
*Eye.* Hon. W. Cornwallis 5, J. Corn-  
wallis 1  
*Flintshire.* Sir Thomas Mostyn 1  
*Flint Town.* Watkin Williams 6  
*Forvey.* R. P. Carew, E. Golding 1  
*Gatton.* \*Mark Wood 2, J. Dashwood  
*Germain's, St.* Lord Binning, J. Langham

† Lord Belgrave, since his election, has become a Peer of the Realm, by the death of his father, the Earl of Grosvenor. On the meeting of Parliament, a new election for the City of Chester will of course take place.

Glamorganshire.

- Glamorganshire.* Thomas Windham 4  
*Gloucestershire.* Hon. G. Berkley 5,  
 Marquis Worcester 1  
*Gloucester City.* J. Pitt 4, H. Howard 2  
*Grampound.* Sir C. Hawkins 1, \*B.  
 Hobbouse 1  
*Grantham.* Sir W. E. Welby, T. Thornton  
*Great Grimsby.* A. Boucherett 1, J.  
 H. Loft [Giles  
*Grinstead, East.* \*Sir H. Strachey 2, D.  
*Guidford.* Lord Cranley 6, Hon. J. C.  
 Norton 1 [Chute 2  
*Hampshire.* Sir W. Heathcote 2, W.  
*Harwich.* J. Robinson 5, T. Myers  
*Haslemere.* G. Wood 1, \*R. Penn 1  
*Hastings.* \*Lord Glenberrie 2, \*G. W.  
 Gunning 1  
*Haverfordwest.* Lord Kennington  
*Helston.* Lord Fitzharris, John Penn  
*Hertfordshire.* Sir G. Cornwall, J. G.  
 Cotterell [Symonds 1  
*Hereford City.* J. Scudamore 1, T. P.  
*Hertfordshire.* W. Plumer 8, Hon. P.  
 Lamb [Calvert 3  
*Hertford Town.* Hon. G. S. Cooper, N.  
*Heyden.* C. A. Saville 1, \*G. John-  
 stone 1 [Abbot 2 ¶  
*Heytesbury.* Lord Kirkwall, \*Rt Hon. C.  
*Higham Ferrers.* F. Ferrard Foljambe  
*Hindon.* Thomas Wallace, James Pedley  
*Honiiton.* G. Shum 1, \*Sir J. Honey-  
 wood 1  
*Horsham.* Patrick Rofs, Edw. Hilliard  
*Huntingdonshire.* Lord Hinchinbrook 2,  
 Lord Montagu 1 [Fellows 4  
*Huntingdon Town.* J. Calvert 2, W. H.  
*Hythe.* Matt. White, Tho. Godfrey  
*Ikebyer.* William Hunter, Tho. Plummer  
*Ipswich.* C. A. Crickett 4, Sir A.  
 Hammond 1  
*Ives, St.* Wm Praed 5, J. Raine  
*Kent.* F. Honeywood, Sir W. Geary 1  
*King's Lynn.* Sir M. B. Foulkes 1, Hon.  
 H. Walpole 5 [Stanforth  
*Kingston upon-Hull.* S. Thornton 4, J.  
*Knareborough.* Lord J. Townshend 4,  
 Jas. Hare 5 [burne 4  
*Lancashire.* T. Stanley 6, J. Black-  
*Lancaster Town.* Marq. Douglas, J. Dent 2  
*Launceston.* J. Brogden 1, R. H. A. Bennet  
*Leicestershire.* Sir E. C. Hartopp 1, G.  
 A. L. Keck 2 [ton 1  
*Leicester Town.* S. Smith 4, T. Bibing-  
*Leominster.* \*John Lubbock 1, Hon. C.  
 Kincaid [Elliot 2  
*Liskeard.* Hon. J. Elliot 5, \*Hon. W.  
*Leithwithiel.* H. Sloane 2, \*W. Dicken-  
 son, jun. 1 [Shelly  
*Lewes.* \*Lord Francis Osborne 1, H.  
*Lincolnshire.* Sir G. Heathcote 1, C.  
 Chaplin  
*Lincoln City.* R. Ellison 1, H. Sibthorp 1  
*Litchfield.* Sir J. Wrottesley 1, T. An-  
 son 4 [coyne 1  
*Liverpool.* Gen. Tarleton 2, Gen. Gaf.  
*London.* H. C. Combe 1, C. Price, W.  
 Curtis 2, Sir J. Anderson 2  
*Ludlow.* Hon. R. Clive 2, R. Payne,  
 Knt. 5 [rett 1  
*Luggershall.* Earl of Dalkeith 2, T. Eve-  
*Lyme Regis.* Hon. T. Fane 4, Hon. H.  
 Fane 7 [Burrard 2  
*Lymington.* W. Manning 2, Gen. H.  
*Maidstone.* Sir M. Bloxham 4, J. H.  
 Durand [Western 2  
*Malden.* J. H. Strutt 2, C. Callis  
*Malmesbury.* Claude Scott, Samuel Scott  
*Malton.* B. Cooke 1, Hon. C. L. Dundas 1  
*Marlborough.* Lord Bruce 1, J. Leigh  
*Marlow.* T. Williams 2, O. Williams 1  
*Maw's, St.* \*Rt Hon. W. Windham 4,  
 Sir W. Young 4  
*Michael, St.* R. Dallas, R. S. Ainslie  
*Merionethshire.* Sir R. W. Vaughan 2  
*Midhurst.* G. Smith 1, Sam. Smith  
*Middlesex.* G. Byng 2, Sir F. Burdett 1  
*Milbourne Port.* Lord Paget 2, Hugh  
 Leycester  
*Minehead.* J. F. Luttrell 6, J. Patten  
*Monmouthshire.* Gen. J. Rooke 4, C.  
 Morgan 1  
*Monmouth Town.* \*Lord C. Somers 1  
*Montgomeryshire.* C. W. W. Wynn 1  
*Montgomery Town.* Whitthed Keene 7  
*Morpeth.* Lord Morpeth 2, Wm. Ord  
*Newark.* Adm. Sir C. M. Pole, \*I. M.  
 Sutton 5 [Sir R. Lawley  
*Newcastle-under-Lyne.* E. W. Bootle 2,  
*Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* Sir R. Ridley 7,  
 C. Brandling 4 [W. Northey 1  
*Newport, Cornwall.* J. Richardson 1  
*Newport, Hants.* \*J. Blackburn 1, R.  
 G. Kerr [Patten 1  
*Newton, Lancashire.* T. Brooke 4, P.  
*Newton, Hants.* Sir R. Barclay, C. Chap-  
 man [tey 1  
*Norfolk.* T. W. Coke 4, Sir J. Alt-  
*Northallerton.* H. Pieris 6, Hon. E.  
 Lascelles 2 [Cartwright 1  
*Northamptonshire.* F. Dickins 4, W. R.  
*Northampton Town.* Hon. S. Percival 2,  
 Hon. E. Bouverie 2  
*Northumberland.* Hon. C. Grey 4, Col.  
 T. R. Beaumont 2  
*Norwich.* J. Fellowes, \*Wm Smith 4  
*Nottinghamshire.* Lord W. Bentinck 1,  
 Hon. E. Pierrepoint 1 [J. Birch  
*Nottingham Town.* Sir J. B. Warren 1,  
*Oakhampton.* J. Strange 1, H. Holland,  
 jun. [J. Trail  
*Orford.* Lord R. Seymour Conway 2,  
*Oxfordshire.* Lord F. A. Spencer 1, J.  
 Fane 1  
*Oxford City.* A. Wright, F. Burton 5  
 Oxford

