

European Magazine,

For SEPTEMBER 1802.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of SIR JOSEPH BANKS. 2. A VIEW of the RUINS of the PRIORY of the HOLY TRINITY, DUKE'S PLACE. And, 3. A PLAN of the WEST INDIA DOCKS, from LIMEHOUSE to BLACKWALL.]

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For J. SEWELL, CORNHILL.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We should be glad to oblige our respectable Correspondent G. H. but personal politicks do not agree with our plan. The invective, therefore, against Sir F. B. however elegantly and forcibly written, cannot be admitted.

Nestor, H. P. and *Londinenses*, are received.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from September 11, to September 18.

Wheat Rye Barl. Oats Beans										COUNTIES upon the COAST.							
s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans			
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	Effex	66	2	36	630	625	933	1
										Kent	66	9	00	034	323	034	6
										Suffex	65	0	00	000	025	000	0
										Suffolk	64	0	36	029	921	629	0
										Cambrid.	62	8	00	032	019	400	0
										Norfolk	62	3	00	029	000	029	0
										Lincoln	66	5	00	032	617	433	1
										York	71	6	43	200	017	335	6
										Durham	77	11	00	038	021	000	0
										Northum.	66	2	40	029	419	540	0
										Cumberl.	80	3	60	032	622	600	0
										Westmor.	83	6	56	630	223	1100	0
										Lancash.	77	2	00	039	919	900	0
										Cheshire	67	1	00	000	021	344	4
										Gloucest.	65	3	00	028	021	1033	8
										Somerfet	61	9	00	024	1019	200	0
										Monmou.	67	6	00	000	000	000	0
										Devon	62	2	00	023	1025	1100	0
										Cornwall	65	4	00	023	017	900	0
										Dorset	62	8	29	000	024	644	0
										Hants	62	4	00	027	124	036	2
										WALES.							
										N. Wales	72	0	00	032	818	000	0
										S. Wales	62	8	00	030	000	000	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

AUGUST.					DAY. BAROM. THERMOM. WIND.				
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.		DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.	
28	30.34	66	W.		11	29.90	64	W.	
29	30.30	67	W.		12	30.02	54	W.	
30	30.25	65	S.W.		13	30.10	51	W.	
31	30.20	64	N.E.		14	30.19	62	W.	
					15	30.22	64	W.	
SEPTEMBER.					16	30.30	66	W.	
1	30.17	65	E.		17	30.29	64	W.	
2	30.00	65	S.E.		18	30.20	62	N.E.	
3	29.80	66	W.		19	30.15	61	E.	
4	29.65	70	S.		20	30.12	61	E.	
5	29.62	64	S.W.		21	30.14	62	S.	
6	29.60	63	E.		22	30.17	62	S.W.	
7	29.61	64	N.E.		23	30.20	62	S.W.	
8	29.63	62	N.		24	30.35	62	S.E.	
9	29.61	62	N.E.		25	30.41	61	S.E.	
10	29.50	63	S.W.		26	30.42	60	S.	
					27	30.40	55	N.	

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,
FOR SEPTEMBER 1802.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS, BART. K. B.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

IF to support the dignity of the first literary society in the world; and by firmness and candour to conciliate the regard of its members; if rejecting the allurements of dissipation to explore scenes unknown, and to cultivate the most manly qualities of the human heart; if to dispense a princely fortune in the enlargement of science, the encouragement of genius, and the alleviation of distress; be circumstances which entitle any one to a more than ordinary share of respect, few will dispute the claim of the person whose portrait ornaments the present Magazine.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS, we have been informed, is descended from a family of great respectability in Sweden, and his paternal grandfather was the first of it who settled in England.

He was born about the year 1740, and received his education at Eton, from whence he removed to Oxford, where he pursued his studies with success, and soon shewed that Natural History was the branch of science to which he had the greatest attachment, and accordingly cultivated it with the greatest ardour.

At the time of his quitting the university, in the year 1763, he went on a voyage across the Atlantic to the coasts of Newfoundland and Labradore. In this voyage he made his first essay in the service of science, and collected many objects of natural history, which still adorn his mansion.

But a more arduous undertaking was soon to be entered on. The discoveries in the South Seas had been begun very

auspiciously, and further efforts were determined to be made. Another voyage was resolved on, under the command of Captain Cook, for the benefit of astronomy and all the arts dependant on it, to observe, in the latitude of Otaheite, an expected transit of the planet Venus over the Sun. In this voyage Sir Joseph Banks resolved to sail with Cook. His liberal spirit and generous curiosity were regarded with admiration; and every convenience from the Government was readily supplied to render the circumstances of the voyage as little unpleasant to him as possible.

Far, however, from soliciting any accommodation that might occasion expence to Government, he was ready to contribute largely out of his own private fortune towards the general purposes of the expedition. He engaged, as his director in natural history during the voyage, and as the companion of his researches, Dr. Solander, of the British Museum, a Swede by birth, and one of the most eminent pupils of Linnæus, whose scientific merits had been his chief recommendation to patronage in England. He took with him also two draughtsmen, one to delineate views and figures, the other to paint subjects of natural history. A secretary and four servants formed the rest of his suite. He took care to provide, likewise, the necessary instruments for his intended observations, with conveniences for preserving such specimens as he might collect of natural or artificial objects, and with stores to be distributed in the remote

isles he was going to visit, for the improvement of the condition of savage life.

On the 26th of August 1768, the Endeavour sailed from Plymouth on this great expedition. Lieutenant Cook was commander: but Sir Joseph Banks went in circumstances which made it improbable that he should be subjected to any disagreeable controul. No unfortunate accidents occurred in the early course of the voyage. Even in the passage to Madeira, Sir Joseph and his companion discovered many marine animals which no naturalist had as yet described. At Madeira, and as they sailed on to Rio Janeiro, their vigilance was still eagerly awake, and was sufficiently gratified by observations and specimens new to science. The jealousy of the Portuguese greatly disappointed their curiosity, by forbidding those researches at Rio Janeiro, of the fruits of which they had conceived very high hopes. On the coast of Terra del Fuego, in an excursion to view the natural productions of the country, Sir Joseph Banks and Dr. Solander had nearly perished by a storm of snow. With extreme difficulty, with the loss of three of the persons who had accompanied them, and after passing a night on land amidst the storm, in worse than the agonies of death, they at last made their way back to the beach, and were received on board the ship.

On Wednesday, April 12th, 1769, the Endeavour arrived at Otaheite. For three months, the voyagers continued at this and the smaller contiguous isles; refreshing themselves after their late hardships; making those astronomical observations, for the sake chiefly of which Lieutenant Cook was sent out; cultivating the friendship of the natives; laying in stores of fresh provisions; surveying, as navigators, the coasts of the different isles; collecting specimens of the natural productions peculiar to them; studying the language, manners, and arts of the islanders; and refitting the ship for the further prosecution of the voyage.

At Otaheite, Sir Joseph Banks, by the prudence, benignity, vigilance, and spirited activity, which he eminently exercised in the intercourse with its inhabitants, contributed in the most essential manner to prevent dissensions and disorder, and to promote that mutual harmony between those

good people and the English, which was indispensably requisite to prevent the chief purposes of the voyage from being frustrated. His conduct was that, not merely of a raw, adventurous young man, or of a naturalist unfit for aught but collecting specimens,—but of a man who knew himself and human nature, and possessed, in a high degree, the talent of beneficially guiding the designs and controuling the passions of others. The specimens of natural history which he and his companions collected at these isles were very numerous and interesting.

On the 15th of August 1769, the Endeavour sailed from Oteroah, the last isle of this groupe which they visited. On the 6th of October they descried New Zealand, which had not been seen by any former navigator but Tasman. An Otaheitean Priest, of the name of Tupia, who had voluntarily accompanied them from that isle, acted as interpreter between them and the inhabitants on this new coast, who spoke his native language. The whole coasts of the two isles forming that which is called New Zealand, were circumnavigated and diligently surveyed: the freight between them was carefully explored: much pains was employed in attempting a friendly intercourse with the inhabitants. The acquisitions in natural and artificial curiosities which Sir Joseph Banks here made, were also numerous. Although the plants and animals were less various than, for such an extent of country, might have been expected; yet the specimens were comparatively many, which were worthy of being admitted in the collection of the naturalist.

From New Zealand they pursued their voyage to New Holland. They sailed northward along its coast to Botany Bay, which owes its name to the rich treasures of botanical objects that it was found to afford. New species in zoology were likewise observed on the same shores. Distant excursions into the interior country disposed them to regard it as a scene that might prove exceedingly favourable for colonial settlement. The voyage was continued along the eastern coast of that great territory; and to the track adjacent was given the name of New South Wales. As they advanced, the ship struck upon a rock; an opening was made in her bottom; they were in

extreme danger of perishing at sea, and escaped but as by miracle. In every situation, Sir Joseph Banks was still distinguished by uncommon firmness and presence of mind. At the mouth of a river which they named after their ship, Endeavour, they repaired, in the best manner they could, the damage which the vessel had suffered. In the reparation, (such were the continual difficulties of this scientific enterprise!) the position of the ship occasioned a sudden admittance of water, by which a part of Sir Joseph Banks's collection of specimens was entirely spoiled,—and even the rest were not saved without the greatest anxiety and trouble. As the company continued to advance northward along the coast, many shells and marine productions of unknown species were gathered, in occasional visits to the shore. The discovery of the Kangaroo enabled them to offer an interesting addition to the natural history of quadrupeds. No opportunity was neglected of making new astronomical observations. On the 23d of August 1770, they left this coast, and steered for New Guinea.

The rest of their voyage was through known seas, and among isles which other European navigators had before visited and described. The noxious climate of Batavia afflicted a number of them, during their necessary stay there, with severe disease. Tupia, the Priest from Otaheite, died of an ague; and his boy, Tayeto, of an inflammation of the lungs. Sir Joseph Banks himself and Dr. Solander were for some time exceedingly ill. Every person belonging to the ship was sick during their stay at this place, except the sail-maker, an old man, between seventy and eighty years of age, who got drunk every day. Seven died at Batavia; three-and-twenty more in the course of the next six weeks after the departure of the ship from that harbour. On Wednesday the 12th of June, 1771, the survivors brought the vessel to anchor in the Downs, and came ashore at Deal.

Sir Joseph Banks was received in England with eager admiration and kindness. The designs with which he had gone on the voyage; the prudence, fortitude, and vigilant activity, he had exercised in the course of it; the perils through which he had passed; the invaluable information

recorded in his journals; and the specimens, before unknown, which he brought, at so much risk and expence, to enrich the science of natural history; deemed to set him greatly above almost every other young man of rank and fortune in the age, both for personal qualities, and as a benefactor to mankind. At court, among men of science and literature, at home and abroad, he was equally honoured. A new expedition of discovery was soon after sent out, in which he at first wished to embark, though he was afterwards induced to decline it. But his directions and assistance were not withheld, so far as these could promote the success and usefulness of the voyage.

Iceland was said to contain many natural curiosities, highly worthy of the inspection of one whose love of nature had led him to circumnavigate the globe. Sir Joseph Banks, therefore, hired a vessel, and went, in company with his friend Dr. Solander, to visit that isle. The Hebrudæ, those celebrated islets scattered along the north-west coast of Scotland, were contiguous to the track of the voyage: and these adventurous naturalists were induced to examine them. Among other things worthy of notice, they discovered the columnar stratification of the rocks surrounding the caves of Staffa; a phenomenon till then unobserved by naturalists, but which was no sooner made known, in a description by Sir Joseph Banks, than it became famous among men of science throughout Europe. The volcanic mountain, the hot springs, the siliceous rocks, the arctic plants and animals of Iceland, with all its other native productions, were carefully surveyed in this voyage. A rich harvest of new knowledge and new specimens compensated for its toils and expence. Dr. Von Troil, a Danish clergyman of great merit, was a companion in this philosophical adventure, and was thus, by the beneficence of Sir Joseph Banks, enabled to make communications to the Danish Government, of which they afterwards availed themselves for the improvement of the condition of the isle.

In the year 1777, Sir John Pringle resigned the Presidentship of the Royal Society, which was immediately conferred on Mr. Banks, who, on the 24th of March 1781, was created a Baronet.

Of the feuds which afterwards arose in that respectable assembly we shall be silent, except that those who wish for information on this forgotten subject may find it in our Magazine, Vol. V. p. 265. and Vol. VII. p. 31. Since that period a better temper has prevailed, and the business of the Society has not been interrupted by jarring animosity and vulgar discord.

Sir Joseph Banks a few years since had the dignity of Knight of the Bath conferred on him, and he has been sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council.

He is tall, largely made, with a manly countenance, expressive of dignity and intelligence. He has for some years occasionally been afflicted with the gout. His manners are polite and attentive, his conversation instructive, frank in communicating information, unaffected, and not without vivacity. He possesses more information than those will believe who consider him as a mere naturalist. In short, he is entitled to every praise that science, liberality, and benevolence, can bestow on their most distinguished favourites.

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA.

L. 919—920.

Κράδης δὲ τύμβους ἔψεται δεδουπότος,
Ἐυράξ Ἀλαίου Παταρέως διακτόρων.

THIS portion of Cassandra's narrative respects Philoctetes. The various occurrences of his life are here comprised within a narrow compass. For the tablet, though small, has many compartments; each of which is embellished with a picture that fills it.

Interpreters have not bestowed a single note on these lines; which seem to have a better claim to their attention than many others. For the words *τύμβους δεδουπότος* are applicable either to the tomb of Philoctetes or of Hercules. To which of these heroes they ought to be applied, the following illustration is intended to shew. The funeral-pile of Hercules was kindled near mount Ceta by Philoctetes; who entered with reluctance on a work, which others had refused to undertake. But the importunity of his dying friend prevailed. Hercules had promised to reward him for this last act of friendship with his bow and his arrows; or, in the figurative language of Lycophron, with his Scythian dagger and its deadly teeth. But, says Cassandra, Crathis shall see the tomb of *him* fallen. That the tomb, here mentioned, was not erected to the memory of Philoctetes, is evident from this circumstance; viz. that the poet has intentionally reserved the mention of this hero's tomb for the

close of the narrative. There, in its due place and order, is the story of his interment told. Thus it appears, that the words *τύμβους δεδουπότος* are not applicable to the tomb of Philoctetes, but of Hercules, the *fallen* hero. The site of this honorary tomb is described. It was placed by Philoctetes himself on the banks of the Crathis, and fronted the temple of Apollo. By him also was this temple built for the reception of the bow and arrows of Hercules. They were here consecrated to the bowyer-god. By such acts of pious munificence was the attachment of Philoctetes to his illustrious friend distinguished.

—Ξένην ἐποιήσαντας ἰδνείαν κόνιν.

L. 926.

A strong north wind, says Cassandra, shall drive far distant from their home those Rhodians, who are *about* to settle in a foreign land. Perhaps instead of *ἐποιήσαντας* we ought to read in the *future* *ἐποιήσονται*, rightly rendered by Canter *habituros*. *Ξένην* and *ἰδνείαν*, being synonymous words cannot both be applied as epithets to *κόνιν*. Probably the poet wrote *ξένης*, i. e. *γῆς*. Thus he has written in another place; *ἐπὶ ξένης γῆς*.

—Τὴν Χρήμης, ἰδνέοντα, ἐν ξένης γῆς;
Soph. Philocl.

R.

M. GARNERIN'S ACCOUNT OF HIS ASCENT FROM ST. GEORGE'S PARADE, NORTH AUDLEY-STREET, and DESCENT WITH A PARACHUTE, SEPT. 21, 1802.

THE experiment of my thirty-first ascent, and of my fifth descent in a parachute, took place on Tuesday last, on a very fine day, and in the presence of an immense crowd of spectators, who filled the streets, windows, and houses, and the scaffoldings erected round the place of my departure, which, alas! was the only spot not crowded with spectators!

It is necessary, when I undertake the experiment of the parachute, that I should know the state of the atmosphere, in order to enable me to judge of the course I am to take; and also to adopt the precautions proper to ensure success. About three in the afternoon, I had the satisfaction of having a first indication from the agreeable effect of a very pretty Montgolfier balloon, which was sent off from the environs of St. George's Parade, and which took a direction over Mary-la-bonne-fields.

The success of this experiment ought not to prevent me from expressing my opinion of the dangers that may result to the general safety from the daily abuse of those night experiments, which are not always directed by persons conversant with the subject. One shudders when one thinks, that a machine of this kind may fall, and fall on fire, upon the cordage of a ship, and thus involve, in one great conflagration, all that constitutes the wealth of one of the first Cities in the world. The use of these machines was prohibited in France; and the Consular Government confided to me alone the direction of night balloons, which I conceived and introduced into the national fetes.