- Oxford University.* Sir W. Dolben 6,  
Right Hon. Sir W. Scott 2
- Pembrokeshire.* Lord Milford 4
- Pembroke Town.* Hugh Barlow 6
- Penryn.* \*Sir S. Lushington 2, Sir J.  
Nicholl [Elliot 1
- Peterborough.* Dr. F. Lawrence 1, \*W.  
*Petersfield.* Hylton Jolliffe 1, Mr. Serj.  
W. Best.
- Plymouth.* Sir W. Elford 1, P. Langmead
- Plympton.* \*E. Goulding 1 ¶, P. Met-  
calfe 1
- Pontefract.* John Smyth 5, R. Benyon
- Poole.* J. Jeffery 1, G. Garland 1
- Portsmouth.* Hon. T. Erskine 2, Capt.  
J. Markham 1
- Preston.* Lord Stanley 1, J. Horrocks
- Queensborough.* J. Prinscp, G. P. Moore
- Radnor County.* Walter Wilkins 1
- Radnor Town.* Richard Price 1
- Reading.* F. Annesley 6, \*C. S. Le-  
tevre 1 ¶
- Retford, East.* R. Cranford, J. Jaffray
- Richmond, Yorkshire.* Hon. G. H. L. Dun-  
das, A. Shakspeare 1 [cote 1
- Ripon.* Sir J. Graham 1, J. Heath
- Rochester.* Sir W. Sid Smith, J. Hulks
- Romney, New.* J. W. Willett 1, M. Lopez
- Rutlandshire.* Noel Noel, Lord Carberry
- Rye.* Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury 2,  
T. D. Lamb [J. S. Cocks 5
- Ryegate.* Hon. J. S. Yorke 2, Hon.
- Salop County.* Sir R. Hill 5, J. K.  
Powell 4
- Saltash.* Matt. Russell, Rob. Deverell
- Sandwich.* Sir P. Stephens 9, Sir H.  
Mann 2 [itone 1
- Sarum, New.* W. Husley 8, \*Ld. Folk-  
*Sarum, Old.* \*N. Vanfittart 1, \*H. Alex-  
ander [Manners
- Scarborough.* Hon. E. Phipps 2, Lord R.
- Seaford.* C. R. Ellis 2, R. J. Sullivan
- Shaftesbury.* E. L. Loveden, R. Hurst
- Shoreham.* Sir C. Bishopp 1, T. Shelley
- Shrewsbury.* Sir W. Pulteney 7, Hon.  
W. Hill 1 [Dickenson 1
- Somersetshire.* W. G. Langiton 2, W.
- Southampton Town.* G. H. Rose 2, J.  
Amyatt 6 [ney 1
- Southwark.* H. Thornton 5, G. Tier-
- Staffordshire.* Lord G. L. Gower 2, Sir  
E. Littleton 4 [E. Monckton 5
- Stafford Town.* R. B. Sheridan 5, Hon.
- Stamford.* Gen. J. Leland 1, Lt. Gen.  
A. Bertie 1
- Steyning.* J. M. Lloyd 1, R. Hurst
- Stockbridge.* J. F. Barham, Col. G.  
Porter 1
- Sudbury.* Sir J. C. Hippeley, J. Pytches
- Suffolk.* Lord Brome 1, Sir T. C. Bun-  
bury 7 [derick 2
- Surrey.* Lord W. Russell 4, Sir J. Fre-
- Suffex.* Gen. C. Lennox 2, J. Fuller 1
- Tamworth.* Sir R. Peele 2, \*Gen. W.  
Loftus 1 [Fitzpatrick 7
- Tawistock.* Lord R. Spencer 1, Gen.
- Taunton.* W. Moreland 1, J. Hammett 5
- Tewkesbury.* J. Martin 6, Christ. Co-  
drington 1
- Thetford.* J. Harrison 2, T. Creevey
- Thirsk.* Sir G. P. Turner 4, W. Frank-  
land [R. Ryder 2
- Tiverton.* Rt Hon. D. Ryder 4, Hon.
- Totnes.* \*W. Adams 1, J. B. Burland
- Tregony.* Marq. of Blandford, G. Cockerell
- Truro.* Lev. Gower 1, J. Lemon 1
- Wallingford.* Sir F. Sykes 5, W. L. Hughes
- Wareham.* J. Calcraft 1, \*A. Strahan 1
- Warwickshire.* Sir G. A. W. S. Evelyn 5,  
Dugdale Stratford Daydaie
- Warwick Town.* C. Mills, Lord Broke
- Wells.* C. Ludway 2, C. W. Taylor 1
- Wendover.* \*Rt Hon. C. Long 4, Hon.  
J. Smith [son 2
- Wenlock.* C. Forrester 2, Hon. J. Simp-  
weoby. Lord G. Thynne 2, J. F.  
Thomas
- Westbury.* W. Baldwin, \*C. Smith 1
- West Looe.* James Buller, Thos. Smith
- Westminster.* Hon. C. J. Fox 7, Lord  
Gardner 1 [Lowther 6
- Westmorland.* Sir M. Le Fleming 6, J.  
Sir J. Pulteney 4, G.  
Steward 2
- Weymouth and* }  
*Melcombe Regis.* } W. Garthshore 1, C.  
Adams
- Whitchurch.* W. Townshend 1, W. Bro-  
derick 1
- Wigan.* R. Holt Leigh, John Hodson
- Wilton.* V. Fitzwilliam 4, Hon. J. Spen-  
cer 1 [ham 2
- Wiltshire.* A. Goddard 7, H. P. Wynd-  
winchelsea. R. Ladbrooke, W. Mofat
- Winchester.* Sir R. Gamon 4, \*Sir H.  
Mildmay 1 [ville 1
- Windsor.* J. Williams, Hon. R. F. Gre-
- Woodstock.* Sir H. Dathwood 4, \*C.  
Abbot 2
- Worcestershire.* E. Foley 7, W. Lygon 6
- Worcester City.* A. Roberts 1, J. Scott
- Wootton Bassett.* Hon. H. St. John, R.  
Williams, jun. [\*Sir F. Baring 2
- Wycombe, Chipping.* Sir J. Dathwood 1,
- Yarmouth, Norfolk.* Sir T. Troubridge,  
T. Jervis [J. P. Murray
- Yarmouth, Hauts.* J. C. Jervoite 6,
- Yorkshire.* W. Wilberforce 5, H. Laf-  
celles 1 [das 2
- York City.* Sir W. Milner 2, \*L. Dun-