Convinced of the direction of the wind, I hastened the filling of the balloon, and at five P. M. I filled the pilot balloon which Mrs. Sheridan did me the honour to launch. It seemed to me that I was conciliating the favour of Heaven by the interference of the Graces. This pilot balloon ascended quickly, and was soon out of sight, marking out my career towards the North-east. Whilst the anxious crowd were following the path of my little pilot, I suspended the parachute to the balloon: this painful and difficult operation was executed with all possible

address, by the assistance of the most distinguished personages. The parachute was gradually suspended, and the breeze, which was very gentle, did not produce the least obstacle.—At length I hastened to ballast my cylindrical bark, and to place myself in it; a sight which the public contemplated with deep interest—it seemed at that moment as if every heart beat in unison; for, though I have not the advantage of speaking English, every one understood my signs. I ascertained the height of the barometer, which was at 29½ inches. I now pressed the moment of my departure, and the period of fulfilling my engagements with the British public. All the cords were cut; I rose amidst the most expressive silence, and, launching into infinite space, discovered from on high the countless multitude that sent up their sighs and prayers for my safety. My parachute, in the form of a dome over my head, had a majestic effect. I quickened my ascending impulse, and rose through light and thin vapours, where the cold informed me that I was entering into the upper region. I followed attentively the route I was taking, and perceived that I had reached the extremity of the City, and that immense fields and meadows offered themselves for my descent*. I examined my barometer, which I found fallen to 23 inches—the sky was clear, the moment favourable, and I threw down my flag to endeavour to shew to the people assembled that I was on the point of cutting the cord that suspended me between Heaven and Earth. I made every necessary disposition, prepared my ballast, and measured with my eye the vast space that separated me from the rest of the human race. I felt my courage confirmed by the certainty that my combinations were just. I then took out my knife, and with a hand firm, from a conscience void of reproach, and which had never been lifted against any one but in the field of victory, I cut the cord. My balloon rose, and I felt myself precipitated with a velocity which was checked by the sudden unfolding of my parachute. I saw that all my calculations were just, and my mind remained calm and serene. I endeavoured to mo-

* According to M. Garnerin's calculation, he had been to the height of 4,154 French feet, on Tuesday last.

dulate my gravitation, and the oscillation which I experienced increased in proportion as I approached the breeze that blows in the middle regions; nearly ten minutes had elapsed, and I felt that the more time I took in descending, the safer I should reach the ground. At length I perceived thousands of persons, some on horseback, others on foot, following me, all of whom encouraged me by their wishes, while they opened their arms to receive me. I came near the earth, and, after one bound, I landed, and quitted the parachute, without any shock or accident. The first person that came to me pressed me in his arms; but without losing any time, I employed myself in detaching the principal circle of the parachute, anxious to save the instrument that had so well guaranteed me; but a crowd soon surrounded me — laid hold of me, and carried me in triumph, till an indisposition, the consequence and effect of the oscillation I had experienced, obliged the procession to stop. I was then seized with a painful vomiting, which I usually experience for several hours after a descent in a parachute. The interval of a moment, however, permitted me to get on horseback; a numerous cavalcade approached to keep off the crowd, whose enthusiasm and transports incommoded me not a little. The Duke of York was among the horsemen; and the procession proceeded with great difficulty in the midst of the crowd, who shouted forth their applause, and had before them the tri-coloured flag which I had thrown down, and which was carried by a Member of Parliament. Among the prodigious concourse of persons on foot, I remarked Lord Stanhope, from whom I had received the counsels of a scientific man, and who penetrated through the crowd to shake hands with me. At length, after several incidents, all produced by the universal interest with which I was honoured, I withdrew from the crowd without any other accident than that of having had my right foot jammed between the horse I rode and a horseman who pressed too close to me. My parachute was preserved as well as could be expected, a few of the cords only were cut. — It is now exhibiting at the Pantheon, where a great concourse of persons have been to examine it.

"I have just learned that my balloon descended on the 22d (Wednesday), at Mr. Abraham Hareing's, near

Frencham Mill, three miles beyond Farnham, in Surry; where it is in safety.

"Among the congratulations I have had the honour of receiving from the most distinguished persons, I have not had any more flattering than those I have received from Sir Sidney Smith; who came to me, with General Douglas, "on purpose," as he said to me, "to shake hands with a brave man." — This compliment is of the greatest value from the mouth of one of the bravest soldiers in Europe.

"I now enjoy the pleasure of having fulfilled my engagements with the public; to whom I owe every acknowledgement and thanks for the encouragement I have received from them, and for the confidence which they placed in my promise at a time when I was obliged to defer the experiment of the parachute. It is with this grateful sense of their patronage that I am going to make a new ascent at Bristol.

"Yet, feeling, as I do, these sentiments of gratitude, will it be too much to ask the public to revenge with their contempt the insult to my honour and my moral character that I have received from a public paper, which, upon advices from a correspondent whose veracity they ought to have suspected, has asked, *whether I did not play an infamous part in the French revolution*?" There are in France but two, my brother and myself, of the name of Garnerin, and we have played no other part than that which honour may avow in all countries, and at all times. It was upon the frontiers, and in the bosom of her armies, that we endeavoured to be useful to our country. I might refer, in England, to incontestable evidence relative to my conduct. I am sure His Royal Highness the Duke of York would be disposed to do me the justice I deserve, if he recollect the action of Marchiennes, in the night of the 31st of October 1793; in which I had the honour of disputing, with a handful of men, that post, after it had been surprised by a strong detachment of his army. The action was extremely bloody, and terminated in a surrender, which made me His Royal Highness's prisoner, and occasioned me thirty-one months' imprisonment in the prisons of Austria."

Thursday Sept. 23.

[For M. Garnerin's Account of his Ascent from Bath, see page 180.]

VESTIGES, COLLECTED AND RECOLLECTED,

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

NUMBER III.

RUINS OF THE PRIORY OF THE HOLY TRINITY, DUKE'S PLACE.

(WITH A PLATE.)

THE print which forms part of the embellishments of this Magazine exhibits a picturesque view of one of the last vestiges of the Priory of the Holy Trinity *, once the greatest ornament, as well as the most important religious establishment, in the ward of Aldgate. To be very particular with respect to a place upon which so much has been written and said, and the neighbourhood of which the reader will find alluded to in a subsequent article of the work, would, perhaps, be deemed superfluous: yet it is necessary, in pursuit of our comparison betwixt ancient and modern times, to remark, that this Priory was founded on the spot upon which Trinity Christ Church, now called St. James, Duke's Place, is erected, by Matilda, daughter of Malcolm, King of Scotland, and wife to Henry the First, in the same place where Siredus had begun to erect a church in honour of the Cross and St. Mary Magdalen, of which the Dean and Chapter of Waltham were wont to have *thirty shillings*. The Queen was to acquit her church of this *incumbrance*, and, in remuneration, gave them a *mill*. This donation was confirmed by the King, and the Priory bestowed upon Norman, the first Canon Regular of England.

This Priory, which was built upon a

piece of ground three hundred feet in length, in process of time became a very large church, rich in lands and ornaments, the Prior whereof was an Alderman of London, viz. of Portoken Ward, who sat in Court, and rode with the Mayor and his brethren, in scarlet and other liveries, until the year 1531, the 23d of Henry the VIIIth, when it was surrendered to that Monarch †, who gave it to Sir Thomas Audley, Speaker of the Parliament against Cardinal Wolsey, and afterwards Lord Chancellor of England, who demolished the church, and built a large mansion upon its foundation, wherein he died. This house and its appurtenances descended, by his marriage with Lord Audley's daughter and heir, to Thomas Duke of Norfolk ‡, and was then called Duke's Place; which name a great part of its site and garden still retains.

It appears that the spot from which the view was taken was formerly, and is still, called Mitre Court, probably from the mitre which the Bishop of London caused to be affixed to the walls of the Priory, to shew his superior jurisdiction; but in consequence of a fire that happened at its entrance into Aldgate, in the night of the 31st of October 1800, it has been considerably improved. A stone tablet has been placed against the side wall of the corner house on the right, part of which appears in the print, with this inscription:

* Henry Fitz-Alwin, Draper, first Mayor of London, who continued in his office from the first of Richard the First until the fifteenth of John, more than twenty-four years, and who died 1212, was buried in the priory church of the Holy Trinity, Aldgate.

† When Henry sent for the Prior upon this occasion, he commended him greatly for his learning and hospitality, and said, that he was worthy of much higher dignity, to which he promised to prefer him. The priory was accordingly surrendered. Sir Thomas Audley, who seems to have profited by the spoils of the Church, had also a grant of the Charter-house.

‡ This Nobleman was the son of John Duke of Norfolk, who was killed at the battle of Bosworth Field, valiantly fighting for King Richard the Third. The demy lion shot through the mouth with an arrow, his crest, was till lately on a house in Duke's-place.

“Widened

" Widened at the expence of
The Corporation of London.
Harvey Christian Combe, Mayor.
1800."

In digging the foundation of the new houses at the corner after the fire, parts of the old building were found, which were evidently a continuation of the vaults of which the view referred to is an accurate specimen, and which, from their mode of construction, seemed to have promised a much longer duration. The church of St. James, at the back of these ruins, rose upon the dilapidation of Trinity Priory and Norfolk House, in the mayoralty of Sir Edward Barkham, in the reign of James the First. There is a poetical inscription over the door on the north side the chancel, which gives us no very favourable idea of the literature of this, as it has been termed, *learned age*. The last four lines may be sufficient to give the reader a taste of the style of the whole poem, which extends to forty.

" The Cities first Lord Mayor lies buried here,

Fitz Alwin of the Drapers Company.
And the Lord Mayor whose fame shines
now so clear,

Barkham, is of the same fraternity."

At the bottom of this court, a passage runs betwixt the Jewish soup-house and the Mitre public-house into Duke's Place, which it is well known is the quarter wherein the lower order of Jews have been driven from other parts of the city, and which contains, besides the parish-church of St. James already noted, I think, two synagogues, and a number of houses not more noted for the cleanliness than the morality of their inhabitants.

ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

This priory, church, and house, seemed to flourish in consequence of the suppression of the order of the Knights Templars; for although they were founded in the year 1100, they owed their splendour to the revenues of this religious and military society, with whose lands they were endowed. It would be deemed useless to repeat the history of a place which has been so frequently noticed in our civic an-

nals; neither is it very easy, were it material, to trace the precise boundaries of the priory, which were certainly much more extensive than the space comprehended within the Close. One of the exterior gates of the monastery is still standing, and it is stated by Stow, that, with the priory and church (upon the site of which the present small parochial edifice, dedicated to St. John, is probably built), it was preserved from the general spoil and dilapidation of religious houses so long as King Henry the VIIIth reigned, and also that a part of these buildings was used as a store-house for the King's toys and tents, for hunting and for the wars; but that in the reign of Edward the VIth, the greater part of the church, that is, the body and side aisles, with the large bell tower, "a most curious piece of workmanship, graven, gilt, and enamelled (to the great beautifying this city, surpassing all others), were undermined, and blown up with gunpowder, and the stone employed in building the Lord Protector's house in the Strand."

This short notice of an establishment of which even the most permanent materials have been long since annihilated, would certainly not have been drawn forth as an object of public attention, had it not been deemed at least a curious speculation to consider the nature of the ornamental part of this beautiful edifice. It has been stated, that the decorations were graven, gilt, and enamelled. With respect to the first, I apprehend the term was aptly applied to the sculptured figures and carved ornaments; as, in the second article of the Decalogue, "Thou shalt not make to thyself any graven image." Upon that term, or the second of gilding, there can be no difficulty, as they are sufficiently explanatory of the ideas they were meant to convey; but I do not imagine the description of *enamelled ornaments* to be quite so clear, and shall, therefore, say a word or two upon the subject, as they will refer to an art which, I conceive, in the mode of application meant by the author alluded to, is nearly lost.

Enamelling, by the ancients termed *encaustic**, is known to be an art of very remote antiquity; as early as the

* Encaustica Pictura. Plin.

* Pliny also observes, that ships were painted *resolutis igni coris*; from which an ingenious

the age of Porfenna*, King of Tuscany, we hear of exquisitely-formed vases, made of earthen, or potters ware, in his dominions, and *enamelled* with various figures : we have also heard, and perhaps seen, some, inferior, as it is said, to the others, the production of manufactures at Faenza and Castle Durante, in the dutchy of Urbino, in the time of Raphael† and Michael Angelo, supposed to have been painted by these celebrated artists, and since well known by this name of “Raphael’s ware.” There are also some specimens of large enamelling upon dishes and plates extant, which were said to be executed in France about the age of Francis the First ; but I have heard of few of a later date. This mode of enamelling upon earthen ware and porcelain, has been lately, by Mr. Wedgewood and others, brought to a perfection unknown to any former age or country ; that of painting portraits and historical subjects upon plates of gold and other metals, has been carried to a height of beauty and correctness that causes the works of Petitot, and other artists of the seventeenth century, to be no longer considered as inimitable. But it will be recollected, that even the ware of Raphael, the vases of Wedgewood, and the specimens of the Dresden manufactory, were comparatively small. The portraits of Zinck, Spencer, Meyer, and the beautiful historical compositions of Moser (many of which his Majesty now has in his collection) were miniatures. The enamel pictures that are said to have adorned the bell tower of a church must have been of a very large size, and the consequent difficulty of forming the ground plates, and *firings*, as it is termed, *i. e.* melting the colours, when laid on the work, must have been immense. Revolving this subject in my mind, it occurred to me, that the enamelling here alluded to was, in a considerable degree, different in its operation from that which has

been last mentioned, and, like the ware of Raphael, &c. ought more properly to be termed glazing ; that the progress of its execution was, in the first instance, the formation of very large plates of potters, or, perhaps, what is now termed Stourbridge clay, which was less liable to crack in annealing ; these might be formed of any shape, and adapted to any situation ; upon them there was then laid a ground of soft white glass fluxed with lead, they were fired, perhaps, in a common tile-kiln, and afterwards painted with colours prepared with the same kind of flux, and some essential oil, which rendered them as free from the pencil as common oil colours. Afterwards they were again returned to the kiln, or reverberatory furnace, where the colours were melted ; which probably finished the work.

I have many years since seen specimens of this kind of coarse painting in enamel, which, I believe, from its durability, would have been more used by our ancestors in external decorations, had not the difficulty which attended its execution impeded the progress of the art. Of this composition, I have no doubt, were the enamelled pictures said to adorn the bell tower of the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem. Many of my readers will recollect, that some very excellent vestiges of this art were exhibited upon, and were indeed a considerable ornament to, the gate that once stood cross a part of the highway betwixt the Treasury and the end of King-street, Westminster. This gate, which is by historians said to have been built in the reign of Henry the VIIIth, but which, I should conjecture, was still more ancient, was adorned with several of those pictures in enamel, representing portraits of Kings, &c. They were, I have been informed, admirably executed in soft colours ‡, upon a ground of potters, or Stourbridge clay, baked in a kiln : indeed, the whole of this building (which had

ingenious philosopher, who wrote upon the subject of encaustic painting some years since, inferred, that the said ships were *enamelled* ; a term which might with almost equal propriety have been applied to the *paying* our ships with pitch.

* An V. C. 246.

† There was, at the time when Keysser wrote his travels, among an infinite number of beautiful specimens of the art of painting in enamel, in the palace at Dresden, an apartment filled entirely with vessels of porcelain, said to have been painted by Raphael.

‡ That is, mineral or metallic colours, mixed with a flux of ceruse, litharge, or orpiment.

been used as a state paper office) was so admirable in its construction, that when it was to be taken down, I have heard that the then Duke of Cumberland purposed to have it removed, and again erected at Windsor: this, although I think the late T. Sanby, Esq. has made drawings of it, was, I believe, never executed.

The taste of the age having within these last forty years run much in favour of painting in enamel and upon glass, which was an art that had nearly sunk into oblivion, till revived by Jervais, Pearson, Eggington, and some other eminent artists, I have often wondered that some attempts have not been made to introduce the kind of painting which I have described upon a large scale, as the colours, fluxes, &c. are now so well known, and as, if brought to perfection, it would have the durability of that mode of copying the works of celebrated masters which is termed Mosaic, and would *fix*, as may be said, the fleeting and evanescent tints of oil * or crayon pictures, by a process that could not be attended with a hundredth part of the trouble or expence that must be concomitant to the accurately copying any subject by arranging small pins of glass, or other vitrified substances, so as to blend and connect the high lights with the deep shades, middle tints, dome tints, reflexes, &c. and to unite and harmonize all the variety of colouring, preserving, at the same time, by this mechanical process, the grace and correctness of contour, the perspective, keeping, and every other appendage and attribute necessary to form a perfect whole.

* A treatise, published by a Mr. Muntze, near forty years since, on *encaustic*, in which it was proposed to render colours more durable, and fix crayons by the means of *uax*, has long been forgotten.

† My architectural friends will pardon me for applying this epithet to a style which has, in comparison with the Grecian, Roman, and more modern Italian schools, been much deprecated. It would be very easy to fly with the reader from this subject to the temple of Diana at Ephesus, of Theseus at Athens, ramble round the ancient and modern world in search of examples of beautiful structures, from the Tower of Babel to Somerset Place, and after a vast expence of time and ingenuity, return as wise as we set out. The question, Which is preferable, the Grecian or Gothic styles of building? though often agitated, never has, nor never can be settled. Each has its intrinsic merits, adapted to situation, climate, use, and a hundred other local circumstances: each, too, has its particular system. We have seen architecture, said to be of the Grecian schools, which could not with propriety be claimed by any school at all: we have likewise seen clumsy and eccentric Gothic: but whomsoever has contemplated those buildings in Westminster, and many other places, where the style is carried to its acme of perfection, must allow there is a purity in the taste of them adapted to the purposes for which they are appropriated, equal, if not superior, to that of any other mode of building.