## SCOTLAND.

- Aberdeenshire.* James Ferguson 4
- Aberdeen, Aberbrothick, Montrose, Brechin,  
and Inverberrie, James Farquhar  
Ayrshire.*

- Ayrshire.* Col. Wm. Fullarton 1  
*Argyleshire.* Lord J. D. E. H. Campbell 1  
*Banffshire.* Rt Hon. Sir W. Grant 2  
*Berwickshire.* George Baillie 1  
*Buteshire and Caithness.* \*Sir John Sinclair 2  
*Clackmananshire and Kinross.* W. Douglas  
*M<sup>c</sup>Lean Clepbane*  
*Crail, Kiltrenny, Anstruther-Easter, Pittenweem, and Anstruther-Wester,* Gen. Alex. Campbell 2  
*Cubros, Dunfermling, Innerkeithing, Queen-Ferry, and Stirling.* Sir John Henderson, Alex. Cochrane †  
*Cupar, Perth, Dundee, St. Andrew, and Forfar.* David Scott 2  
*Dumbartonshire.* J. Colquhoun, jun. 1  
*Dumbarton, Rutherglen, Glasgow, and Renfrew.* Alex. Houston  
*Dumfriesshire.* Sir Robert Lawrie 6  
*Dumfries, Saugubar, Kircudbright, Lochmaben, and Annan.* Hon. Chas. Hope 2 ¶  
*Edinburghshire.* Robert Dundas 2  
*Edinburgh City.* Rt Hon. H. Dundas 6  
*Elginshire.* James Brodie 1  
*Fifeeshire.* Sir W. Erskine 1  
*Forfarshire.* Sir David Carnegie 1  
*Haddingtonshire.* Hon. Col. C. Hope 1 ¶  
*Invernesshire.* Charles Grant  
*Inverness, Nairn, Forres, and Fortrose.* A. P. Cumming Gordon  
*Irvine, Air, Rothsay, Inverary, and Campbelltown.* John Campbell 2  
*Kincardineshire.* Sir John Stuart 1  
*Kintore, Banff, Cullen, Elgin, and Inver-Curie.* Col. Francis W. Grant  
*Kirkcudbright Stewartry.* Pat. Heron 2  
*Kinghorn, Kirkcaldy, Burnt Island and Dysart.* Sir J. St. Clair Erskine 5  
*Lanarkshire.* Lord A. Hamilton  
*Lauder, Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick, and Jedburgh:* \*Hon. T. Maitland 2  
*Linlithgowshire.* Hon. C. A. Hope 1  
*Nairnshire and Cromarty.* Gen. Alex. M<sup>c</sup>Kenzie  
*Orkney and Sbetland.* Capt. Rob. Honeyman 1  
*Peeblesshire.* James Montgomery 1  
*Perthshire.* Col. Thos. Graham 2  
*Renfrewshire.* \*Wm. M<sup>c</sup>Dowall 2  
*Roxburghshire.* Sir Charles Ross 4  
*Roxburghshire.* Sir Geo. Douglas 4  
*Selkirkshire.* John Rutherford  
*Selkirk, Lanark, Peebles, and Linlithgow.* Colonel William Dickson  
*Stirlingshire.* Capt. Chas. Elphinstone  
*Stranraer, Wigtown, Whitehorn, and New Galloway.* Spalding Gordon  
*Sutherlandshire.* \*Rt Hon. W. Dundas 2  
*Wigtownshire.* And. M<sup>c</sup>Dowall  
*Kirkwall, Tain, Dingwall, Dornock, and Wick.* \*J. C. Villiers 5

## IRELAND.

- Antrim County.* Hon. J. O'Neil, E. A. M<sup>c</sup>Naughton [Hon. H. Caulfield  
*Armagh County.* Hon. A. Acheson,  
*Armagh Town.* Patrick Duigenan  
*Athlone.* William Handcock  
*Bandon Bridge.* Sir Brod. Chinnery  
*Belfast.* Edward May  
*Carrickfergus.* Lord Spencer Chichester  
*Casbel.* Right Hon. W. Wickham  
*Carlow County.* D. Latouche, G. O. Ba-  
*genal*  
*Carlow Town.* C. Montague Ormsby  
*Carvan County.* N. Sneyd, F. Saunderfon  
*Clare County.* Sir E. O'Brien, Hon. F. N. Burton  
*Clonmell.* William Bagwell  
*Cork County.* Lord Boyle, R. H. Fitz-  
*gerald* [Hutchinson  
*Cork City.* M. Longfield, Hon. C. H. Coleraine, Walter Jones  
*Donegall County.* Lord Sudley, Sir Jas. Stewart [Savage  
*Down County.* Lord Castlereagh, F. Downpatrick, Counsellor Haythorn  
*Drogheda.* Edward Hardman  
*Dublin County.* H. Hamilton, Fred. J. Faulkener [Latouche  
*Dublin City.* John C. Beresford, \*John  
*Dublin College.* Hon. George Knox  
*Dundalk.* Richard Archdall  
*Dungannon.* Hon. John Knox  
*Dungarvon.* William Green  
*Ennis.* James Fitzgerald  
*Enniskillen.* Hon. A. Cole Hamilton  
*Fermanagh County.* Lord Cole, Mervyn Archdall [Martin  
*Galway County.* Hon. R. Trench, R. Galway Town, J. Brabazon Ponsonby  
*Kerry County.* M. Fitzgerald, James Crosbie [Latouche  
*Kildare County.* Lord R. Fitzgerald, R. Kilkenny County. Rt Hon. W. B. Ponsonby, Hon. J. Butler  
*Kilkenny City.* Hon. Chas. Butler  
*King's County.* Sir L. Parsons, T. Bernard

† The Dunfermling District of Burghs having been contested by Sir J. Henderson and Captain Cochrane, and a dispute arising respecting the legality of certain votes, both candidates were returned by the Sheriff Depute. The final decision rests with the House of Commons.

*Kinsale.* \*James C. Rowley  
*Leitrim County.* Lord Clements, Peter  
 Latouche, jun.  
*Limerick County.* C. S. Oliver, W. Odell  
*Limerick City.* Charles Vereker  
*Lisburne.* \*Earl of Yarmouth  
*Londonderry County.* Lord G. Beresford,  
 Hon. C. T. Stewart  
*Londonderry City.* Sir G. Fitzgerald Hill  
*Longford County.* Hon. T. Newcomen,  
 Sir T. Featherstone  
*Louth County.* Right Hon. J. Foster,  
 W. C. Fortescue  
*Mallow.* Deuham Jephson  
*Mayo County.* Hon. H. A. Dillon, Hon.  
 D. Browne  
*Meath County.* Sir Marcus Somerville,  
 T. Bligh.  
*Monaghan County.* R. Dawson, C. P.  
 Leslie  
*Newry.* Right Hon. Isaac Corry  
*Portarlington.* Henry Parnell

*Queen's County.* Hon. W. W. Pole, Sir  
 Eyre Coote  
*Roscommon County.* Hon. E. King, Ar.  
 French  
*Rosk, New.* Charles Tottenham, jun.  
*Sligo County.* C. O'Hara, J. E. Cowper  
*Sligo Town.* Owen Wynne.  
*Tipperary County.* Lord F. Mathew, J.  
 Bagwell  
*Tralee.* Right Hon. George Canning  
*Tyrone County.* James Stewart, Right  
 Hon. J. Stewart  
*Waterford County.* Right Hon. John  
 Beresford, \*Edw. Lee  
*Waterford City.* Wm. Congreve Alcock  
*Westmeath County.* G. Hume Rochfort,  
 Wm. Smith  
*Wexford County.* Lord Loftus, A. Ram  
*Wexford Town.* R. N. Furness  
*Wicklow County.* W. H. Hume, Geo.  
 Ponsonby  
*Youghall.* John Keane

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, JULY 20.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 20.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Sir Home Popham, to Sir Ewan Nepean, Bart. dated at Calcutta, the 18th of November 1801.*

SIR,

I HAVE much pleasure in transmitting you a copy of Captain Collier's letter of the 10th September, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, giving a very detailed account of his sinking the French national ship *La Fleche*, of 22 guns, and 170 men. The result of Captain Collier's unremitting perseverance under every trying circumstance, and his determined conduct in warping the *Victor* into Mahé Harbour, is likely to be of very material service to the commerce of India, as *La Fleche* was unquestionably intended to cruise in the Bay of Bengal.

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

HOME POPHAM.

*His Majesty's Sloop Victor, Mahé Roads, Sept. 19, 1801.*

SIR,

The state of the crew of his Majesty's sloop under my command, after leaving the Red Sea, induced me to put into the island *Diego Garcia*; after procuring a large supply of turtle and

good water, I left that harbour on the 27th of August, and proceeded on the execution of the particular service pointed out in your orders of the 22d July; and on the 2d inst. in sight of these islands, his Majesty's sloop fell in with a French national corvette, and after a few ineffectual manœuvres on her part, from the superior sailing of the *Victor*, when going large, I had the pleasure of bringing her to a close action at three quarters past five P. M. The disguised state of the *Victor* did not long deceive the enemy, the second broadside proved sufficient, the corvette hauling her wind and endeavouring to escape, which, in about twenty minutes, I was sorry to observe, by having almost solely directed her fire at our masts and sails, she had a fair prospect of effecting; for, on her tacking under our lee, I endeavoured to wear, with the hope of boarding on her bow, when I had the mortification to find both lower and top-sail braces shot away on the starboard side, as well as preventer ones and bow lines, and before others could be rove the corvette was half a mile to windward; night fast approaching added to the chagrin I felt on observing the corvette sail better than the *Victor* on a wind;

wind; the chase continued all night, frequently within gun-shot, and at sun-set the following day, from the wind having favoured the enemy, she was four or five miles to the windward; in the night of the 4th lost sight of the chase, when, probably by tacking, she escaped. In this affair I had one man wounded with two musket balls, and Mr. Middleton, Master's Mate, slightly; the damage sustained in the hull trifling, the foremast shot through; and I have to regret our sails and rigging much cut. Judging from the course the corvette was steering, when first seen, she must be bound to these Islands, I pushed for them, and towards sunset of the 5th she was again seen running in for this anchorage; I kept under easy sail till dark, when the Victor was anchored; at day-light I had the satisfaction of seeing the corvette moored with springs in the basin or inner harbour, with a red flag at the fore (which, as I since learn, was in defiance); being unacquainted with the channel, and having no pilot, Mr. Crawford, the Master (though ill of a fever), and Mr. Middleton, being volunteers, were sent to sound, which service they completely performed; nor did the latter gentleman desist till repeatedly fired at by a boat from the corvette. The extreme narrowness of the channel, added to the wind not being very favourable, compelled me to use warps and the stay-sails only, which exposed the ship to a raking fire for some minutes, till shoaling our water; I was obliged to bring up. Having two springs on the cable, our broadside was soon brought to bear; and at three quarters past eleven A. M. a well-directed fire was opened, which was kept up incessantly from both vessels till twenty minutes past two, when I plainly perceived the enemy was going down; in a few minutes her cable was cut, she cast round, and her bow grounded on a coral reef. Mr. M'Lean, the First Lieutenant, with a party of Officers and men, were sent on board; though scarce had they put off, ere we discovered the enemy to be on fire; Lieut. Smith, and other Officers were then sent with proper assistance, but just as they had succeeded in extinguishing the fire she fell on her larboard bilge into deeper water and sunk. She proves to have been the French national corvette La Fleche,

mounting twenty long French eight-pounders, answering to English nines, with two stern chasers, though it appears all her guns were not mounted in the first action; was larger than the Victor in dimensions, perfectly new, a remarkable fast sailer, and not four months from France, commanded by Captain Bonamy, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, with four Lieutenants, and a complement of one hundred and forty-five men, some of whom had been left sick at Bourbon. From a number of dead and dying men reported to be found on her forecattle, as well as two alongside, I am induced to believe the carnage was great, though only four are acknowledged by the French Captain. She had twenty men to assist at her guns, forming a part of the crew of the French frigate La Chiffonne, captured here a few days since by his Majesty's ship La Sybille, Capt. Adam. The obstinate defence made by La Fleche was on the supposition of the Victor being a privateer. From the length of time elapsed ere this business was brought to a close, I have felt it necessary to be thus particular in my detail, and I trust for your excuse should I dwell longer, as I feel I should do an injustice to every Officer and man on board, did I neglect paying a just tribute to the cool and determined bravery they evinced; even men labouring under a lingering fever (of which I had unfortunately thirty), felt a proportionate zeal. I beg leave to recommend to your notice Lieut. M'Lean, as well as solicit your interest for the confirmation of my Second, Mr. Smith, as also Mr. Hyde, Gunner, observing, that whenever Mr. Middleton or Mr. Graves (both having passed for Lieutenants), shall obtain the rank, they will do equal credit to your patronage. In this action I most fortunately had not a man either killed or wounded; our hull, rigging, and boats have suffered much, besides having some shot between wind and water.

I am,

GEORGE R. COLLIER.

To Sir Home Popham, K. M.  
 Captain of his Majesty's  
 Ship Ronney, &c. &c.

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

The Paris papers of the 4th inst. give the result of the proceedings of the Conservative Senate respecting the election of Bonaparte to the Consulship for life.



life. It appears, that on Wednesday, Barthelemy, the President of the Senate, accompanied by a numerous train of its members, waited upon the First Consul at the time of his giving audience to the Foreign Ministers. The audience was immediately suspended, and the President made the following speech :

“ **CITIZEN FIRST CONSUL**—The French, grateful for the services you have rendered to them, wish that the First Magistracy of the State should be irrecoverably placed in your hands. In thus conferring it upon you for life, they only express the opinion of the Senate, as stated in its *Senatus Consultum* of the 8th of May. The nation, by this solemn act of gratitude, confides to you the task of consolidating our Institutions. A new career commences for the First Consul—after prodigies of valour and military talents, he has terminated the war, and obtained every where the most honourable conditions of peace. The French people, under his auspices, have assumed the attitude and character of true greatness. He is the Pacificator of Nations, and the Restorer of France—His name alone is a tower of strength.