The slight hint which I gathered from an ancient description of the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, has, almost unawares, led me to descant on an art of which few specimens were originally made, and consequently few vestiges remain. If this brief notice should lead those whose habits of life, and superior intelligence, are better adapted to the pursuit, more accurately to investigate the subject, their researches may, by extending the circle of human knowledge, be, I am inclined to think, both in a scientific and a commercial point of view, rendered beneficial to the country.

CROSBY-HOUSE.

Passing through Bishopsgate-street, and seeing the name of Crosby-square painted upon a gateway, I was naturally attracted towards a place which, from the historical and poetical figure that it makes in our literature, may be termed *classic ground*. Entering the gate, it was with concern I found, that of the magnificent palace wherein Richard the Third, when Duke of Gloucester, was formerly lodged, the only remaining vestige was part of the ancient hall; for I conceive the inner gate and stairs may, in comparison to the building, be deemed modern. Of this fabric, though only one side is to be seen, the small specimen still standing is sufficient to give to an eye used to this kind of observation a tolerable accurate idea of the architectural style of the whole edifice, which was erected at a period when it appears, by more perfect buildings of nearly the same date, the purity † of the Gothic taste

of architecture was a little sullied by the admission of heterogeneous mouldings, cornices, and adventitious decorations *, which in consequence of the revival, though unsettled state, of the arts in the fifteenth century, began to be very profusely adopted.

The mansion under consideration was built at this period, namely, about the year 1446, by Sir John Crosby, who was one of the Sheriffs, and an Alderman of London, in the year 1470, knighted by Edward the Fourth in 1471, and died in 1475, leaving five hundred marks for the repairing the parish-church of St. Helen, where he was buried.

The small part which remains of this edifice may, as I have observed, be considered as a fair specimen of the whole; and as from a limb, nay indeed (as it is said) from the finger, of an ancient statue, a skilful sculptor could delineate the proportions of the whole figure, so from this vestige a conjecture may be formed that this fabric was once of large dimensions. I am not enthusiast enough to suppose, that from what remains the original plan could be discovered, or the original building restored, but only mean to observe, that sufficient traces are still apparent to warrant the conjecture, that its ancient site extended to the convent of Little St. Helen's one way, and on the other side included the whole of the ground on which Crosby-square (built in 1677) is erected.

These, I believe, were the primary boundaries of the demesnes of Crosby House; but in the 34th of Henry the Eighth, it appears, by a grant of this place to Andrew Bonvice, a rich Italian merchant, that they were much more extensive, and consisted of gardens, lanes, messuages, void pieces of land, &c. Of all these, as I have stated, the only remaining vestiges are a part of the hall, now converted into a packer's warehouse, which extends to Great St. Helen's, in which part of the side wall of the edifice, and a small door, probably leading to the lower offices, are still to be seen, and the site of the square, which was unquestionably a small part of the garden.

With respect to the side of the ancient hall, which is still apparent, the

spectator, at entering from Bishopsgate street, is struck with the singularity of the building, which consists of part of what was, I believe, once an octagonal tower, at the northern extremity, and the side wall, the windows in which seem to have been in a taste at least equal to many of the same period; a flight of steps on the left hand of the door leads to this apartment, but I exceedingly doubt whether this was the principal entrance to the palace, probably the grand front was toward the garden; that the part I am now considering was only a wing which had a corresponding one with a similar entrance on the south side, leading, it is not unlikely, to a chapel and octagonal tower, while a magnificent gate in the centre opened into a lower hall upon the ground floor, that had, through another of equal dimensions, communication with the garden, which, it appears from records, extended from the east side of the palace to the south corner of the priory close, where it was bounded by a lane or passage running betwixt them to offices, &c. still more remote.

Of the priory dedicated to St. Helen, once the residence of a society of black nuns, the only parts which remain are two or three small pieces of broken and dilapidated arches adjoining the hall of the Leatherfellers Company, and the church, in which there are sufficient attractions to arrest the attention of the antiquarian spectator. The house to which they belonged, or were adjuncts, is, with its appendages, totally destroyed, and even the materials entirely removed.

In reviewing a spot once so famous as the site of Crosby House, the mind naturally recurs to former ages, to former systems of morals, religion, and government, and considers their operation upon persons and things; it naturally, or rather ideally, rebuilds the palace, recalls its inhabitants from their tombs, and considers the various situations in which they have been placed, and the various scenes in which they have acted. The aid of the historian or poet is solicited, and we contemplate with double pleasure places which have attracted their attention, such as the house which I am now con-

* Though the building, as it now stands, on a cursory view, appears plain, sufficient marks may be discovered upon a more accurate investigation, which shew that it was once much more ornamented.

sidering, and which the historic record, but still more the poetic pen of Shakspere, has, although the greater part of even its walls, and every trace of its magnificence, have long since mouldered into dust, indelibly fixed in our imaginations, by having recorded it in the interview betwixt the Duke of Gloucester and Lady Ann; a scene wherein he, with great *poetic* art (for it is entirely the art of the poet), dissuades her from attending the funeral of Henry the Sixth to Chertsey, and prevails on her to repair to Crosby House, where they were afterwards married.

How long the Duke resided here is uncertain. When he usurped the Crown, we find him in Baynard's Castle; though it is stated by Seymour, that his interview with the Citizens was at this palace.

Crosby House, it has been already mentioned, became in the reign of Henry the Eighth the residence of a merchant. It next came into the possession of William Bond, Alderman, who made considerable additions to the building. In the year 1586, we find it occupied by Henry Romelius, Chancellor of Denmark; then by Sir John Spencer, Knt. who kept his mayoralty in it. The 1st of James the First, Monsieur de Rosny*, Grand Treasurer of France, was its tenant. Afterward, the youngest son of William Prince of Orange, Monsieur Fulke, and the learned Monsieur Barnevelt. *Sic transit gloria mundi.* This palace, that was once the habitation of royalty, the scene of gaiety, festivity, and splendour, wherein Princes, Nobles, Ambassadors, and the first of Civic Magistrates, have resided, has been, through a long period of years, declining, and in its present dilapidated state has become a warehouse for merchandize, its remaining chambers probably converted to counting-houses, and its once magnificent hall dedicated to the reception of bales of cloth. Such are the transmutations of terrestrial grandeur, the fluctuations of property, and such the revolutions of a house wherein, as in a theatre, many of the good and evil circum-

stances of life have been exhibited; a house whose distinguished occupants have long since receded from this busy scene, have long since become insensible to the pains and pleasures attendant upon humanity, and have left in these vestiges another example of the instability of unbounded opulence, and the futility of inordinate ambition.

ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT.

JOHN STOW.

Happening the other day to go into the church of St. Andrew Undershaft, Leadenhall-street; indeed with a view to inspect an edifice which, from having been the place where the city apprentices, and other dissolute persons, assembled on *evil May Day* 1517, at the Shaft or May Pole, from which the church derives its additional distinction, and whence they commenced their depredations against aliens, &c. has made a considerable figure in our civic histories; I was struck with the neatness, beauty, and elegance, of its interior decorations. These have been so frequently described, that it would be a waste of time to enumerate them; I shall therefore only observe, that the window over the altar, containing in compartments the pictures of the five Monarchs, viz. Edward the Sixth, Elizabeth, James the First, Charles the First, and Charles the Second, affords a fair specimen of the art of painting on glass in the seventeenth century; while a figure of St. Andrew lately finished, and placed in an upper compartment of the same window, serves also to shew, the progress which that art has made at the close of the eighteenth; or at least if it should not be deemed one of the most elaborate effusions of this system of painting, it certainly marks, in a very peculiar manner, the difference betwixt the ancient and modern styles.

I think the brasses formerly upon the monuments of Nicholia de Nale, buried January 1566, Henry Mann, D. D. buried October 1566, and perhaps many others, have been torn away; a circumstance which, whether

* It appears, as stated in No. I. of these Vestiges, that this Nobleman first occupied a house of the Count Beaumont, in Butcher-row, and then removed to Arundel Palace. Whether his residence in Crosby House, which is stated upon the authority of Stow, who himself lived near the spot, was before his removal to Arundel House is uncertain. I rather think it was, as his residence there was certainly in the first of James the First.

it proceeded from avarice or curiosity, whether they were sold to the antiquarian or the brazier, is exceedingly to be lamented, as it is a kind of sacrilege which has been, I fear, universally prevalent, having had occasion to remark this violation of sepulture in a great number of churches and cemeteries in various parts of the kingdom.

These brief observations forced themselves upon my attention while I was walking up the middle aisle of this church; but it was soon arrested by an object of still more speculative importance, namely, a monument at the upper end of the north aisle, representing, in a kind of niche, a figure at a desk writing. This I found, by the inscription, was the effigy of that diligent collector of domestic antiquities, John Stow, who died the 5th of April 1603, at the age of eighty. This monument seems to be of stone; but Mr. Styrpe says, "he was told by an ingenious person that it was only of burnt clay (Terra Cotta) painted." This it is impossible now to discover without injuring the figure. So many coats of paint have been laid on, one very lately, by the directors of the works of this fabric, that the traces by which the different operations of the chissel or modelling-stick might have been discerned, are now totally obliterated; but if it be really composed of burnt earth, of which, upon the authority of Styrpe, I have scarce any doubt, there is one very natural observation arises in the mind, which is, that the art of making figures in artificial stone, that was thought to have been invented about the year 1769*, was of a much more ancient date, even in this kingdom: in Italy we know it was practised in the days of Michael Angelo †.

It is a curious circumstance, but one that is certainly extremely discredit-

able to the age in which this ingenious and laborious antiquarian, John Stow, lived, that after dedicating the greatest part of a life extended far beyond the usual period of existence to literary researches, to studies in which the public was essentially interested, and the nation ultimately benefited; after having, with infinite solicitude and anxiety, collected materials, and composed volumes, which shed in a new point of view the grandeur, the importance, the opulence of his native city; this excellent author should, when suffering under the tortures of an excruciating disease, and upon the very verge of the grave, have been obliged to *ask alms* of his fellow-citizens and countrymen: yet howsoever strange this may seem, it is nevertheless true, that in the year 1604, this worthy Citizen obtained from that learned Monarch, and great encourager of learning, James the First, a licence to collect "the charitable benevolence of well-disposed people" for his subsistence. In this *Brief*, his various labours for forty-five years, spent in composing his *Chronicles*, and also eight years dedicated to his Survey of London, his merit, and his age, are recited, and power is given to him, or his deputies, to *ask charity* at the different churches through a great number of counties and cities in England, with an exhortation and persuasion to persons to contribute. This was in the second year of the King. Another *Brief* had been granted, of the same tenor and to the same effect in the first. A letter from the King on the same subject is also extant, on the back of which seven shillings and sixpence was set down as the subscription of the parish of St. Mary Woolnoth, with the churchwarden's name indorsed.

* Vide the European Magazine for January 1802.

† In fact, we might carry the date of this art back to the most remote ages of antiquity. What are the ancient bricks, pottery, &c. but artificial stone? Of what but artificial stone was the composition of many of the laces, lamps, altars, vases, and sacrificing vessels of the ancients. The same observation will apply to our earthen ware in general, and particularly what used to be termed Staffordshire, as also to the mufles and crucibles of the chymists. What are these but artificial stone? composed of the same materials, and vitrified by nearly the same process. With respect to the revival of the art of forming figures and ornaments of this composition, I think it does honour to the age and country, and that it may be attended with great national advantage. I must observe, that it was correctly stated in the Magazine I have quoted above, that this art owed much of its elegance to the labours of that ingenious sculptor and truly excellent man, the late John Bacon, Esq.

"He died," saith his historian, "on the fifth of April following, in less than six months after. So that it is feared the poor man had made but little progress in his collection." The remark upon this transaction is obvious, that it is singular that this very extraordinary mode of relieving the distresses of so ingenious and learned an individual, while any other could have been suggested, should ever have been adopted; and it neither prepossesses us with a very favourable idea

of the liberality of the Court, or City, towards men of letters, when one of the eminence of Stow was, in his extreme old age, obliged to ask charity in a manner the publicity of which must have exceedingly hurt his feelings, and have been, from the tardiness of the means taken to relieve him, suffered to languish under the pressure of a disease, the pains of which were, perhaps, rendered more acute by the accumulated evils of poverty and disappointment.

CARD-PLAYING.

THERE is no diversion which has maintained its ground, in spite of the fickleness of fashion, so uniformly as Card-playing. Other diversions have risen, succeeded for a time, then declined into disuse; but cards still are in general estimation. Few families are entirely without them, and few individuals can acquit themselves of having spent many hours in playing them. They have interfered at times with every other amusement; nay, with the necessary engagements of our relative relations. Politicians have been known to continue at the card-table when the Senate demanded their attention; and a magnificent card-party, at the house of a woman of quality, has left "an Account of empty Boxes" at the theatre. Dancing has not unfrequently been interrupted by a band at quadrille; and those whose tongues it is not easy to restrain at other times, voluntarily subject themselves for hours to the profound silence of whist. Cards, it has been said, have spoiled conversation. It might with greater propriety be said, that they have entirely banished it. Those attainments are not now desired which gave scope for conversation: and to supply the defect, cards are called for. Those who could have discovered no talents at remark, or repartee, can now play a good hand; and thus to many men and women, who would otherwise have been useless to company, are placed in a situation where they may appear to advantage—at the card-table!

With conversation, I will not hesitate to say, that cards have in a great measure destroyed good-humour. Those who are eager in the game, and without a certain portion of zeal it is impossible

to play, sit down to play with a mutual declaration of hostilities, which commence immediately on the trump card being proclaimed. The object, then, is to make the most of the game. But the opposite party, perhaps, are successful: uneasiness begins to arise in the breast, which in a little time swells with anger and envy. It needs no very able physiognomist to read the mind in the eye, if there were no other indications. The flush in the face, the biting of the lip, the smothered—What shall I say? Oath! Certainly something approaching to it—the discontented air in throwing down the card—all these sufficiently indicate, that the mind is in a state of agitation not very friendly to good-humour, to benevolence, or to virtue. These symptoms are chiefly discernible where the sum played for is considerable. But why men and women, possessed of reason, should assemble to hazard a loss which may affect them, and call this diversion, is with me a solecism; and I leave it to be explained by those who are acquainted with the pleasure of losing more money than they can afford.

It is not to be denied, nor shall I attempt to deny, that I have hitherto had the fair-sex principally in view. My fair readers will not accuse me of taking up an opinion hastily against them, nor of urging censure with severity. But the truth is, and to me a very unpleasant truth, that parents are very generally to blame, for being so ready to finish this branch of education in their daughters. Cards are introduced too frequently in families of middling rank, and sums of money are played for, which cannot always be spared by the losing party. Time, the

the most precious gift of Heaven, is wasted in the most unprofitable of all amusements—an amusement which is innocent only where the sum played for is trifling, and where the time consumed is short; but absolutely pernicious both to the head and heart, where the sum is so great as to engage the affections, and where the time consumed is more than can be spared from the regular hours of sleep. Conversation would not flag if cards were not expected. But because they are expected, people do not give themselves the trouble to cultivate the arts of conversation. Who would qualify himself to shine in conversation, when he may supply the place of wit and learning by a pack of cards? And what young lady will give herself any uneasiness to appear pleasing by the charms of conversation, when she can do it at so easy a rate as playing a rubber of whist?

The effect of that interest which we take in the cards is not temporary. By frequent repetition it becomes habitual, and she, who perhaps first sat down to a *harmless game at cards*, as it is termed, becomes in time an accomplished gamester; and her innocent, her meek, her benevolent temper, is left at the mercy of the *four hours* or the *odd trick*. There are no bad passions which cards do not excite in some degree—a reflection which ought never to be forgotten by those whose task it is to rear the female mind. All the mischiefs which arise from card-playing, when cards become inviting, may not happen to some individuals, but they are all to be dreaded, since what has happened to one may happen to another.

But there is a consideration which

ought to have its weight with the fair-sex; and this is, that they seldom or never appear to advantage in the eyes of men while at the card-table. It is by associating with ladies in company that love is produced, that love which ends in the most endearing of all connexions. Let us figure to ourselves a young gentleman who has seen a lady he has a liking to. He wishes to know if her mind answers to her face; if her disposition be correspondent to his ideas of the agreeable; and, in a word, whether she be such a one as he can with prudence choose to be his companion for life. If he never sees this lady but at the card-table, and never has a nearer intercourse than being her partner at whist, when nothing must be spoken, how is he to judge of her? I leave this case to the consideration of my readers. It is not an uncommon one, and deserves some attention.

As to the effect of card-playing on the men, it has been represented so often in every moral writing, that little remains for me to say. A gamester is one who plays cards with a view to gain money, he will consequently avail himself of every artifice which long practice has taught him. A disposition more hostile, a heart more malignant, than that of the professed gambler, cannot well be conceived. And yet it is frequently the case, that this disposition has been cherished by slow degrees from infancy, from the time when misguided parents were pleased to see little master play his cards cleverly, and win his school-fellows' pocket-money. Most great vices proceed from small beginnings, and this is one of them.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM WILLIAM GUTHRIE, ESQ. AUTHOR OF THE HISTORY OF SCOTLAND AND GEOGRAPHICAL GRAMMAR, TO THE EARL OF BUCHAN.