“ Already an administration of less than three years has almost made us forget that epoch of anarchy and calamities which seemed to have dried up the sources of public prosperity. But evils yet remain to be healed, and inquietudes to be dissipated. The French people, after having astonished the world by warlike exploits, expect of you, Citizen First Consul, all the benefit of that peace which you have procured for them. If seeds of discord still exist, the Proclamation of the Perpetual Consulate of Bonaparte will dissipate them. Every one will now rally around him. His powerful genius will support and preserve all. He exists only for the prosperity and the happiness of the French people. His constant efforts will be directed to increase the national glory and national greatness. What nation, in fact, better deserves happiness, and of what people more enlightened, or more sensible, can he desire the esteem and attachment ?

“ The Conservative Senate will associate itself with all the generous maxims of Government. It will second, by all the means in its power, every amelioration which shall have for its end the prevention of the return of those evils by which we have been so long afflicted,

and the extension and consolidation of those benefits which you have conferred upon us. It is its duty also to contribute to the accomplishment of the wishes of the people, which have been manifested in a manner so honourable to their zeal and their discernment.—The *Senatus Consultum* which the Senate in a Body now presents to you, Citizen First Consul, contains the expression of its own gratitude. The organ of the Sovereign Will, it was of opinion, could not better fulfil the intentions of the French People, than by calling in the aid of the Arts to perpetuate the remembrance of this memorable event.”

The Act was then read, the principal articles of which are as follow :—

ART. 1. The French People do appoint, and the Senate do proclaim, NAPOLEON BONAPARTE Chief Consul for life.

2. A statue of Peace, holding in one hand the Laurel of Victory, and in the other the Decree of the Senate, shall attest to posterity the gratitude of the Nation.

3. The Senate shall convey to the First Consul the expression of the confidence, the love, and the admiration of the French People.

The First Consul replied as follows :

“ **SENATORS**—The life of a Citizen belongs to his country. The people of France wish that the whole of mine should be consecrated to their service, and I obey. In giving me this new, this permanent pledge of their confidence, they have imposed upon me the duty of maintaining the system of the Laws and Institutions of the Republic. By my efforts, by your co-operation, Citizen Senators, and that of the Constituted Authorities, and by the confidence and will of this immense people, the Liberty, Equality, and Prosperity of the People of France will be secured from all the accidents which arise from the uncertainty of futurity. The best of people shall, as they deserve, be the most happy, and their happiness shall contribute to that of all Europe.

“ Content with having been called by the order of Him from whom every thing emanates, to bring back upon the earth Justice, Order, and Equality, I shall hear my last hour sound without regret, and without any uneasiness about the opinion of future generations.—Senators, receive my thanks for

this solemn proceeding. The desire of the Senate has expressed the wish of the people of France, and is thereby more strongly connected with whatever remains to be done for the happiness of the people of France. It is very gratifying to me, to be assured of this by the speech of so distinguished a President."

At the audience which succeeded, the following among other English Noble men and Gentlemen, were presented by Mr. Merry:—Lord Holland, Lord Cloncurry, Mr. Grey, M. P. Col. Brieron, Lieut. Col. Baldwin, Capt. Wilbraham, Mr. Cockerell, M. P. Mr. Francis, M. P. Mr. Francis, junior, Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. Baker, Capt. Eyton, Capt. Jones, Lieut. Warner, Mr. Heathcote, Capt. Stroud, Mr. Parry, Mr. Carlton.

From the official accounts of the festivities of the 15th (the anniversary of the birth of the First Consul), we are led to believe that the celebration must have been uncommonly novel and splendid. After an attendance of the Members of the different administrative authorities, at the church of Notre Dame, to assist at *Te Deum*, a grand dinner was given, to which many of the English Nobility and Gentry were invited.

The star which illuminated Notre Dame in the evening was 30 feet diameter. It was placed 40 feet above the platform of one of the towers of the church. In the centre of the star was the sign Virgo, which presides in the middle of August. A figure 42 feet in height, representing the statue of Peace voted by the Senate, was placed upon the platform of the Pont Neuf. This figure standing upon a globe, formed with its pedestal and support, a group of 100 feet in height. Superb fireworks were let off in the evening from different parts of the city, but particularly from Pont Neuf, behind the statue of Peace. At the latter, it consisted of 12,000 fuses, and was supposed to be the most splendid entertainment of the kind that ever was exhibited.

The Place Vendome presented the Departments of the Republic, represented by 121 columns, having between them festoons of oak and olive, crowned with transparencies, and surmounted by tri-coloured flags. Each transparency contained the name of a Department. The columns and festoons were illuminated with variegated lamps. In the centre of the place, on the first stone

of the departmental column, a large oak was elevated, illuminated in the same manner with variegated lamps. Round the oak was placed a circular altar, with steps to ascend to it. The altar presented the twelve divisions, in form of statutes, the *Senatus Consulta* of the 2d and 4th of August, the whole being transparent.

The Infanta Princess of Spain was married by proxy on the 16th ult. in the name of the Hereditary Prince of the Two Sicilies.

HAVRE, July 21.—The last accounts from Guadaloupe state that this colony, saved by a miracle during the revolutionary regime, is covered with ashes and ruins. Gen. Richepanse, seconded by Pelage, was able to destroy the rebellion at Basseterre; but the negroes threw themselves into the woods and moines towards Grande Terre, and with torches in their hands set fire to the plantations. About the 7th of June, seven or eight districts of Point-a-Pitre were totally burnt, and two or three hundred plantations have been already destroyed; more than two-thirds of the crop were at that period a prey to the flames. All the cotton has been burnt. The yellow fever has added its ravages to the horrors of insurrection; it daily cuts off a great many of the blacks and natives. Gen. Serisia has fallen a victim to this malady. The towns had been preserved by the vigilance of Generals Richepanse and Pelage, notwithstanding the repeated attempts of the blacks to set fire to them. The greatest uneasiness was, however, entertained respecting the consequences of these events. It is estimated, that from eight to ten thousand negroes perished in different engagements.

The Duke of Modena has at length accepted the Brigaw, in compensation for his losses in Italy.

BOLOGNA, July 27.—Disturbances of a serious nature have broke out in this city. The scarcity of provisions was either the cause or the pretext. On the 25th a large body of French troops arrived, and now all is quiet.

A sort of junction has taken place between two religious sects in Holland. The Calvinists, by giving up an unintelligible point of doctrine, and the Lutherans, by giving up a tenet concerning the administration of the sacrament, have become members of the same Christian Society.

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

JULY 25.

**A** FIRE broke out at the house of Mr. Bond, farmer, at Shobrook, which was attended with very melancholy consequences. When the accident happened, Mr. B. and part of his family were at church, and at home were two of his daughters, one 18, the other 15 years of age. After dinner, they had both reposed themselves on a bed, and did not awake till surrounded by flames. The eldest immediately flew to the window, and descended in safety; the other attempted to follow; but some fire falling before her, she became alarmed, and ran to another part of the house; she soon returned to the window, but, overcome with the suffocating flames, she fell backwards, and perished! Her body was soon discovered, but in a state too shocking to describe. A servant maid approaching too near while a chimney was falling, had her skull fractured.

28. Hadfield, the maniac, who has for some time been confined in Bedlam for firing a pistol at his Majesty, escaped from that place with another madman, formerly a Purser in the navy. They were retaken at Deal.

At night an armed force attacked the factory at Staverton (Somerset), belonging to Messrs. Jones, Hart, and Jones, and fired from three different points at the centinels on duty: the guard returned the fire, and the horse patrol coming up, the ruffians fled. On the night following, the house of one of the partners in this firm, situated at Bearfield, near Bradford, was set on fire and reduced to ashes. The premises were at the time unoccupied.

Eleven factories, including those at Trowbridge, Clifford and Beckington, are stated to have been destroyed.

31. The Rev. W. Griffiths, Vicar of St. Issy, went to Lanterne to visit the nunnery; but not returning, and his horse being found the next morning, near the cliff at Mawgan, it was conjectured he had fallen over into the sea. On searching the cliff, his body was discovered under water, and was drawn up by ropes; he did not appear to be much bruised by the fall. Verdict, Accidental Death.

AUGUST 4. As some workmen were employed in repairing the New Church

in the Strand, one of the ornamental vases fell into the street, and striking the face of a sailor, literally deprived him of his nose.—These vases, from their decayed state, being considered dangerous, have been since removed.

5. The convicts at Woolwich, having concerted an attack upon their keepers for the purpose of effecting an escape, rushed upon them in one body, and overpowered them, notwithstanding every resistance which could be opposed. A few Dragoons, together with the soldiers of the Artillery and the inhabitants, immediately pursued them, and they were all brought back. One was shot by a sentinel.

A few days since, a child went to bathe in a pond in St. George's Fields, when it immediately sunk, and was drowned. A man who was standing in his room, saw the child sink, without any emotion or offering to give assistance. On being dragged for, it proved to be his own son.

A few days ago, a woman employed in a coal-pit, at Whitehaven, while in the act of hooking the basket, was caught by the thumb between the hook at the end of the rope and the iron fixed across the basket, and in this perilous state was drawn up to the height of 20 fathoms, where she was relieved, without having sustained any injury.

7. Dr. Vincent was installed Dean of Westminster.

Mr. Travers, the late candidate for London, had a narrow escape with his life. He was proceeding in the mail to Bristol; when the coachman and guard having alighted at the 14-mile stone to regale themselves, the horses took fright, and set off with the coach and passengers. Mr. T. and another Gentleman jumped out without receiving any material injury; and the coach was stopped at Colebrook, with the loss of one of its lamps. Before Mr. T. quitted the coach, it had passed six loaded waggons, and gone over three bridges.—It is the intention of the Postmaster General in future to commence prosecutions against any mail coachman or guard, whose negligence shall endanger the lives of the King's subjects. The coachman and guard of the Bristol mail-coach have been dismissed.

9. H. Ibbetson and his wife were  
X 2 committed

committed to Wakefield House of Correction, for violently assaulting and wounding E. Berry, their niece, who had been married a few days before. These ignorant people having conceived the idea that the young woman had bewitched them, had formed a plan to draw blood from her, in order to dispel the charm: and meeting with her in the market-place, they both suddenly assailed her, the woman biting and scratching her, while the husband stabbed her in the body.

10. At eight o'clock in the morning a very singular circumstance occurred at Teignmouth. The sea, at low water, instantaneously rose and fell nearly two feet, several times in the space of ten minutes; and the fishing-smacks at sea experienced such a violent commotion, that they were in danger of being lost. The same phenomenon has been observed at Exmouth, Weymouth, and several places along the coast.—On the shores of Italy such phenomena are not uncommon; they are generally regarded as the forerunners of earthquakes. A similar occurrence happened at the time of the destruction of Lisbon.

12. Mr. Barrett, who had prepared a grand balloon, announced his intention of ascending with it from Greenwich, in company with two Gentlemen; the weather being extremely fine, many thousand spectators were attracted from London and its environs; and the river, near the scene of action, was covered with pleasure-boats. It was, however, announced at an early hour in the afternoon, that Mr. B. could not possibly ascend. The cause of this disappointment was, that a monopoly of iron filings, necessary for generating the gas, had been effected, and an exorbitant price demanded for them. A party of Mr. B.'s friends, however, procured in the course of the day a quantity sufficient for the purpose, and the company was informed that the balloon would positively ascend on Friday.—On Friday, the attempts were likewise unsuccessful. Endeavours were made nearly the whole day to fill the balloon, but without effect. At eight in the evening, however, it was let off with the bottom of a cradle affixed to it in lieu of a car, and without any person in it. After remaining in the air a quarter of an hour, it fell near Blackwall. The populace, from disappointment, destroyed all the

apparatus which remained in the grounds.

Sir S. Smith appeared at Greenwich in a sloop of singular construction, presented to him by the Dey of Algiers. The masts are not upright as in English vessels, but lean towards the stern. The cabin is richly gilt, and, from the shape of the vessel, she seems to be a safe and good sailer.

18. A receiver of stolen goods, and two porters belonging to Messrs. Newman, leather-sellers, of Snow-hill, were examined at Guildhall; the latter for robbing their masters, and the former for receiving the property. It appears one of the thieves had lived in his place 12 years. The receiver confessed that he dealt in many things which he purchased from warehousemen, porters, &c. such as wrappers, boxes, ropes, &c. to the amount of several hundreds a year. He gave in the names of all his customers.—The prisoners were committed for farther examination.

*Pugilism.*—19. Berks having lately threatened to beat Belcher wherever he met him, the latter, with some friends, went after him to Camberwell Fair, and meeting in a public-house there, had one round; but Berks being drunk at the time, it was not thought prudent to let him continue the fight; both parties however, deposited a guinea on condition of meeting the next day to finish the combat, which they did, about one o'clock, in a field at the back of St. George's Chapel, near Tyburn Turnpike, where a very large ring being formed by a number of persons holding hands, the battle commenced, and after thirteen rounds of extremely hard fighting, in nineteen minutes, Belcher was a third time declared Berks's conqueror.

We learn with satisfaction, that all persons desirous of being inoculated for the Cow pox, may (without any expence or letter of recommendation) attend the Bloomsbury Dispensary (62, Great Russell street) for that purpose, on Saturdays, at twelve o'clock. And we recommend to all who regard the health of their children, or the safety of their friends and neighbours, to avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered; as experience has shewn, in many thousands of instances, that the Cow-pox is effectual in preventing the Small pox; that it is a milder disease, unattended with hazard; and is not communicable by the breath

or perspiration, but by inoculation only.

A Vicar, on the banks of the Mersey, lately made an agreement with his mower to mow three Cheshire acres of hay grass; for which he was to receive ten shillings, two breadths of burial ground in the church-yard, five perches and a half of potatoe ground, and eight quarts of ale.

The farmers in the neighbourhood of Newcastle prevent their new hay from taking fire by the following method:—they stuff a sack extremely hard with hay, and tying the top with a cord, make the rick round it, till completed, when the sack is drawn out at the top. By this means, a tun-

nel is formed through the rick, which admits a free circulation of air. A similar practice is observed in other places.