Great Titchfield Street, Sept. 12th,

MY LORD, 1767.

I WAS unfortunately in the country when the Note which your Lordship did me the honour to send arrived here.

I am, it is true, an author (and one of the oldest in England) by profession; but, for the first time, I feel myself at

a loss for words to express the deep sense I have of your Lordship's generous proposal to embellish the history of your country with observations and anecdotes, which will render it more picturesque, and, instead of altering, give a stronger relief and a higher likeness to its features.

Instances of the *il custumi*, as the Italians

lians term the propriety of composition, are frequent with foreign writers, such as Siri and Brantome, and we have many amongst the English; but their authenticity is questionable; those, derived from such evidences as your Lordship mentions, must be indisputable, and shall be treated with proper attention in any publication in which I am concerned.

Lord Lyttleton has undoubtedly been too hasty in pronouncing the Regiam Majestatem to be a transcript of Glanville. I have given some of my reasons in the last Critical Review, where there is a typographical error of a hundred years. When that is rectified, it will appear that it was far from being impossible for a man not to have lived in the time of David the Second and James the First, when the revision of the Regiam Majestatem commenced. How then, in so short a time, could the Members of the Scotch Parliament ascribe to David the First what belonged to David the Second, as the subsequent revisions were no more than continuations of the first?

Is not the seal of your Lordship's Note a signet of Mary Queen of Scots? If so, Queen Elizabeth had some grounds for her complaints. It seems to be the seal of a Sovereign, I mean of

Scotland, and not of a woman under covert, which was her apology to Queen Elizabeth. As I shall be very particular upon the history of that unfortunate Princeess, I intend to write to some friends, to know how the Memoirs that go under the name of Sir James Melville were midwiv'd into the world. Were they ever authenticated? Is the original MS. ostensible? Were they not published 100 years after the supposed author's death? Has their style the smallest resemblance to that of his times? If I remember rightly (for it is above 40 years since I saw the first edition), one David Scot was the publisher, and owns that he altered the language, but why did he not direct us to the original? But, perhaps, *in publica commoda peccem*; and, if your Lordship has had the patience thus far to advance in this scroll, I am in the wrong to detain you upon past occurrences, when such torrents of living politics, such at least as pass here, demand your attention, and therefore I shall beg leave to beg the honour to profess myself,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient,
And most obliged humble servant,
WILLIAM GUTHRIE.

ANECDOTES OF THOMAS JEFFERSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND OF THE LITTLE TURTLE, CHIEF OF THE MIAMIS INDIANS; WITH AN ACCOUNT OF VACCINATION AMONG THEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

A MONTH or two ago, you were pleased to insert in your Magazine a Vaccine Anecdote respecting the Indian Warrior, denominated "LITTLE TURTLE," which I received from Professor Waterhouse, of Boston; you seem, therefore, entitled to any further particulars connected with this distinguished Chief of the Miamis.

This consideration encourages me to communicate an extract from a letter dated "City of Washington, July 12th, 1802," which I have received from my ingenious friend Dr. Thornton, resident in that new metropolis. It is more valuable, as the information is sent to me by the Doctor without any knowledge of the previous communica-

tion I had been furnished with from Boston.

After mentioning my "Observations on the Cow-Pock," he observes, "The President of the United States has been very instrumental in propagating this useful knowledge in various parts of this country, and gave some of the matter to LITTLE TURTLE, the celebrated Indian Chief, who commanded at the defeat of our General St. Clair. By a letter from the Interpreter, the Indians among the Miamis had inoculated *three hundred*, and they were arriving from all quarters to be inoculated when he wrote, 'he thought that as many more would receive the matter before the letter could arrive here.'

here.' I am in hopes that this disease will no longer be among the enemies of these poor people. The LITTLE TURTLE is not only one of their greatest warriors, but one of the most polished and refined, as well as acute, of the Indians: indeed he is considered as a great orator. I took a very extensive vocabulary from him of the Miami language for the President; who had had one taken by Monsieur Volney before; but I did not find that Monsieur Volney's would be generally understood when I spoke it. This might proceed from his making use of the Roman alphabet only, which is incapable of expressing all the sounds. Monsieur Volney, however, wrote a very ingenious piece, entitled "*Simplification des Langues Orientales*," which was intended to exemplify particularly the sounds of the Arabic. I found that the Arabians have the two sounds of the English *th*, as in thine, and in thin, vocal and aspirate; and I can trace thence the *Ṡ* of the Saxons, and *ῢ* of the Greeks."

In one of your recent Magazines, you have given the Public, some Memoirs of Thomas Jefferson, the present Supreme Magistrate of the United States. In general, memoirs of characters, especially of the living, are too much in panegyric; but in the account you have given of the President, you have scarcely done justice to his merits; and the time, I presume to predict, will arrive, when he who now occupies the chair of the late illustrious Washington, will not appear without lustre, even in that constellation of American worthies, where a Washington indeed, will for ever remain the most brilliant star in the luminous galaxy.

Jefferson, with the urbanity of a good heart, influencing a great mind, has not only been the preserver of the lives of the Indians, by the introduction of vaccine inoculation, but has taught the wandering tribes to cultivate the soil, rather than to roam the woods for subsistence; he has domesticated them by the introduction of spinning-wheels, and various other implements of domestic and agricultural utility; and has thus prepared them to receive the beneficent principles of the Christian religion.

It is not only from my correspondents in Boston, Washington, and New York, that I have received unequi-

vocal and heartfelt eulogies of Jefferson, but my letters from Philadelphia are even more animated in eulogy, more cordial in gratitude, for his independent and salutary administration. When we consider the fatality of the small-pox among the Indians, no man of feeling, however remote from the seat of his government, can refrain from approbation of his provident attention to the lives, and to the instruction, of a despised, but not a degraded, race of human beings.

I cannot place the desolating ravages of this dreadful disease in a more forcible light, than is afforded in Mackenzie's Travels and Voyages, just published; the relation, indeed, exhibits a more dreadful scene of carnage than what happened many years ago in Greenland; and I request your insertion of it in this place.

In the "Voyages from Montreal on the River St. Laurence, through the Continent of North America, to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans, in the Years 1789 and 1793," the Writer, in describing some settlements by adventurers from Canada, has introduced the following account of the dreadful havoc by the small-pox among the Indians.

"Two of the establishments on the Assiniboin River were attacked, when several white men, and a greater number of Indians, were killed. In short, it appeared that the natives had formed a resolution to extirpate the traders; and, without entering into any further reasonings on the subject, it appears to be incontrovertible, that the irregularity pursued in carrying on the trade has brought it into its present forlorn situation; and nothing but the greatest calamity that could have befallen the natives saved the traders from destruction: this was the small-pox, which spread its destructive and desolating power as the fire consumes the dry grass of the field. The fatal infection spread around with a painful rapidity which no flight could escape, and with a fatal effect that nothing could resist. It destroyed with its pestilential breath whole families and tribes; and the horrid scene presented to those who had the melancholy and afflicting opportunity of beholding it, a combination of the dead, the dying, and such as, to avoid the fate of their friends around them, prepared to disappoint

the plague of its prey, by terminating their own existence.

"The habits and lives of these devoted people, which provided not today for the wants of to-morrow, must have heightened the pains of such an affliction, by leaving them not only without remedy, but even without alleviation. Nought was left them but to submit in agony and despair.

"To aggravate the picture, if aggravation were possible, may be added, the putrid carcases which the wolves, with a furious voracity, dragged forth from the huts, or which were mangled within them by the dogs, whose hunger was satisfied with the disfigured remains of their masters. Nor was it uncommon for the father of a family whom the infection had not reached, to call them around him, to represent the cruel sufferings and horrid fate of their relations, from the influence of some evil spirit who was preparing to extirpate their race; and to incite them to baffle death, with all its horrors, by their own poniards. At the same time, if their hearts failed them in this necessary act, he was himself ready to perform the deed of mercy with his own hand, as the last act of his affection, and instantly to follow them to the common place of rest and refuge from human evil." P. xiv.

I wish to make one further communication connected with the present narrative, which I do not wish to intrude as an advertisement of my intended projects in literature, but to gain information by the medium of your widely-read publication.

I hope, however, that I may be allowed to inform you, that I have in my possession a medal of Jefferson.

Obverse—The head of the President.

Inscription—"Th. Jefferson President of the U. S. 4. March 1801.

Reverse—Minerva, the right hand supporting the Cap of Liberty, the left holding a Book; on a leaf is inscribed, "*Declar. Independence*;" with Trophies; under which is "*Constitution*." Over the Book, a Dove with Olive Branch.

Exurge—"To commemorate July 4. 1776."

This medal, with the reverse, I design to ornament a new edition of my "*Observations on the Cow-Pock*," as exhibiting a patron of the great Jennerian discovery of Vaccination.

With no disparagement to the group of worthies I mean to commemorate, I purpose to introduce a portrait of LITTLE TURTLE; as my fellow-islander (Tortola), Dr. Thornton, a gentleman of fortune, but greater still in beneficence, is one of the first limners living; and I hope from him to procure this accession to biography.

The late Empress of Russia, who encouraged inoculation of the small-pox, laudably, before Vaccination was established, ordered a female to be inoculated with the Cow-pock, to whom she gave the surname of Vaccinavitz.—To commemorate this circumstance of Vaccine history, I wish also to procure the head of this first Russian who availed herself of the Jennerian discovery; on which occasion I think a medal was struck, and to the best of my recollection, Dr. Rogers, now in Russia, told me he possessed one. But as his return may be distant, should any of your correspondents be in possession of such a medal, the sight of it would much oblige

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM.
London, Sept. 9, 1802.

M. GARNERIN'S ASCENT FROM BATH, SEPT. 7.

WE present the Public with the following occurrences of this singular voyage, from the pen of M. GARNERIN:

The favourable appearance of weather drew, from an immense distance, thousands of spectators to witness the ascension of M. Garnerin, for the thirtieth time, from Sydney Gardens, which, for situation, beauty, or ornament, are not to be equalled by any provincial town, and not excelled by

the metropolis itself. After having accommodated the Public with the opportunity of admiring the process of filling the balloon, he entered the car with Mr. Glasford (who had accompanied him from Vauxhall), and gave them a most unexpected treat, by an aerial excursion along the centre walk of the garden, and, resuming his original station, he twice made the circle of the rotunda, saluting the company, who appeared anxiously interested

rested for him. About half-after-five, he rose with a gentle breeze from the N. E. amidst the acclamations of thousands of spectators, whose admirations were re-echoed by millions crowding the neighbouring hills. Upon his ascent, the barometer was 30 deg. and the thermometer 62. 10.; when his feelings were sensibly affected by the tears of interest which trickled from the eyes of the fair, and were only relieved by the beautiful and picturesque scenes that developed as he rose majestically to pursue his voyage.

Monsieur Garnerin and Mr. Glasfurd, his faithful and valued companion, were enjoying the pleasures of their situation, when at 50 minutes past five they were affected by the cold, and observed the thermometer at 57, a difference of 10 deg. since they had left the ground. The barometer was sunk to 26, which gave an elevation of 3,420 feet. At this height an immense horizon presented itself to their view, which enclosed a most delightful country in miniature; on the right of which they distinctly perceived the sea, in which the setting sun reflected its beams as from an immense looking-glass. After being enraptured with the sublimity of this scene till 12 minutes past six, they experienced a still greater degree of cold, the thermometer having sunk to 46, which made an alteration of 16 deg. in the temperature. The barometer had risen but one-tenth, which indicated that they had only neared the earth 76 feet. Monsieur Garnerin ascribed this intense degree of cold to a thick dark cloud which floated over the balloon, which Mr. Glasfurd was desirous to pass, but was opposed by Monsieur Garnerin, who, thinking it was electric, did not approve to risk the danger, and meet the fate of Icarus. They nevertheless approached it in some degree, when the thermometer remained the same, but the barometer fell 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, which gave the height of 3,620 feet!

In this situation the inflammable air was considerably dilated, and the balloon swelled in proportion. They were involved in vapour, and in this situation the thermometer sunk 3 deg. and stood at 43; the barometer had sunk 24 $\frac{1}{2}$, and gave an addition of 874 feet to their former elevation. They were in the heart of a cloud, which M. Garnerin thought to be highly charged with electric matter, the balloon being

completely dilated, seemed to indicate that the least greater elevation would have occasioned it to burst, by the rarefaction of the atmosphere; and finding the necessity of being disengaged from this situation, he opened one of the lower appendages, which acting expeditiously in concert with the upper valve, at 40 min. past six, the thermometer sunk to 41, but the barometer rose 26 $\frac{1}{2}$. M. Garnerin estimated the thickness of the cloud at 1031 feet; from the observation of the thermometer it should appear, that its base was much more condensed than the upper part, for the cold was so severe as to oblige them to wrap themselves in their great coats, as the thermometer was within four degrees of the freezing point. At 52 minutes after six the thermometer rose to 46, and the barometer sunk to 29, when they judged themselves at 874 feet from the earth, and were amusing themselves over the woods, which alarmed the feathered choir, with whom they appeared to dispute the element.

M. Garnerin now proposed to Mr. Glasfurd to alight in a meadow which he perceived as eligible to the occasion, when he said, "*Non, non, ascendons bien haut*;" in compliance with which M. Garnerin immediately threw out 20 pounds of ballast, and ascended with extreme rapidity, in a spiral line. At 50 min. after six they had passed through several clouds, the thermometer falling to 40, and the barometer to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$; having surmounted them all, they were now cheered by the rays of the setting sun. At 59 min. past six they found the thermometer had fallen to 36, and the barometer to 23. 1, which leaves the estimated height at 5420 feet. The inflammable air having considerably dilated, M. Garnerin prepared to descend, which he effected at 20 minutes past seven, and was greeted by the most friendly assistance and welcome of a great concourse of people, who were anxiously waiting his arrival, when he alighted in a field near Mells Park, the seat of Thomas Horner, Esq. distant 16 miles from Bath. While he pays a tribute of equal gratitude to all who were deeply interested for his success, he feels particularly indebted to the distinguished favour of Sir J. C. Hipplesey, Bart. Lieut. Col. Horner, Messrs. J. Lewis, Wm. Ireland, Rich. Payer, Thos. Tarfany, J. Oakes, and J. Crocker, of Frome.

LIST OF THE CITIES AND TOWNS IN ENGLAND AND WALES,
WHOSE POPULATION EXCEEDS FIVE THOUSAND.

<i>Cities and Towns.</i>	<i>Inhabited Houses.</i>	<i>By how many Families occupied.</i>	<i>Total of Persons.</i>	<i>Cities and Towns.</i>	<i>Inhabited Houses.</i>	<i>By how many Families occupied.</i>	<i>Total of Persons.</i>
L ONDON	121,229	216,073	864,845	Shields, South	1,260	2,225	8,108
Manchester	12,547	18,560	84,020	Maidstone	1,330	1,742	8,027
Liverpool	11,446	16,989	77,653	Southampton	1,509	1,876	7,913
Birmingham	14,528	15,303	73,670	Devizes	1,552	1,728	7,909
Bristol	10,403	14,413	68,645	Salisbury	1,489	1,833	7,668
Leeds	11,258	11,790	43,194	Bury	1,360	1,641	7,655
Plymouth	4,447	10,708	43,194	Glowcester	1,325	1,732	7,579
Newcastle	4,199	8,044	36,963	Wellington	1,467	1,576	7,531
Norwich	8,016	9,093	36,854	Durham	1,024	1,930	7,530
Bath	4,289	6,510	32,200	Whitby	1,596	1,992	7,483
Portsmouth	5,310	6,937	32,166	Lincoln	1,516	1,619	7,398
Sheffield	6,518	6,754	31,314	Brighthelmstone	1,282	1,380	7,339
Hull	4,649	7,449	29,516	Bradford	1,254	1,551	7,302
Nottingham	4,977	6,707	28,861	Shields, North	891	2,024	7,280
Exeter	2,692	3,947	17,398	Huddersfield	1,376	1,456	7,268
Leicester	3,205	3,668	16,953	Berwick	930	1,791	7,187
York	2,407	3,841	16,145	Bury	1,341	1,400	7,072
Coventry	2,930	3,548	16,034	Northampton	1,332	1,652	7,020
Chester	3,109	3,427	15,052	Grantham	1,385	1,456	7,014
Dover	3,339	3,834	14,845	Bilston	1,246	1,268	6,914
Yarmouth	3,081	3,541	14,845	Kendall	1,394	1,671	6,892
Stockport	2,572	2,965	14,831	Hereford	1,392	1,715	6,828
Shrewsbury	2,773	3,300	14,739	Rocheſter	1,136	1,553	6,817
Greenwich	2,067	3,215	14,339	Newark	1,376	1,487	6,730
Bolton, Great	2,454	2,509	12,594	Scarborough	1,615	1,769	6,688
Wolverhampton	2,344	3,087	12,565	Sandwich	1,287	1,407	6,506
Sunderland	1,365	3,572	12,412	Tiverton	1,221	1,397	6,505
Oldham	1,212	1,464	12,024	Bradford (York.)	1,317	1,393	6,393
Blackburn	2,339	2,405	11,980	Barton	1,051	1,350	6,197
Preston	2,169	2,347	11,887	Bishop Wearmouth	884	1,603	6,126
Oxford	1,827	2,230	11,694	Kidderminster	1,251	1,405	6,101
Colcheſter	1,959	2,829	11,520	Swanſea	1,182	1,504	6,099
Worceſter	2,237	2,627	11,352	Beverley	1,300	1,432	6,001
Ipſwich	2,170	2,738	11,277	Mansfield	1,201	1,258	5,998
Wigan	2,177	2,277	10,989	Bolton	1,221	1,334	5,926
Derby	2,144	2,441	10,832	Wincheſter	791	902	5,826
Huddersfield	1,873	1,873	10,671	Trowbridge	1,018	1,073	5,799
Quick (York.)	1,215	1,873	10,665	Hunſlet	1,205	1,258	5,799
Warrington	2,258	2,315	10,567	Taunton	1,146	1,308	5,794
Chatham	1,715	2,664	10,505	Warwick	1,055	1,142	5,775
Walfal	1,984	2,084	10,399	Croydon	1,020	1,115	5,743
Carlisle	1,314	2,303	10,221	Workington	1,160	1,375	5,716
Dudley	1,922	2,170	10,107	Doncaſter	1,186	1,261	5,697
Lynn	1,965	2,437	10,096	Holywell	1,093	1,189	5,567
Cambridge	1,691	2,078	10,087	Elleſmere	1,009	1,117	5,553
Woolwich	1,341	2,556	9,826	Carmarthen	930	1,137	5,548
Reading	1,751	2,135	9,742	Stroud	1,033	1,355	5,422
Spotland (Lanc.)	1,672	1,707	9,031	Deal	906	1,107	5,420
Lancaſter	1,598	1,998	9,030	Shepton Mallet	1,105	1,191	5,104
Canterbury	1,741	2,276	9,000	Hinkley	919	966	5,070
Hallifax	1,913	1,935	8,886				
Fome	1,653	1,853	8,748				
Maccleſfield	1,426	1,539	8,743				
Whitehaven	1,776	2,403	8,742				
Wakefield	1,721	1,792	8,131				

It may be worth while to obſerve, on the population of the metropolis, that if the Regiments of Guards and Militia of London, and the Seamen on board the

the registered vessels in the River Thames, were added to the 864,000, that the metropolis would undoubtedly exceed 1,000,000 souls; almost a tenth part of the population of England and Wales; and nearly one-twelfth of the whole people of Great Britain.