A respectable merchant has been committed to the Compter for attempting to defraud the underwriters. The Adventure, a vessel which was insured to the amount of nearly 10,000*l.* sunk last week near Brighton; but having since been weighed up, it appears that she had been purposely scuttled. The Captain and crew are also in custody.

#### BIRTH.

AUG. 21. Mrs. De St. Croix, of Hackney, was delivered of a boy, being her 14th child, all of whom are now alive.

## MARRIAGES.

COLONEL WILLIAM ROBERTSON, the younger, of Lude, Scotland, to Miss Haldane.

E. H. Delme, esq. to Miss Clarke, of Hitchin Priory, Herts.

Captain Foley to Lady Mary Fitzgerald, daughter of the Duke of Leinster.

William Rough, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Wilkes, late of Kensington.

James Pycroft, jun. esq. of Oak Hall, Essex, to Miss Stevenson, of Wantstead.

The Rev. Thomas Carter, of Eton college, to Miss Proctor, of Windfor.

Captain George Burdett, of the royal navy, to Miss Whitelock, daughter of Major General Whitelock.

Lord Viscount Kirkwall, to the Hon. Miss Anna Maria Blaquiere, eldest daughter of Lord Blaquiere.

Peregrine Langton, esq. son of Bennet Langton, esq. to Miss Elizabeth Mary Anne Massingberd, of Gunby, Lincolnshire.

Mr. Crompton, of Red-lion-square, Solicitor, to Mrs. Austen, widow of Robert Austen, of Shalford, near Guildford, Esq.

## MONTHLY OBITUARY.

JUNE 2.

AT Manchester, in his 65th year, William Monfell, esq. late a lieutenant-colonel in his Majesty's 29th regiment of foot.

JULY 3. Mr. Joseph Churchill, of Kingwood, near Bristol.

12. At Bristol, Capt. Curtis, of the navy, son of Admiral Sir Roger Curtis.

16. Dr. — Harward, dean of Exeter.

The Rev. Richard d'Aubeny, rector of Ibberton, and vicar of Cerne, Dorsetshire; also rector of Hardington.

17. The Rev. Richard Pitt, late of Grosvenor-street.

Mr. Butler, of Chelsea, Hot-house builder.

18. At Pelham Place, Hants, Admiral Dumaresq, aged 73. He commanded the Repulse, of 64, in the gallant action fought by Lord Rodney with the Comte De Grasse, on the 12th of April 1782. He was wont to take singular delight in relating the following anecdote of himself—"that he had nearly attained the age of 73, without ever having had occasion to pay either a physician or a lawyer's fee."

Lately, the person known by the name of M. De Verdion, whom almost every one must have remembered about the streets of London, for a great number of years, wearing a little bag wig and a large cocked hat, and carrying an umbrella, died of a cancer in the breast, being

ing it appears a female, though she always wore a masculine habit. By papers found in her apartments, it seems she was the natural daughter of a former King of Prussia, and came to England with Madame Schwellenberg, mistress of the robes to her Majesty. It is understood she was once in possession of property to the amount of 8000*l.* which, trusting in the hands of a foreign banker who failed, she entirely lost. She afterwards obtained a genteel subsistence chiefly by translating German—but for some time previous to her death, in consequence of her increasing infirmities, she was nearly reduced to poverty. It is somewhat remarkable, that though she was in the constant habit of sacrificing very copiously to Bacchus, she never inadvertently revealed the secret of her sex. About a week before her death the tortures arising from her disorder, which she had long endured without complaint, induced her to reveal her situation and her sex to a German physician who lodged in the house where she resided, and who not only faithfully kept the secret, but procured for her from some German friends a liberal subscription, which rendered the small remnant of her life as comfortable as the nature of her situation would admit. In her lodgings a number of valuable suits of clothes have been found, in which she used, till within these few years, to attend at Court on gala days, in the male character, having never been known in any other since her residence in this country, except to her patrons; her external form was, however, such as almost to have caused a suspicion of the real fact. The *ensemble* of her figure, when decorated in its usual paraphernalia, was whimsically grotesque. By a paper found on her table, she has bequeathed what little property she possessed to a person who keeps a coffee-house in the neighbourhood, which she has been in the habit of frequenting for many years.

19. William Evatt, esq. of Marsham-street, Westminster, one of the clerks of the house of commons.

William Robertson, esq. M. D. deputy postmaster general of Scotland.

20. Christopher Teesdale, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the Sussex cavalry.

At Caerhun, near Conway, in Carnarvonshire, the Rev. Hugh Davies Griffith.

21. Dame Frances Lever, relict of Sir Ashton Lever.

22. Dr. William Parker, rector of St. James's, Westminster.

25. Lady Johnston, wife of Sir William Johnston, bart.

26. Lucy Dowager Viscountess Clifden, aged 70.

Mrs. Smythies, of Colchester, aged 92.

27. At Bath, George Anne Cook, esq. aged 78 years, sixty-four years gentleman usher daily waiter to his present Majesty and George II.

28. Her Grace Mary Anne, Dutchess Dowager of Somerset, widow of the late and mother of the present duke.

29. Mr. Thomas Ellis, of Palantine House, Stoke Newington, in his 60th year.

At Highgate, Samuel Yates, esq. aged 62 years, many years an inhabitant of Kingston, Jamaica.

30. At Stonehaven, at the age of 96, John Sloane, bar-officer of the sheriff's court, acting constable, and keeper of the county gaol of Kincardineshire.—This man afforded so remarkable an instance of strength and activity in old age, that a short account of his life deserves to be recorded.—He was born in the neighbourhood of the town of Ayr, and had a distinct remembrance of the rebellion in 1715, and of the circumstances attending the return of his father from the battle of Sheriffmuir, in which he had been engaged as a private in the Earl of Stair's dragoons, one of the two regiments which, led on by the Duke of Argyle, routed the left wing of the rebel army. He was a farm servant till the year 1733, when, at the age of 32, he enlisted himself in the 6th regiment of foot, then commanded by Gen. Guise, aide de-camp to King George II. Having in 1740, embarked with his regiment to join the armament under Admiral Vernon and Gen. Wentworth, acting against the Spaniards in the West Indies and South America, he was employed in several of the unlucky expeditions in these countries, and particularly in the attempt to cross the Isthmus of Darien for the purpose of attacking Panama. When these commanders were ordered home, with the remainder of their forces, he was one of the few who were spared to return to Britain. He served in Scotland during the rebellion in 1745, and afterwards did duty ten years in Gibraltar, from whence he returned to Britain about the time the unfortunate Admiral Byng was brought home a prisoner. After being 27 years a soldier, he, in 1765, received his discharge, and was admitted an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital. From that time, he resided

fided constantly in Stonehaven, performing, during the last 37 years of his life, the duty of an active and trusty executor of the law, in which occupation his superior manual prowess was often displayed. He was thrice married, and the last time, within these few years, to a young woman. He was a brawny man, 5 feet 11 inches high, uniting a very athletic appearance with an exact symmetry of shape. Even at 96 his gait was perfectly erect and easy. Within these last months of his life he has been known, without seeming trouble to himself, to walk from 30 to 40 miles a day, in the execution of his duty as a sheriff's officer. He always enjoyed good health; and there is every reason to presume that his life might have been considerably farther prolonged, had he not, at the late county election, in a moment of hilarity, forgotten that he was old. By drinking too freely, he was seized with an inflammation, which in eight days put an end to his existence.