A LIST OF THE COUNTY TOWNS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, WHOSE POPULATION IS LESS THAN FIVE THOUSAND.

County Towns.	Inhabited Houses.	Families.	Total of Persons.
Chichester	821	1,017	4,744
Bedford	783	975	3,948
Stafford	710	802	3,898
Launceston	465	947	3,684
Hertford	529	666	3,360
Monmouth	638	743	3,345
Dolgelly (Merion.)	630	730	2,949
Haverfordwest	593	722	2,880
Pool (Montgom.)	530	661	2,872
Cardiff	314	413	1,870
Guildford	464	579	2,634
Buckingham	551	617	2,605
Brecon	499	586	2,576
Dorchester	344	515	2,402
Denbigh	534	590	2,391
Huntingdon	350	350	2,035
New Radnor	359	350	1,921
Cardigan	415	430	1,911
Carnarvon	304	336	1,770
Beaumaris	267	288	1,576

ABSTRACT OF THE ENUMERATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES, TAKEN IN 1801, IN CONFORMITY TO AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Summary.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
England	3,987,935	4,343,499	8,331,434
Wales	257,178	284,368	541,546
Army	198,351	—	198,351
Navy	126,279	—	126,276
Seamen in registered vessels	144,558	—	144,558
Convicts	1,410	—	1,410

Grand Total 4,715,711 | 4,627,867 | 9,343,578

England contains 1,467,870 houses, occupied by 1,778,420 families; Wales contains 108,053 houses, occupied by 118,303 families. There are 53,965 uninhabited houses in England, and 3,511 in Wales.

In England 1,524,027 persons are employed chiefly in agriculture, and 1,789,532 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft. In Wales 189,062 are employed in agriculture, and 53,822 in trade, &c.

It will be observed, that when the Army and Navy are added to the males, there is a total excess of the number of males over that of females of 88,844.

PO. II.

ON THE EXERCISE OF THE POWERS OF THE MIND.

Atque animum nunc huc celere, nunc dividit illic.

VIRG.

This way and that he turns his anxious mind.

DRYDEN.

THE munificence of Heaven, in endowing man with intellectual faculties, has bestowed upon him an invaluable blessing; for it is to this cause, that he owes the superiority which he possesses over the brute creation. He, therefore, who neglects to avail himself of the advantage which he enjoys, seems to spurn the kindness that is offered to him, and to be wanting in gratitude to the gracious Author of his Being.

But there are few who are capable of being influenced by the dictates of gratitude. Though the generous sentiments which it inspires may for a

moment warm our breasts, yet so absolute is the ascendancy of our inclination, that our gross partiality allows the justice of its arguments, and furnishes us with some shallow pretext, which we willingly adopt, for condemning every consideration, the tendency of which is hostile to its views. If, therefore, when we are studying to prevail upon ourselves to make use of this glorious boon, we rely upon the obligations of *gratitude*, by which we are bound, the endeavour will most probably prove fruitless. But if we can convince ourselves, that it is our *interest*

interest to do so, the task will then be no longer difficult.

The exercise of the powers of the mind is at once *useful, pleasing, and honourable*.

The *advantages* which it affords us are various. Cogitation may be considered as the telescope with which we descry minutely the most distant objects ; it enables us to scrutinize both the actions of others and the principles of our own hearts. We shall find it to be the safest antidote against the misconceptions of prejudice, the weaknesses of inexperience, and the propensities of vice. It instructs us how to distinguish between good and evil, between sincerity and hypocrisy : it reminds us of the past, it calls our attention to the present, and carries us forward into the future. In the journey of life it teaches us to profit by the dangers which we have encountered, to avoid such as now lie before us, and to be prepared for those that may await us in future : when we hesitate which road to pursue, it removes our scruples by the most wary directions ; and whenever we have erred through inadvertence, or have been seduced by art from the right way, it points out to us the surest and most speedy method of regaining the track which we forsook. It recalls to our recollection our past conduct, and shews us wherein we have failed ; and lays before us the duties which we owe to our Maker and our fellow-creatures. It suppresses the murmurs of discontent by enumerating the comforts which we enjoy, and dulls the pungency of affliction, by reminding us, that our sufferings are the lot of humanity, and are dispensed by ONE who over-rules every event for our good, who knows what we are able to bear, who observes narrowly how we support ourselves under the calamities which oppress us, and who will not fail, in due season, to remunerate the patience and the fortitude of the Christian. It may be added, that the frequent use of the faculties of the understanding adds greatly to their strength. As the health of the body may be promoted by regular exercise, or injured by vicious indulgence, so the powers of the mind may be enlarged by habitual attention, or enervated by dissipation and inaction.

The *pleasures* of meditation are also numerous. It calls a delightful even-

ness over all the troubled furies of life, and transports the mind from the disappointments and anxieties of the present to the perfect felicity of the future. It carries us aloft on its wings into the enchanting regions of the imagination, "the powers of which," says Akenfide, "are the inlets of some of the most exquisite pleasures that we are acquainted with." It reinstates the aged in the bloom and sprightliness of youth, and renews old scenes of pleasure ; it strikes years out of the lives of the young, leaps over the bounds of probability, and places them in the enjoyment of prosperity and happiness beyond the extent of their most sanguine expectations. But contemplation is never so ecstatic as when it is employed in admiring the grandeur and the harmony of the vast scale of creation, and the transcendent beauties of its various parts, and in catching a glimpse of the unbounded greatness of HIM who *rides upon the clouds, and rolls the Heavens along*. When we indulge meditation of this kind, we are filled with an enthusiastic nobleness of mind almost beyond our nature, we reflect upon ourselves with abasement, and we survey the swollen ostentation of human splendour with pity and contempt.

Reflection is *honourable* too. It stamps a certain manliness upon our reputation, which the wise man always admires, and which the most airy foppling cannot but revere. What character is the object of more general or more merited ridicule than the fribbler, who cannot consider his closet otherwise than as the prison which restrains the liberty of folly, and whose conversation consists not of the remarks of intuitive acuteness, or the pertinent reflections of gravity, but of the empty prattlings of childish loquacity ! Even the female part of society cannot but behold with disdain the man in whom they search in vain for the superiority which is expected from virility, and who, undefended by the apologies of custom, possesses their ignorance and their levity without their innocence. And here I cannot help observing, that it is a conclusive testimony of a weak mind to be captivated by the butterfly, who launches out into every extravagance of fashion, and catches at every refinement of affectation, rather than by the man who seeks to recommend himself by the endowments

endowments of his mind, or the benevolence of his heart.

But in speaking thus highly of meditation, I do not wish to be considered as recommending the solitude of the hermit, or the austerity of the misanthrope. There is no situation of life, nor any period of our existence, at which a contemplative mind needs be unemployed. Any ordinary occurrence may sometimes lead our thoughts into an instructive and delightful train: an inconsiderable stem frequently spreads out into the most luxuriant ramifications. It is a mistaken notion, that reflection is incompatible with pleasure: it is productive of it; but the pleasure which it begets is not the sudden burst of unmeaning frenzy, but the uniform cheerfulness of a mind which applies the lenitive of philosophy to every pain. I am always very highly pleased with that beautiful passage of Addison, where he so forcibly delineates this happy turn of mind. "For my own part," says he, "though I am always serious, I do not know what it is to be melancholy, and can therefore take a view of nature in her deep and solemn scenes with the same pleasure as in her most gay and delightful ones. By this means," he adds, "I can improve myself with those objects which others consider with terror." As the bow which is always strung loses its force, so the mind which is always kept on the stretch of thought must necessarily be exhausted. Occasional intermissions are the necessary relief of nature: but we must be mindful to prescribe proper bounds to our recreations; for the allurements of pleasure are too apt to gain upon our affections. He who devotes himself to fruition, and never employs his talents but in striking out new stratagems of voluptuous indulgence, is always miserable. A certain littleness, which overcasts his mind, robs every gratification of its charms: he reviews the past day with disgust, and anticipates the morrow with despair. It is therefore the part of prudence to temper reflection with recreation, and to relieve the fatigue of the one by the vacancy of the other.

It should be our study to improve every important event which falls within our observation, and to imitate the example of the bee, which seeks for honey in every flower. The mis-

fortunes of others should teach us prudence, our own should teach us humility; the prosperity of others should stimulate our industry, our own should excite our gratitude. When we see our friends carried to their graves, we should reflect on the vanity of all the honours which ambition can obtain, and all the wealth which avarice can hoard; we should remember that *we* too shall be soon borne to the same common receptacle; and should enquire, how far we have fulfilled the purposes of our existence. When any peculiar dispensation of Providence rouses us from the stupor of heedless indifference, and crowds upon our recollection the sins of which we have been guilty, the favours which we have received, and the difficulties, from which we have been extricated, this survey should tend to shame us into virtue, and to encourage our confidence in Him whose indulgence and support we have so repeatedly and so undeservedly experienced.

But it too frequently happens, that impressions of a serious nature are stamped but faintly upon the mind, and are soon obliterated by the destructive example of the vicious, or effaced by the ravages of time. For this reason, we ought to encourage their frequent recurrence, and to build upon them such serious resolutions as may convert them to our lasting advantage. Reflection will prove of but little avail, if we suffer the virtuous emotions which it awakens in our breasts to be dissipated by the first trivial occurrence that attracts our notice. It is then that it shines forth in all its unclouded lustre, when the beneficial effects of its influence are displayed in our lives. I would therefore wish to recommend a habit of reviewing in the evening the incidents of the day, of examining impartially how far our conduct has been praise-worthy, and wherein we might have acted with greater prudence; and of availing ourselves of the deductions of our meditation, whenever any opportunity is offered to us. Thus no day would glide away without teaching us some lesson, and no lesson would pass by unimproved. This habit would serve as a faithful compass to inform us, how far we have proceeded in the course of virtue, or how far we have deviated from it. For if we find the

task

task become more and more painful to us, and feel ourselves inclined to pass over our actions in carelessness, rather than arraign them at the bar of Conscience, it is a dangerous symptom. When, afraid of retiring into our own hearts, we are perpetually haunting the ring of noisy and unthinking mirth, the trumpet of alarm cannot be sounded too soon; but if we find ourselves becoming every day more attached to the calmness of solitude, if we perceive the

satisfaction which we receive from the review of our conduct continually increase, and the uneasiness gradually disappear, it is well. For this we may safely consider as a certain evidence that we are daily growing in virtue, and that the affections of our minds are concentrated in those pursuits which can alone bestow substantial and permanent felicity.

AURELIUS.

September the 4th, 1802.

COPY OF AN ORIGINAL LETTER FROM SIR FRANCIS WINDIBANK, TO KING CHARLES THE FIRST, WITH THE KING'S ANSWER IN THE MARGIN—THE METHOD THEN PRACTISED BEFORE THE POSTS WERE ESTABLISHED.

It may please your Majesty,

UPON Monday the 31st of August, and upon Tuesday the first of this present [September], I made several dispatches to your Majesty, and gave account of your affairs here, [in London]: The occasion of the last was the calling of Earl of Essex from Exeter to your Majesty, and the conferring of some employment upon him there, which I do again most humbly beseech your Majesty to take into serious consideration, as a business, in the opinion of the committee, highly concerning your service.

Most of these Lords that resorted to this town, and mentioned in one of my last dispatches, are now, after some meetings and consultations, retired into the country; but I understand the result of their Councils hath been, to present a petition to your Majesty, which they either have already sent, or will shortly send, to your Majesty.

The Earl of Warwick came lately to Oxford, in a coach of the Earl of Hertford's, and had long conferences with the Primar of Ardmah, who is now in the University: from thence he went to the Lord Say, and so came to London.

The paper that goeth herewith is a duplicat of a letter written lately from Windfor, which my Lord of Canterbury thought fit to be presented to your Majesty. The truth is, those of the *Scotch Nation*, both in the towns and in other parts, are grown very high upon their success at Newcastle; and in London and Westminster, some of them made feasts the last night, in triumph for that news; and much ringing there was in London.

This Dispatch came most opportunely to my Hands; for it was, as I was consulting about the petition presented by the Lords of the South. I have agreed to your advice in the substance only; for the Place, we all beere, are cleerly and unanimously resolved, that the meeting must be beere [at York] for manie Reasons which I referr to Goring.

Yesterday the Earl Marshal and myself attended her Majesty at Oatlands, as well to present our humble services to her, as to advise with her what was fit to be done in this distraction of your Majesty's affairs. The Earl Marshal represented to her Majesty his opinion, that it would be very fit to call the Nobility of the Kingdom to a general councell, and to make them sensible of the danger wherein your Majesty, the whole state, and consequently themselves, are at this present; and to let them know, that now the intentions of the rebels were manifest to make an absolute conquest of the nation.

This my Lord thought would engage them in the common cause, and give great satisfaction to the people: I thereupon desired the Queen to joyn in advice to your Majesty to this purpose, and that a dispatch might be made by me to your Majesty accordingly, and with all expedition: Her Majesty would not contradict it, but thanked my Lord for his care, and told him she would write; but withall in private she was pleased to let me know she would write only Generalls, and refer the rest of my relation, which I conceive is the effect of her Majesty's letters that go herewith. Her Majesty likewise

likewise desired me not to be too forward in making any such dispatches to your Majesty, until I had advised with my Lord of Canterbury, which I most willingly obeyed, never intending to enter upon a business of such weight without his and the Committee's knowledge; and these considerations was done by them, which I

Tell my Lord of Canterbury, that I leave it free to him, whether he will come down or not; for as the journey will be most troublesome, so I cannot promise any great comforte any of us will take of this meeting.

and the Committee — not — (though, for my part, I with the business had gone no farther, until we had more particularly understood your Majesty's Sense of it and Commandments) but, when they came to the Council, which likewise met this Afternoon, after I had given Account of Mr. Secretary Vane's dispatches, and that your Majesty expected Advice from them, this Calling of the Peers was proposed, and put to Votes, and it was unanimously voted by the whole Board, to be offered to your Majesty, as their humble

Send me Word who those Lords were.

with it the Calling of a Parliament to-day; but this last, if it were practicable, what present Remedy it could give to your Majesty's Affairs, now the Enemy is at our Gate, I do not yet understand: However, I am commanded by the Lords most humbly to present and submit this Calling of the Peers to your Majesty, as their Opinion only; with this, that, at this Distance, they are in the Dark, and find no Grounds, by any Advertisement that comes from thence, upon what they can settle a Council in so important a Business.

The Lords have thought fit to send Mr. Nicholas to attend your Majesty on this Business;

I have sent back so he hath the your Considerations answered by Apostyle.