Of a consumption, in the 39th year of her age, Mrs. Reed, wife of Andrew Reed, esq. of Cleveland-row, St. James's, and daughter of — Gildert, esq. of Finchley, in Middlesex.

31. The Rev. Richard Clarke, formerly rector of St. Philip's, Charlestown, South Carolina, and late rector of Hartley, Kent, in his 83d year.

At the New Road, near Durdhan Down, Mr. Richards, formerly leader of the band at the Opera House and Drury-lane theatre.

AUG. 1. The Rev. Mr. Turner, minister of the Roman Catholic congregation at Morpeth.

2. George Stovin, esq. of Percy-street, Bedford-square.

Mr. Richards, of Holborn Hill, father of the stationers' company.

4. Charles Count Lockhart, son of the General Count Lockhart, of the Roman empire.

In his 76th year, Mr. Charles Moorhouse, upwards of 40 years one of the clerks of the bank of England.

5. Richard Earl Grosvenor. He was born in June 1731, and married in 1764 Henrietta, daughter of Thomas Vernon.

6. Stephen Charles Brown, second clerk in the comptroller's department, stamp office.

7. At Knightsbridge, Mr. Lewis, the oldest bookseller in London.

Lately, at Plymouth, Mrs. Gaskin, mother of the Rev. Dr. Gaskin.

9. William Witham, esq. of Cliffs, Yorkshire.

John Hughes, esq. of Deiahay-street, Westminster.

The Rev. Dr. Lewes, rector of Whippingham, in the Isle of Wight, and of Ewell, in Surry, brother of Sir Wakin Lewes.

10. At Dulwich Common, Dr. Robert Lalman.

12. At West Green, Hants, General Sir Robert Sloper, K. B.

14. Isaac Pickering, esq. of the island of Tortola.

Lately, Mr. Samuel Lawrence, hosier in Cheapside.

19. In Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place, Christopher Milbourn, esq. aged 86.

Jeffery Jackson, esq. of Woodford Bridge, aged 73, formerly a commander in the service of the East India Company.

23. At his house in Great Cumberland-street, of a fever, John Randall, esq. ship builder of Greenland Dock; whose loss will be severely felt in that vicinity; where he had established a school that was principally supported by himself, at which the children of his men were educated gratuitously; and when their wives lay-in, he caused comfortable things to be sent them both for their nourishment and convenience; besides doing various other charitable acts throughout the whole neighbourhood. (*In our next Magazine we hope to lay before our Readers some account of this truly respectable character.*)

24. At Clapham, in his 57th year, George Griffin Stonestreet, esq. a director of the Phoenix fire office, and the Pelican life office.

#### DEATHS ABROAD.

In the East Indies; Lieut. Col. Thomas Wharton, commander of the 5th regiment of native cavalry.

Lately, at Antigua, Mr. John Empson, master's surgeon of the Caesar frigate.

Lately, in France, aged 92, Madame Du Bocage, author of "Letters concerning England, Holland, and Italy, 2 vols. 12mo. 1771; *Paradis Terrestre*, imitated from Milton; *Les Amazons*, a tragedy acted in 1748. *The Temple of Fame*, imitated from Mr. Pope; *The Conspiacy of Walslein* translated from the French of M. Sarazin into Italian.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR AUGUST 1802.

Days	Bank Stock	3 per C. Reduc.	1 per Ct. Consols	4 per Ct. Consols	Navy 5 per Ct	New 5 per Ct	Long Ann	Short Ann.	Omn.	Imp. 3 per Ct	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	India Scrip	India Bonds.	Exche. Bills.	Irish 5 per Ct	Irish Omn.	English Lott. Tick.
24		72 1/2	71 1/2 a 72	88	101	104	20 13-16		4 dif.	70 3/4	12 5-16							
26		72	71 1/2 a 72	88	100	103	20 11-16	5 1-16	4 1/2		12 5/8							
27		72	70 1/2 a 71 1/2	88	100	103	20 1/2		5 dif.	69 3/4	12 3-16							
28		72	70 1/2 a 71 1/2	88	100	103	20 9-16	5 1-16	5 1/2 dif.	69 1/4								
29	184	72	71 1/2 a a 72	88	100	103	20		4 1/2	70 1/4	12 1/4				6s. pr.			
30		72	71 1/2 a a 72	88	100	103	20		4 1/2	70 1/4	12 3-16	209						
31		72	71 1/2 a a 72	88	100	103	20	5 1-16	4 1/2	69 1/4	12 5-16							
2		72	71 1/2 a a 72	88	100	104	20	5 1-16	4 dif.	70 1/4	12 5-16							
3		72	71 1/2 a 72	88	101	103	20 15-16		4 dif.		12 1/2							
4		72	71 1/2 a 72	88	101	104	20 1/2		4 1/2 dif.	70 1/2	1							
5		72	71 a 72	88	101	104	20 13-16		5 dif.		12 5-16							
6		71 1/2	71 a 72	88	100	104	20 13-16		5 dif.	70	12 5-16							
7		71 1/2	70 1/2 a 71 1/2	88	100	104	20 1/2		5 1/2 dif.	70 1/2	12 1/4							
9		70 1/2	69 1/2 a 70 1/2	88	100	103	20		6 1/2 dif.		12 3-16							
10	185 1/2	71	70 1/2 a 70 1/2	88	100	103	20 11-16		6 dif.	70	12 5-16	208						
11		70 1/2	69 1/2 a 70 1/2	87 1/2	100	103	20 11-16		6 1/2 dif.	69		208						
12																		
13	183 1/2	70	68 1/2 a 69 1/2	86 1/2	99 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2		9 1/2 dif.	68	12 5-16	206						
14		69 1/2	68 1/2 a 69 1/2	86 1/2	99	102	20 1/2		9 1/2 dif.		12 1/4	203						
16		69	68 1/2 a 69	86 1/2	99 1/2	102	20 1/2		8 1/2 dif.	68	12 5-16							
17		70	68 1/2 a 69	86 1/2	99 1/2	102			7 1/2 dif.		12 1/2	207						
18	186	71	69 1/2 a 70 1/2	87 1/2	100 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/4	5	7 1/2 dif.		12 5-16	207 1/2						
19		70 1/2	68 1/2 a 69	87 1/2	100	103			7 1/2 dif.		12 1/2							
20	185 1/2	70	69 a 70 1/2	87	100 1/2	103	20 1/4	5	8 1/2 dif.	68 1/2	12 1/2	207						
21		69	68 1/2 a a	87	99	102	20 1/2	5	9 dif.									
23		69	68 1/2 a a	86	100	102	20 1/2	4 15-16	9 dif.	61								
24																		

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.