Extracts of Mr. Twr. Letters,

upon which this Advice of theirs is taken and founded; and likewise the Considerations of the Committee, now likewise sent by this Bearer, that your Majesty may be so much the better prepared to dispatch Mr. Nicholas away back again, when he shall arrive there, which will be more slowly much than this Bearer, who promises to use great Diligence.

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen were likewise at the Board this Afternoon, and the Earl Marshal delivered them your Majesty's Commission of Lieutenancy, letting them know the Trust you repose in them; and, as the greatest argument thereof, that the Queen and your Royal Children are, by your Majesty's Appointment, to reside here.

The Earl Marshal further acquainted them with the present Danger, and

This was most undesignedly done: therefore by any means stay the giving of them Powder upon some handsome pretence or other, as likewise the increase of their men.

made them so sensible of it, that they promised to be ready to assist your Majesty with all their force upon any warning, to which purpose they desire powder,

which the Lords have thought fit to grant them; and they desired to increase the number of their Trained Bands. The Lords gave them a latitude to raise them in as great a number as they could or would.

The Lords of the Committee have likewise commanded me to represent to your Majesty that the Lieutenant of the Tower is observed to be discontented since the

If I can find an Occasion, I will.

Lord Constable's being there; and therefore, if your

Majesty could handsomely call him from thence, and put him in some employment in your army, they are of opinion it would much contribute to your Majesty's services.

The Earl Marshal, and the Lord Cott. are to go Tomorrow to view a place on the other side of the river, right over against the Lymehouse, which may be made a fit magazine for the powder, it lying very dangerously now where it is; and, in the mean time, a good proportion of it may be sent to Portsmouth, if your Majesty pleases.

The Lord Cott. hath made a provision of 2000 pair of shoes, 1000 of which

which are delivered to the carrier of York, and the other shall be sent immediately.

All that your Majesty, by your Letters or otherwise, hath given in Charge to the Lord Constables, concerning the fortifying and repairing of the Tower, is in Hands. Sir William Uvedale goes from hence Tomorrow with 15 cool. and if he could have stayed three or four Days longer, he might have had 300 l. more, which shall be sent with all the speed that may be. I have received my dispatch back again, apostyled, of the 28th of August, and

likewise your Majesty's Letter of the 31st, by Mr. Walker of Carlisle, for both which your Majesty may please to accept my most humble Thanks, and withal to pardon the Length of these. With all Humility I crave Leave to rest,

Your Majesty's most humble,
Subject and Servant,

FRANCIS WINDIBANK.

Drury Lane, Wednesday Night

2d of September. 1640.

*Returned. apostyled, by the King,
dated York, 4 Sept.*

ESSAYS AFTER THE MANNER OF GOLDSMITH.

ESSAY XIX.

"I'll eat nothing, I thank you, Sir." GENTLE MASTER SLENDER.

THE disadvantages of Timidity, or what the French call *Mauvaise honte*, or False Shame, are so numerous and pitiable, that we cannot wonder at the great pains which persons of the higher ranks of society take to divest their fashionable offspring of so troublesome a companion; and when the being perfectly at ease means that happy point only which presents a man to the best advantage, unfulfilled by pride, affectation, or impudence, it is the perfection of good breeding, and constitutes the gentleman.

The following letter, received only a few days since from a correspondent who labours under the unhappy malady above-mentioned, describes the symptoms and character of the disease so faithfully, that no patient can be at a loss to discover whether he is actually affected with the complaint.

SIR,

Having read with much attention, in the European Magazine, your Essays on the Morals and Manners of the present age, I am encouraged to ask your opinion and advice on my peculiar case, which falls under the latter head, that is, of "Manners," being, you must know, very much afraid that I am extremely defective in that necessary article of life, owing, as I imagine, to a complaint that, when it comes on me, prevents the exercise of my functions, whether vital, natural, or animal, for the time it lasts; that hangs

about me worse than the jacket of Dejanira did about Hercules, or the little Old Man that clung to the shoulders of Sindbad the Sailor in the Arabian Nights Entertainments. This disorder generally attacks me when I go out of doors, or into company; it stops my mouth, seizes hold of my limbs, fixes my eyes, and paralyzes the functions of my mind and body, till I become nearly as inanimate as a stock or a stone. If I be surrounded by a party in the Park, or in the street, I look for all the world like the statue of King James in Privy Gardens; if I be seated in a chair in company, I am as immovable as Banquo's Ghost; and when I dine abroad, it totally deprives me of appetite. Yet, extraordinary as it may appear, I am perfectly well and in spirits when I am at home, can talk to myself by the hour together, and stalk about the room with vast importance. But that you may be the better able to understand the nature of my complaint, I will make you in some measure acquainted with my constitution and habits of living from my infancy, from which you may probably determine whether the disease be hereditary, confirmed, or incurable, or whether it may be possible to restore the *tone* of my manners, to create in me an appetite for being genteel, or to electrify me with the sparks of vivacity and good-breeding. Now, Sir, you must, in the first place, be informed, that my father, Mr. Barnaby Bashful

Bashful the elder, was a Citizen ; but, though you may be inclined to shake your head on that account, yet you will please to recollect that many of our young City blades, to use an expression that I heard the other day, and had kindly explained to me, are perfectly *au fait*, or up to what they ought to do in company ; and therefore I am not the more incurable on that account. I was my mother's favourite, and must admit that her regime and course of education were ill calculated to form me agreeably to the manners of the world. My father died when I was only ten years of age, and left my mother with a little independence. The first thing she did was to take me, out of her parental tenderness, from school before I knew my Latin, being, as she used to say, a very delicate child, and not fit to buffet with the boys at a public seminary. I shall never forget how she used to cuddle me up from the cold of a night, and carefully tie a handkerchief round my neck when I went out in the air. " Poor dear ! 'tis so tender ! " was her constant expression when she was shielding me from the frost of a fine winter's morning, or covering me up from a gentle shower of rain in the midst of summer. I never was suffered to go any where without her, and she seldom went out, unless to take a cup of tea with Aunt Dorothy on a Sunday. The boys in the neighbourhood used to call me Molly Bashful ; and, though I had not much inclination to fight, I believe that I should have done it *once* if my mother had not got hold of my arm, and insisted on my not making myself a blackguard. But though I might suffer a great deal from these indulgencies, yet my situation was attended with some advantages : I had an extensive library to resort to ; my mother was possessed of a Book of Martyrs, Salmon's Geography, and Pilgrim's Progress, and my father had left behind the great object of his studies when he retired on a Sunday to his villa at Kentish Town, a large Encyclopedia, or Dictionary of Arts and Sciences ; but he poor man had only lived to get to H ; and on all matters beyond that his understanding was altogether circumscribed ; but he left me to go through the alphabet, which I did with astonishing diligence. Such was my course of education, which embraced the whole circle of science ;

much more liberal, I assure ye, than that of my friend Bob Blutter, the upholsterer's son next door, of whom I shall have occasion to speak hereafter. Beside these acquirements, I had a good voice, and learned to play a little on the piano-forte. But, to shorten my narrative, I shall end the days of my poor mother, who died of a decline when I was only twenty-five, and I was thrown, at that tender age, upon the wide world. My inheritance was not sufficient without some help, and I had to look out for a business ; that of my father, a haberdasher, I knew nothing of, so that I was utterly at a loss how to apply to advantage the little capital I possessed. At last, my old play-fellow Bob Blutter, who, being a next-door-neighbour's child, had been permitted sometimes to come in to see me, arrived from abroad, and had been made a Captain. Luckily, he paid me uncommon attention ; his father had also been dead some years, and Bob spent his money freely, and kept the best company ; though I confess I am at a loss why he should have picked me out, having none of his qualifications to recommend me. Bob advised me by all means to set up wine-merchant, and pointed out the prospect he had of serving me in that line, from his connexions. But, as it happened, nothing could be more ill-judged, as you will perceive when I recount the numerous scrapes and difficulties in which it involved me. However, I laid in the pipes and hogheads, which I did from the recommendation of my cellar-man ; for, as you must know I had never drank any thing with my mother but gooseberry wine, it was natural to conjecture that I could be no great judge of port or sherry ; but that did not much matter ; my taste would improve in time ; and I displayed various samples on the mantle-piece in the counting-house of the most curious brandies and shrubs ; my bins in the cellar were well filled with empty bottles ; and the cooper took care to find casks : thus I had a great stock, as is the way with us in the City. Bob had promised to introduce me into the upper circles, as an opulent merchant well known on 'Change, and one day actually took me under his arm to Colonel Gaylife's house, in Grosvenor-street, where he wished me to make my debut, as he called it. I was quite elated at the approaching event,

event, which was about to fix the most important æra of my life, and dressed myself in my best black satin breeches and blue silk stockings. I had little doubt but that I should come off on this occasion with great eclat, and thought myself just emerging from obscurity: but vain and empty are the brightest views of ambition! "Towering Ambition over-vaults itself," as Macbeth says in the play: all turned out wrong. To be sure, I did very well till I got to the Colonel's house, and then I was seized with the first attack of any consequence that I can remember of this cruel disorder. When the Captain gave a thundering knock at the door, I felt an indescribable tremor seize me all over, that carried away all my spirit in a moment. I would gladly have parted with half my stock to have been playing, as I was wont to do, at all fours or cribbage, with my poor mother, when she was alive, at the old lodgings in Distaff-lane: but there was no alternative: a dashing fellow in livery opened the door, and I followed the Captain in, like a thief going into the Public-Office at Bow-street. I, who set out as merry as a grig, was now, all at once, as flat as a flounder. In this hopeless situation I was introduced to the Colonel in the drawing-room, who addressed me with great condescension and affability: but all would not do; I only made a number of awkward bows in return: he asked me the news of the day; but unfortunately I had not read the morning paper, and so I answered not a syllable, and looked like a fool. Dinner was announced, and the Colonel led the way; Bluster and three more dashing fellows offered me the precedence, which I had the presence of mind to dispute till they were glad to leave me to follow behind, which I did, frightened at the scene I had to act. I, however, took my chair at the table, when, most unluckily, the Colonel picked me out to cut up a capon that was in the dish next me. I never was in such a scrape before, and knew nothing of the matter. Pride, however, got the better of Prudence, and, alarmed at the idea of being thought ignorant, I handled the knife and fork, and with some difficulty dislodged the wing with part of the breast-bone attached to it; but in the action of dismembering this formidable fowl, I made a splash among the gravy that

sprinkled the cravat and waistcoat of a Captain of Horse, who grinned a ghastly smile that frightened me almost out of my life. I was in a most dreadful pucker; but nothing was said, and my alarm subsided by degrees; but in spite of entreaty I could not eat two mouthfuls. At last the stained table-cloth, the object of my disgrace, was happily removed; when those ugly things called water-glasses, with which I was then utterly unacquainted, were next introduced, and occasioned a new and dreadful mistake in my manners. I conceived that the company meant to keep themselves sober by drinking negus; and, taking them to be a new fashion of glasses, I decanted half a bottle of sherry into the one before me, to the infinite astonishment of all present: the Colonel stared, the Captain of Horse grinned again, and Bluster, for the first time I ever observed him in my life, looked confused. I began to discover that I had made a sad blunder, particularly when I found the rest of the Gentlemen washing their mouths and hands, just as if they were using so many wash-hand basins, and which was what I could not possibly have conceived to be consonant with good-breeding in company. Blunder now succeeded after blunder. When I was asked for a Lady toast, I gave an Alderman; and when applied to for a sentiment, I drank the Wet Dock Company. I was next called upon to sing; and as I had reason to think I had a good voice, and was a tolerable judge of music, I concluded my success in that would be certain. But what was my astonishment when, owing to a fit of my cruel complaint, I found that I was not able to articulate a single note, and, what was worse, that I totally forgot the words. A Gentleman at my right advised me to try another key; and another on my left to begin again; and so I did, with the same ill success as before, and with the last verse of the song instead of the first. I was nevertheless loudly applauded by the company, one of whom cried out vociferously, "Encore." I took these for marks of genuine applause, and was actually about to oblige them a third time, when Bluster whispered me by no means to sing again, and I was prudent enough to take his advice. The bottle now went round freely, and I felt a sensation that I had never experienced while drinking my

good

good mother's gooseberry-wine; one of the symptoms, no doubt, of my unhappy complaint. While the Captain of Horse was singing, "Flow thou regal purple stream," I felt a sudden qualm, which was followed by an event that covered me with confusion, and at the recital of which you would sicken, if I were to describe the minutiae of my misfortune. I retired in disgrace, and determined to give up all thoughts of going into company, and of the trade; but Bob Bluter encouraged me with fresh hopes, and advised me by all means to have an eye to business, as I had asked the Colonel to see my cellar at St. Dunstan's Hill. The next Friday, sure enough, he called, and I invited him and his friends down. The stick candlesticks were prepared, and we explored our way through alleys of bins, and pipes of port and Madeira. I invited the Colonel to taste some of the best London particular, with which he readily complied; and we drank until the wine-merchant himself was laid prostrate among the saw-dust in his own cellar. I began to reflect very seriously when I recovered, and to think that I should never be able to make any thing of the business. Nevertheless, I sent in the Colonel's order, and many others which he had recommended me: the pages of my ledger were filled with titled names, and I was presently doing a great stroke of business. At Christmas I sent in my bills; in June I ventured to call, but my complaint always took me when I was about to ask for my money. The next Christmas passed over; and now I began to experience new difficulties, and found that I could no longer do without a supply. Bob, however, gave me comfort, assured me that my money was perfectly safe, and advised me to borrow till I should get paid. This was a terrible task to one with that unhappy complaint upon me. I set out, however, one morning on the errand; and the first person I called on was my neighbour Mr. Broadcloth, the woollen-draper; he was in his counting-house, but I was a long time before I could muster resolution to open the business; at last I stammered out that I had great occasion for the loan of a hundred pounds. Broadcloth stared, told me he was very sorry, but he had drawn his banker so close that he could not accommodate me. I next went to my friend

Mr. Scrip, the stock-broker, and asked him; but when he found that I did not want a transfer, he told me, he was so very busy that he could not possibly attend to me just then. I waited an hour for him in the Rotunda; but he did not shew his face again, and I went away, with my old complaint considerably increased. I made Bluter acquainted with my ill success; and having received a bill of exchange from the country, I asked him if he could get it discounted at his banker's, as mine had declined to do it. Bluter smiled, took me along with him, walked into the shop with an air, asked for one of the Gentlemen, addressed him with great familiarity, "How d'ye do to-day? Any news? Is money scarce? Want a good bill discounted: You're the people for money, I know:" when, to my utter astonishment, my friend Bob, who had never kept more than fifty pounds at a time in their hands, came off with success; but, as we were returning home, he took an opportunity to borrow a round sum out of it, which, added to a great many more advances I had made him, and the bad debts he had recommended me to, left me in no very enviable circumstances; and I had the prudence to leave off business just in time, and go a little way from town till I could settle my affairs; but I found, that as soon as I had ceased to furnish the Colonel with wine, he ceased his invitations to dinner, which I was not very sorry for, as I could never entirely get rid of my complaint. Now, Sir, as I am about to turn over a new leaf, and to lay out the little I have left to advantage, and as I cannot rely upon my friend Bluter; I shall be much obliged if you will advise me, as soon as you conveniently can, on the following points and queries:

First, As to what line of business would suit me best, taking my complaint always into consideration? and, Whether you do not think that I might possibly succeed if I were to turn Quaker, as they are able to speak when the Spirit moves them.

Secondly, As to what course I ought to pursue to shake off my complaint in company; and, Whether if I were to mix a little among ladies of pleasure, and learn to box, it might not be extremely salutary to one in my condition.

Thirdly, Whether if I can learn to swear

swear genteelly, it might not assist in giving me the Ton.—*N. B.* I have never been able to bring myself to a point of perfection in this art; and though the other day, Patty (my maid-servant) spilt a glassfull of spruce beer into my plate of boiled mutton and turnips, I involuntarily exclaimed, "Zounds, Patty, What are you about?" yet I have never been able since to pronounce it with the like happy facility, emphasis, and advantage of expression; and as for "Demme," it is truly extraordinary that I can never bring myself to speak it with elegance and propriety.

Fourthly, Whether if I were to belong to the Pic Nics, it might not be the means of improving my manner; or if I were to go up in a balloon, Whether it might not give me some new airs.

N. B. I can't dance, though I went for six months to a master who teaches grown Gentlemen; but he could never, with all his pains, advance me further than the five positions.

In addition to the above queries, I beg to be instructed,

How I may find my tongue in company?

How I may drink wine without—having the head-ache?

How I may succeed when I want to borrow money?

How I may walk up a room full of people; for I intend to go to the assemblies as soon as I have got the steps?

How to swear commendably?

How I may court to advantage; as I want a wife, but am afraid to ask the question?

And, lastly, How I may get rid of my unhappy complaint? and, Whether you advise Bark, Steel Lozenges, Sea Bathing, or Velnos' Vegetable Syrup, by way of corroborants? or, Whether I am, in your opinion, altogether an incurable?

Your early attention to the above will oblige,

Yours ever,

BARNABY BASHFUL.

Maidenhead, Sept. 10, 1802.

ADVICE TO A YOUNG MAN ON HIS ARRIVAL IN LONDON.

BY A MERCHANT.

YOU are now arrived in the most celebrated City in the World; a Commercial Emporium, "speckled with all complexions of mankind, and spotted with all crimes."

Here, young man, you will be exposed to innumerable temptations. On your circumspection or carelessness at the outset depends the happiness of your life.

You have chosen the employment of a Merchant: it is a respectable, an honourable avocation; and the bustle of business will probably, for some time, prevent you from being attracted by the amusements of the town. When leisure permits, you will naturally wish to gratify your curiosity by visiting public places, particularly the Theatres. Youthful companions will hurry you to the tavern; and although an abstemious course of life may be impracticable in this elegant and luxurious metropolis, yet it would be advisable to adhere as much as possible to the precepts of temperance.

Beware with whom you associate. Your youth, and the comeliness of

your person, will inevitably expose you to the seductive arts of licentious beauty; but if you permit the Circean cup of voluptuousness to touch your lips, dissipation, disease, and death, await you!

The frantic orgies of the tavern is another baneful destroyer of the health and morals of young men. Enchanted with the wit and gaiety of his companions, the *tyro* in debauchery is ashamed of his insipid decency. He soon learns to drink, swear, utter an obscene jest with an arch air, and sport a few guineas at the gaming table. The tavern is a preparative for the brothel, till a ruined constitution, and the stings of remorse, render his existence an insupportable torment.

In order to avoid such wretchedness, my friend, let your companions of both sexes be virtuous and refined; attend to your business with assiduity; obey the simple precepts of morality; and your reward will be riches and honours, health of body, and serenity of mind.

AMICUS.

MEMOIRS
OF
THE LATE JOHN RANDALL, ESQ.

MR. JOHN RANDALL was the younger son of a respectable Ship-builder at Rotherhithe, who having, by persevering industry and integrity, raised a considerable fortune, was desirous of giving his children such an education as should fit them for entering into a wider sphere of life than that in which he himself had walked. The early loss of his elder son served to strengthen these liberal purposes in regard of the remaining one, who, after receiving the usual instruction of a school, was placed under the tuition of the venerable Dr. Price and Mr. Denham. From these able and justly-eminent men he received the rudiments of those moral qualities, which afterwards, through the course of life, procured to him that unbounded confidence which all who were connected with him in business soon perceived they might securely place in him, and that warm and affectionate attachment which he experienced on the part of his intimate friends.

Until the age of twenty, or later, Mr. Randall's mind was therefore wholly directed to literary studies, which had already formed his taste, and rendered him an elegant scholar; when, on the death of his father, he found himself unexpectedly called on to devote a portion of his time to the investigation of numerous and complicated accounts, relative to the extensive concern in which his father had been engaged. However difficult this novel task might appear to him, he undertook it with alacrity, and in consequence of the perfect view which he acquired of the subject, he formed the truly laudable resolution of relinquishing the ornamental pursuits of life for the useful purpose of continuing and conducting his hereditary business.

Fortunately gifted by Nature with a capacity of directing his mind to any object which he thought it his duty to pursue, he had no sooner settled his plan, than he vigorously applied himself to the means of its accomplishment. In order more effectually to bring within his reach the ready arrangement of multifarious accounts with which such a concern is necessarily

loaded, he entered on a diligent course of mathematical studies, and of such of the higher branches of arithmetic as he perceived bore a relation to his art; and in both these sciences he is said to have attained a more than ordinary proficiency.

In the examination and settlement of his father's affairs, some difficulties arose, which by his perseverance and prudence he ably surmounted; and thus early warned, he never afterwards omitted to keep the whole of his various concerns under the strictest and clearest regulations.

Having fully established the regular methods of his business, he continued his professional studies, with unwearied attention, for many years, and proceeded so far as to have collected materials for a Treatise on the Improvement of Naval Architecture; but the publication, in France, of some works which he thought had in a great measure forestalled his design, prevented the continuation of his literary efforts. The advances, however, which he had made in science, convinced him that much yet remained to be added by theoretic knowledge to the ordinary practice of his profession, and he not only exerted the utmost diligence in procuring and imparting such communications as promised advantage to maritime science, but took a most active part in all the transactions of this country which have been directed to the same end.

On the institution of the Society for the Improvement of NAVAL ARCHITECTURE, he materially assisted its establishment, both by personal attention and by advancing several hundred pounds towards the promotion of its laudable purposes.

In the whole time during which he conducted his business, there were built at his Docks

50 Ships of War, and other Vessels for Government,
31 Indiamen, and
60 Merchant Vessels;

nor should it pass unnoticed, that during the American war, when the reduced state of the Navy of this country demanded

the utmost exertions to raise it to its wonted pre-eminence, Mr. Randall completed for Government 35,000 tons of shipping: an extraordinary quantity, when considered with reference to the limits of a private Dock-yard.

By a strict and judicious economy of time, Mr. Randall was enabled to fulfil his respective duties to his family and the Public; and to enjoy all the delights which Friendship, Literature, and Classical Studies could afford him. Music also, in its turn, formed a subordinate part of his amusements, and, under the instructions of the celebrated Cervetto, he had made himself a competent performer on the violoncello. It will scarcely be allowed possible for one man to acquit himself equally well in studies and pursuits so opposite in their nature and tendency; but such was the force and steadiness of his mind, that amidst the variety of these occupations, from some of which he derived his chief amusement and delight, he was never, in any single instance, led to deviate from the observance of that accuracy and punctuality by which he had at first regulated the conduct of his mercantile concerns.

After the sketch thus given of the progress of his life, it is our painful task to make a brief mention of its melancholy termination.

As he had, with the most judicious liberality, consented to the augmentation of his Shipwright's wages, during the overflow of business occasioned by the late war, he thought it equally consistent with justice, that, at the return of peace, their gains should likewise return to a standard corresponding to his actual contracts for ships on the stocks, and to such as he should make for the building of ships in future. With these proposals the Shipwrights refused to comply; and Mr.

Randall, after many and long trials, finding them obstinately deaf to entreaty or remonstrance, determined to apply to the Admiralty for leave to bring workmen from the King's Yards at Deptford at the usual rates of labour, in order to enable him to complete the contracts he had entered into with the East India Owners *. This request not only received the assent of the Government, but offers were likewise made to him of sending such military aid as he might think requisite to the prevention of violence on the part of the malcontents. He revolted at any supposition that force could be necessary, in order to protect industry in the performance of its duty. The new workmen arrived: but the rage and desperation of the former Shipwrights, who had, with concerted resolutions, wholly seceded from any offers of service, were so inflamed by the success of this measure, that they declared their intention of opposing the new comers by violence, and of driving them from the yards. A body, consisting of three or four hundred of these men, accordingly marched to Mr. Randall's Yard, seized all those workmen whom their menaces failed to deter, and, conveying them by force from the Docks, sent them away in chaises previously stationed for that purpose.

It was in this moment of tumult that Mr. Randall entered the Dock-yard. He flew instantly to meet the disturbers of legal peace and private freedom, and, with his accustomed humanity, employed every argument of reason and friendly admonition to bring them back to a just sense of their duty and of their own interest. But he was unable to put a stop to their outrage, and, after the most anxious, but ineffectual efforts, he returned to town, dispirited and dejected at the total failure of his hopes.

* The premeditated injustice of these Shipwrights will be manifest to every impartial mind, when the nature of a Shipbuilder's contracts is understood.—With the Navy Board he is bound in a penalty that the ship contracted for shall be launched at a certain time; with those who build ships for the service of the East India Company, he is bound to launch at a given time also, or, in the event of failure, to have the ship thrown upon his hands. Conformably to these conditions, he makes his agreement with the Shipwrights, who, after proceeding with the work until the whole be nearly completed, when the claims of the Navy Board and East India Company become pressing, have, in a variety of instances (and fatally in the present one), taken advantage of this moment of necessity, and struck their work. The Builder must then either submit to exorbitant demands, or suffer in one contract the forfeiture of the penalty, and in the other the rejection of the ship.

The agitation of his mind on this occasion, the sense of the danger which menaced his own concerns and those of his family, as well as of the mischief which must necessarily fall on the deluded men who had thus forfeited every privilege of confidence, preyed forcibly upon his spirits, and he had scarcely reached his home, when he was seized with a delirious fever. The immediate attendance of a Physician alleviated the first symptoms of this dreadful disorder, and he was apparently better the next day; but, on the ensuing morning, a returning palsy baffled the powers of medicine, and put a period to the earthly existence of this valuable man. He died in the 48th year of his age, leaving a wife and two daughters to deplore his loss. Those who, after more than twenty years of uninterrupted happiness, have bent under similar afflicting dispensations, will best sympathize with the sorrows of the former. To the latter it is an unspeakable consolation, that a mother is yet spared to them, who, unvariably amiable and admirable in her conduct, is at once the example and the reward of domestic virtue. Happy it is for them all, in this hour of distress, that they have learned to place a reliance on the good providence of God, and know how to commit themselves unto him as unto a faithful Creator.

These are the documents which we are enabled to communicate respecting Mr. Randall's life. His character might be discriminately learned from contemplating the real sorrow of his numerous associates who attended the last solemn rites paid to their friend. There are few men to whom the triumph of worth is allowed without some accompanying sensation of envy; but to *him*, who, that knew him, was not willing to concede it unalloyed? He was actively benevolent to many, without assumption of importance from the favours he conferred, or ostentation of the pains he so readily employed in their service. He was humble, innocent, of a warm and generous heart, easily moved to anger, and as easily softened to pity. Each one, who wept over his grave, was conscious that he had, in the intercourse of life, met with men of more daring energies, of powers of mind more concentrative, and of faculties more eminently comprehensive; but of that love of our kind, of that benevolence which binds

man to man, a more forcible instance could not present itself to their thoughts.

Of the strength and cultivation of his talents, the biographical account of Mr. Collins, which appeared some years since in our Magazine, furnishes no discreditable specimen. It is an useful lesson, conveyed in a pleasing, ingenious manner, and demonstrating the value of a judicious application of time to the purposes of comfort, social utility, and contentment. But Mr. Randall's praise is of a higher order.

When a benefit was to be conferred, or a misfortune averted, no instant was lost in commencing the execution of his ever ready purpose, and the zeal of his disposition allowed him no moment of remission, till it was effectually completed. To a mind tinctured with superstition, it would seem, from the restless assiduity of his hours, that he entertained a previous sense of their hastening period, of the premature interruption his benevolent designs were to undergo.

The virtuous Emperor Marcus Antoninus has left a singular record of the several excellent qualities he had learned from his discriminate valuation of various individuals. Those who desire to look into the world with a similar aim, might have found in Mr. Randall's character what would certainly add to the stock of their virtues. If they were to draw an example from his conduct in life (and there are few above the reach of such an example), they would imitate the alert Vigilance to which he had habituated his mind in the performance of duties, whether pleasing or painful; and if they could add, from his mass, one quality to enrich the treasures of the soul, as the Indians believe they can take possession of the virtues of their deceased companions, they would transplant to their own bosoms the Philanthropic Participation of another's joys and sorrows, which gave, not only to his words, but to his very thoughts, the same mental tone and colour that he perceived prevailing in the object of his solicitude, and taught him, as it were, to vibrate to its feelings. They would wish to obtain that unhesitating affection, that heart-expanding charity, that generous profusion of friendly warmth, which, forbidding him to confine his kindness to any, endeared him to all.

In the relations of HUSBAND and
C c 2 FATHER,

FATHER, the pious sufferings of his family can best speak his worth. In that of FRIEND, those who were once so happy as to share his regard, experienced to regular and constant proofs of its continuance, so strict a discharge of those kindly duties which always attend on virtuous friendship, that they could safely recline on him in the moments when consolation was wanted, and receive delight from him in those which were allotted to the enjoyment of rational and cheerful intercourse. As one of these, the writer of this feels a deplorable chasm now made in his life, of which the future hours (even if, fortunately, passed amidst those dear remaining companions whom the affectionate influence of the deceased had collected and united) wear, in prospect, the gloomy hue of insufficiency and discomfort.

Such was the man who, in the strength of life, his mind open to every influence of science and truth, and his heart to every sentiment of piety and humanity, sunk a victim to the ingratitude of those, whose fortunes he had established, whose well-being he had fostered, and whose real interest he had never deserted. Those unhappily misguided men will long have cause to remember, that their tumultuary conduct has deprived them of him who, during a fluctuating course of prosperous and adverse times, maintained towards them the same steady, unvarying tenor of protection and support; who at one particular period, when he found himself wholly unemployed, either by the Government or by individuals, de-

vised schemes of work, of which the writer of this account can bear witness that the chief aim was to create a temporary provision for the numerous Shipwrights belonging to his docks, whose services, he said, had contributed to raise his fortunes, and whom, therefore, he would not forsake or turn adrift in the hour of their need. For these men he was content not only to suspend his profits, but even to diminish his capital, in the just confidence that when different circumstances should arise, their exertions would amply reward his affectionate care.

Of the melancholy reverse of his expectations, as many of those men as are endowed with honest natural feelings will bear the recollection deeply engrafted amidst the regrets of their bosoms; and that one who dared, in the hour of tumult (if it be possible that such were the fact), to lift his hand against his benefactor, may know that, although he dealt no deadly, or even dangerous blow, he gave a fatal wound to that peaceful and benevolent spirit; and may take home to his conscience the indelible reproach of having hastened the dissolution of his best and constant friend.

(Our admiration of the amiable character of Mr. Randall, who has left a very numerous class of friends to lament his loss, had induced us to hope that we might have been able to present a PORTRAIT of him to the Public, in addition to the foregoing Memoir; but the delicacy of a near and dear relative hath hitherto opposed an obstacle to our intention; and we respect her feelings too much to be importunate on the subject.)

THE DISCIPLE OF J. J. ROUSSEAU.

DISCONTENTED with the picture which society affords, Maurice, for whom it had so many charms, began to be disgusted with it. He was convinced of the illusion of the flattering representation formed by his imagination, at the age of twenty. When he entered the world, he heard from every quarter the language of benevolence, in every look he read the expression of affection. He was over-

whelmed, as it were, with offers of service, with protestations of attachment. Politeness, affability, embellished every countenance. At twenty-five the charm vanished; he then imagined he saw nothing but falsehood, malice, jealousy, crimes, and odious passions. Maurice has gone from one excess to the other. He is mistaken now as he was mistaken before.

To reconcile him with mankind, I,

* This appears from the fund which they have amassed from the surplus of their wages, and which it is known they have applied to the purposes of ungenerous resistance to their employers.

the other day, proposed a little excursion of about forty miles from Paris. He agreed to it, upon my promising to take him to a misanthropist of the most gloomy disposition, to whom he might communicate all his unfavourable sentiments of mankind.

We therefore took the road to Fontainebleau, where we arrived on the evening of the 12th of May. We had still ten miles to go. It was one of those delightful spring days when nature, blooming and gay, embellished with the sun's lustre, presents to the eye of sensibility an enchanting spectacle. The earth exhaled a health-fraught odour: a multitude of trees in flower mingled with it their delightful perfumes. The more backward oak had not yet expanded all his leaves; but the early birch already waved its aerial foliage, and the elegant acacia dropped from its branches festoons of a delicate green. The vigilant lark, almost motionless in the sky saluted our ears with his melodious notes, the preface of a fine day. If Maurice had quarrelled with mankind, he had not with nature. We proceeded without either uttering a word, and in a continual ecstasy. When enjoying the grand spectacle of nature, there is at first no room for reflections; the faculty of thinking seems for a time suspended. One feels, the heart experiences a delicious intoxication: this is the feast prepared by Nature.

We arrived between two hills covered with trees, near a rivulet, whose meandering course we followed, keeping along a hedge planted on its banks. Upon the two hills we observed umbrageous thickets, groves, clumps of trees, and grey rocks, which heightened the beauty of the verdure. Farther on was a mill; its wheel was motionless, and the dam diminished the current of the rivulet. We advanced in silence: the hills soon approach, join, are confounded in each other, and in the angle which they form we perceive a charming habitation situated between two beautiful streamlets shaded by ancient trees, which the axe has respected. This was the limit of our walk. This rural abode is the asylum of happiness, of virtue, of friendship; it is the retreat of a sage whose peaceful days are spent remote from ambition and its illusions, far from the deceitful passions and their empty promises.

We entered. We were told that the owners were absent, but that they would soon return. Whilst waiting for them, we took a survey of the apartment into which we had been introduced. It was a room of moderate size, with three windows looking towards the valley. The eye ranged over meadows through which it traced all the serpentine meanders of the rivulet. Over the verdure of the dale rose the mill, whose wheel, causey, and small canal, were distinguishable.

In the interior, the furniture was elegantly simple; no gilding, no luxury; they contribute not to the happiness of life.

Over the chimney-piece were seen the instrument which shews the time, and the busts of those who knew how to make the best use of it. In front was an open piano, on which a sonata of Steibelt and some symphonies of Haydn proved, that in this charming retreat the most amiable of arts was cultivated. At this sight, Maurice gave me an expressive look, which seemed to say that I had deceived him—But the arrival of the proprietors prevented any reproach, any explanation.

We were welcomed with that affability that cannot be mistaken. Mere politeness frequently uses the same language as benevolence, but the accent is not the same, and the heart knows how to make the distinction. This family is composed of M. de L. about forty-five years of age, his wife, a daughter entering upon her eighteenth spring, and a child of ten years.

"Here," said I, presenting Maurice, "is a friend almost disgusted with life, drenched with the cup of bitterness, irritated at the injustice of mankind, and whom I have taken the liberty to bring hither to reconcile him with the species." A few pleasantries passed on the youth of the misanthropist: they seemed to say to him, But you have yet seen nothing!

M. de L. whom I know intimately, was the son of that Mad. de L. to whom Rousseau wrote several letters, some of which are inserted in the collection of his works. An enthusiastic admirer of the author of *Emilius*, this tender mother had herself nursed her only child. As a recompence for this duty, so sweet in the fulfilment, Rousseau gave her a lace he himself had made, and which is most carefully preserved.

served. This lady was one of those who for the greatest length of time maintained a connection with Jean Jacques, through the medium of her child, whom he was always rejoiced to see, being fond of children. He had in some measure directed his education. M. de L. was eighteen years old when he lost his Mentor. Educated according to his advice, he had been taught the turner's business. At twenty-five M. de L. fixed his choice, married without listening to prudential considerations, and was happy.

Family reasons, to which he had the weakness to yield, and persecutions, compelled him to leave France at the moment when emigration had become an epidemic disorder, and before it was justified by events. M. de L. thought himself obliged to follow the torrent. He was still ignorant that the man who takes up arms against his country cannot acquire glory, even if triumphant. He soon perceived that intrigue, vanity, and passion, continued to reign at the fugitive court. Abandoning it to its fate, and resolving to take no part in the quarrel, he settled, with his wife and daughter, in a village of Prussia, where he maintained himself by his trade. He then perceived the propriety of his master's doctrine on the subject of making man independent on fortune. Intelligent, clever, industrious, he was soon able, by his labour, to support his family; and the shop of the French toy-man had the most customers. The love of his country brought him back to France, about two years ago, as soon as tranquillity was restored. His immense estates had been all sold: nothing was left him but the small farm where we were, which belonged to his wife.

This is briefly the history of M. de L. It contains, as we have seen, no great events; but the picture of his opinions is more interesting, and we shall present a sketch of them to the reader.

Almost all the maxims of Jean Jacques were engraved on his memory, on his heart. He never spoke but with the utmost veneration of that extraordinary man, whose singularities he explained.

"The persecutions," said he to us, "which Rousseau had experienced, caused him to read an expression of hatred in every countenance; and what he dreaded above all things was to meet any one that knew him. Be-

ing one day in a stage-coach from Paris towards Montmorency, one of his fellow-travellers called him by his name. Rousseau made an excuse for stopping, got down from the coach, and returned the same way without saying a single word, or taking any notice of the coachman, who called after him.

"Like you," said M. de L. addressing himself to our misanthropist, "like you, I was early prejudiced against society; I did not love, although I had no reason to complain of it. These prejudices were instilled into me by Jean Jacques, in whom they were more excusable than in any other man. He frequently said to me, that in social man there were two quite distinct individuals; the man of nature, and the man formed by society. The more, continued he, we preserve the gifts lavished upon us by the former, the better we are. The more we lose them to substitute in their stead the pernicious favours of society, of the less value we are. By means of this distinction he pretended to explain all our contradictions. It is to him I owe my principles on happiness, and consequently happiness itself. What constitutes the basis of it is that inward content produced by a conscience pure and free, not only from crimes and faults, but even from culpable desires. Desire and envy almost always accompany each other. If a man desires the situation held by another, he is not long before he consequently envies him: thus arises already a painful sentiment, which must disturb his tranquillity. By continually dwelling on this idea, he finds himself disposed, almost without perceiving it, to wish for some event that may render the situation vacant, to calculate even the favourable chances, the probabilities on which hope is founded. He is impatient, he accuses Time of delay, he implores Fortune, forgetful that there is behind him another envious man, making the same complaints, forming the same wishes. But suppose him possessed of the employ, the sole object of his desires, will he stop there? What limits has ambition? Has it ever been seen to fix bounds for itself, and to respect them? No. He will see above him some other person, whose merit he will analyse; and the result of this examination will cause him to conclude that he has at least equal merit, and rights

rights as well founded as the other ; and he will again enter the circle of envy, of calculation, of intrigue, never more to leave it. These reflections are justified by experience, and I acquired it at my own expence. I therefore halted to quit my employments, and thought myself more happy in frequenting the brilliant societies of the capital. But, alas ! what is called pleasure is little deserving of the name. Will you give it to entertainments, where you yawn at a vast expence ; to splendid exhibitions, where you are fatigued in the most ceremonious style ? Let us admit that there happiness is not to be found. It was in my toy-shop that I first began to enjoy it. Continually employed with my labour, when I grew tired I thought of my family, of its wants, and that idea gave me fresh courage. In short, it was here, in this retirement, that I became completely happy. Here I give way, without fear, to the tenderest emotions. I employ myself with the education of my children : Anna derives from her mother her virtues and her abilities ; my son Theodore will owe to me a love of labour, a sound judgment in a robust body."

M. de L. was still speaking, when his son entered. He was a child of ten years, who appeared to be fourteen. He had in his hand a small cup of box-wood, which he had just made with his father's turning-lathe. " In the education of my son," said M. de L. " I follow Rousseau's precepts. I smile at the malice with which some of those precepts are selected in order to condemn the author. I sincerely pity the father who loses his children by the use of the cold bath ; but he murmurs at Rousseau whilst he ought only to

accuse himself. Any medicine is salutary only from the combination of a certain number of substances. Each separately may perhaps be a poison. I do not contend that Jean Jacques was never wrong in his principles of education ; but I am confident that an affectionate and prudent father will know how to distinguish error, and will never be the victim of it. Amongst the enemies of Jean Jacques you see no mothers, you observe very few fathers : they are almost all systematic celibatists who never tasted an infant's endearing caresses. This remark is worthy of some attention."

Maurice was serious ; whilst contemplating the happiness of M. de L. his dislike to society became still stronger. M. de L. guessed it, and said to him, " It is not surprising that you do not love society ; but you are not permitted to hate the individuals that compose it. Most of them possess virtues which appear only in the bosom of their families. In frequenting the company of civilized men, when their interest or business call them together, you would indeed be tempted to believe that every one left his honesty, his virtue, at home, and brought with him into social intercourse nothing but distrust and dissimulation. It is, therefore, the interior of families, and not societies, that one ought to visit. A real misanthropist is a character to be pitied ; you must avoid becoming a misanthropist."

But we were obliged to leave this abode of happiness ; the invitation given us to return thither often diminished the pain of our regret ; and I perceived that the lovely Anna had perhaps still more than M. de L. reconciled Maurice with mankind.

ANECDOTE OF THE LATE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

His Royal Highness was some years ago at Newmarket ; and just before the horses started he missed his pocket-book, containing some bank notes. When the knowing-ones came about him, and offered him several bets, he said, " He had lost his money already, and could not afford to venture any more that day." The horse which the Duke had intended to back was distanced ; so he consoled himself that the loss of his pocket-book was only a temporary evil, as he should have paid

away as much, had he betted, to the *Worthies of the Turf*. The race was no sooner finished, than a veteran half-pay Officer presented his Royal Highness with his pocket-book, saying, he found it near the stand, but had not an opportunity of approaching him before. The Duke generously replied, " I am glad it has fallen into such good hands ; keep it : had it not been for this accident, it would have been by this time dispersed among the *black legs* and thieves of Newmarket."

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

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

A Journey from Edinburgh through Parts of North Britain: containing Remarks on Scottish Landſcape; and Observations on Rural Economy, Natural Hiſtory, Manufactures, Trade, and Commerce; interſperſed with Anecdotes, Traditional, Literary, and Hiſtorical; together with Biographical Sketches, relating chiefly to Civil and Eccleſiaſtical Affairs, from the Twelfth Century down to the preſent Time. In Two Volumes, embellished with Forty-Four Engravings, from Drawings made on the Spot, of the Lake, River, and Mountain Scenery of Scotland. By Alexander Campbell. 4to.

WE have not for a long time met with a literary work comprizing ſuch varied and ample information on pleaſing, intereſting, and inſtructive ſubjects, as the preſent; in which Mr. Campbell alternately diſplays the talents of an artiſt and an antiquary, of a biographer and a poet, of a farmer, a botaniſt, and an hiſtorian; and ſo in-artificially does he introduce the ſeveral topics on which he profeſſes to treat, as greatly to enhance the pleaſure of the reader who accompanies him in his Tour.

It appeared to our Author, notwithstanding the numerous writers that of late have directed their attention to the examination of the antiquities, natural hiſtory, peculiar cuſtoms and manners, of the northern ſection of our iſland, that many things had eſcaped their diligence of reſearch, which a native intimately acquainted with the claſſic ground and hiſtorical incidents thereto belonging (as well as with many traditional particulars about to ſink into that oblivion from which they are now ſnatched), might have it in his power to examine more at leiſure than any ſtranger, how accurate ſoever, tra- verſing haſtily the various diſtricts here deſcribed. In collecting materials, he tells us, he has ſpared neither time nor labour; and toward a proper ſelection and arrangement of what he deemed moſt intereſting and valuable, he has done all in his power.

That the ſtyle of Mr. Campbell's diſtion is varied as the variation of ſubjects requires, we ſhall ſhow in the following extracts, ſelected at random:

“Of the ſuperſtition of the ancient Celts, many have given an account. Of late, ſuperſtition has evidently declined in the Highlands and Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland. This can be accounted for in many ways, but chiefly by reaſon of the propagation of the reformed religion, and the conſtant communication of the low country with the highland diſtricts. Formerly (and remains are yet obſervable) the ſuperſtitious rites of our highlanders conſiſted of a ſtrange heterogeneous mixture of Pagan, Popiſh, Proteſtant, and even fabulous obſervances, ludicrous in the extreme. To illuſtrate this remark by a few examples.

“It is maintained by all moralists and divines, that religion is natural to the human race. The politician, availing himſelf of this univerſally-received maxim, holds it up as a ſelf-evident propoſition, and connects religion with civil eſtabliſhments,—hence the union of Church and State. Anxiety about the future, and a dread of a ſomewhat inexplicable as incomprehenſible, ſeem the foundation of gloomy ſuperſtition. In rude ſtages of ſociety, doubt and impenetrable obſcurity, with reſpect to events placed beyond the power of human prudence to controul or command,

mand, lead the mind involuntarily captive, by the chain of gross superstition, and debilitating fears which render the votary susceptible of the wildest delusions of supernatural mystery, and the dupe of the most extravagant pretensions of priestcraft. In almost every section of the globe, set forms resembling more or less the ceremonies of what is handed down to us as ancient Druidism, are mentioned as having been universally prevalent in the more remote periods of society. It seems (as if inherent in the human mind) that man delights in being deceived. Hence the magic of the Druids gave place to the no less diabolical mysticisms of popish superstition. That the one was grafted on the other, most philosophers agree. To the Druids succeeded the earlier missionaries of the gospel; and one set of errors, through the imbecility of the credulous, obtained in the place of others but little less palpable."

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"Notwithstanding the diffusion of the gospel, to which cause its ministers attribute the fall of heathenism, and, in great measure, popish superstition, a belief in spectres, witches, fairies, brownies, and hobgoblins, is not altogether extinguished in many parts of the Highlands and Western Isles. The old people seem greatly puzzled, and even shocked, at the infidelity of the young, and see with the utmost concern their favourite doctrines vanish as the dawn of reason advances. They lift up their eyes to heaven, and sigh, deeply concerned for their degenerate offspring.

"Religious persecution was never heard of in the Highlands; and abstract speculations can hardly get footing where superstition is so strangely mingled with positive institutions and established observances;—the poor are more solicitous about the present than the future; and the richer sort of persons are too indolent, and too much devoted to pleasure, to trouble themselves farther than to secure the momentary joy, and the repose which a rude voluptuous race delight in.

"The vast change which within the last fifty years the inhabitants of the districts north of the Grampians have undergone, is hardly to be paralleled in the history of the human race.—Averse from sedentary habits, wherein

cool application and patient industry lead to reputation and reward, the quick, clear apprehensions of the highlander found little relish for the refinements of civilized society and abstract speculations, and as little for the plodding drudgery of commercial employments, or any of the liberal professions, in which he is to be chained down for life. Personal activity was his delight. To face danger, regardless of hazard the most formidable, was to him mere pastime; and to acquire fame in arms, constituted the chief object of his devotion at the shrine of honour. The profound policy of the late Lord Chat-ham, in availing himself of this propensity, is among the chief characteristics of that illustrious statesman's administration. But the system which he adopted gave a new and unexpected bias to the mind of the Highlander. He no sooner went abroad into the world, than he found of what consequence he was to the state. The desire of riches awakened in his soul ambition and a thirst of power. The meanest peasant's son saw, with a heart palpitating with joy, that rank and fortune were, by a happy train of circumstances, placed within his reach; and that one day he might have it in his power to return home, and vie with the proud Chieftain himself in all the pomp and splendour of foreign climes, in ease and affluence. Hence we may observe the dawn of that change so remarkable in the highlands of Scotland. Freed from hereditary jurisdiction, protected by the laws, and sensible of that portion of freedom which has even reached thus far northward, the poorest highlander is now impressed with an idea of his individual consequence to the community, and seeks emolument and honour beyond his native boundary, where he had been secluded from the great world, which he so much longed to see and take an active part in. If he be driven from his native valley by others somewhat more opulent, and greedy of possessing a greater portion of land than himself, he is cheered with the fond hope of returning with riches sufficient to purchase what formerly he was, on account of his poverty, obliged to relinquish; and thus he may, in his turn, dispose of the fate of those who were the means of making it necessary for him to become the architect of his own fortune.

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"Whether, on the whole, emigration may not contribute to the advancement of human happiness, to the extension of commercial intercourse, and to the diffusion of knowledge and the useful arts, is a consideration left to those whose province it is to regulate the grand interests of civilized life; but to be driven from home by oppression, under whatever denomination it be felt, is an evil from which it is natural to hope for relief by change of situation, at a distance where the prospect of bettering our condition allures, and the hope of success invites to a new and less precarious establishment.

"Within the last half century, the staple commodity of the Highlands and Western Islands was black cattle; but now sheep have banished cattle; and would to heaven men had not shared the same fate! The Hebrew shepherds were not holden in greater detestation among those nations whom they drove out from their paternal inheritance, than, till lately, the low-country shepherds were among the Highlanders; and every thing that belonged to a shepherd's life was held in utter abhorrence, and considered as beneath the dignity of a man to interfere in: quite opposite ideas however now generally prevail; even the gentleman of family and condition deigns to act the part of a shepherd; and the pastoral life, at one time the occupation of the lowliest of the people, is likely to become as respectable as when David the son of Jesse followed his father's sheep ere he had ascended the throne of Saul the son of Kith, who, while in quest of his father's asses, was appointed king over Israel, being thus raised from the meanest of the people, to be ruler over them. Such are the changes in human affairs; and such in all likelihood, tho' not precisely to the same extent, eventually may take place in the wilds of North Britain!

"The spirit of speculation has spread rapidly from valley to valley. —An epidemic madness for sheep-grazing seems to rage with unabating fury. Rents within the last ten years have advanced beyond all former calculation; most parts of the Highlands are under sheep; and the country has become desolate and almost drained of its native inhabitants. If this alarms not the state, there is little hope of a stop being put to emigrations from the

Highlands and Western Islands. — Whence will our armies be recruited? Where shall we find mariners to man our Navy, the bulwark of our island, the neglect of which would endanger our existence as a free, independent nation? If our fisheries perish through depopulation, and our mountains and vallies be peopled with thepherds, instead of the hardy race of our Scottish highlanders, what will be the consequence?

"Both sides of Loch-tay have experienced more than once the emigration of their inhabitants; and it is much to be feared, that another, more numerous than any hitherto known, is, from circumstances too delicate to be touched on, about to take place, unless prompt and conciliatory measures be adopted to mitigate the grievances (real or supposed it matters not) of which the Braidalbane people loudly complain.

"A set of more contented and thriving tenantry than were to be found on the vast demesnes of the Braidalbane family hardly existed any where, till a change of system (which commenced in the life-time of the late Earl, who all acknowledge was a good landlord,) reduced the poorer tenants, the offspring of former vassals, either to emigrate, or toil year after year on the sterile faces of these stupendous mountains, in order to make up a rent exacted with the utmost rigour, whatever became of their live stock, their wives, and their children. Is this oppression?

"The disturbances that lately took place in Ross-shire were occasioned by converting a number of small farms into a few extensive sheep-walks. Upwards of thirty poor families, each of whom had inherited the small *Duchas* from father to son, without interruption, for many generations, were turned adrift on the world, and their possessions let to shepherds who had come from a distant part of the kingdom. Was it any wonder then, that, in the first paroxysms of disappointment and despair, these wretched wanderers, ere they took their departure from the scene of their nativity and earlier part of life, committed unwarrantable excesses, which indignation prompted, and which reason, appalled, knew not how to expiate? The law of the land violated, established order broken, what was to be done? Shall it

it be recorded, that these deluded wretches suffered the punishment due to their crimes! What strange infatuation is it that binds the Highlander to the heath-clad wilds through which he so fondly delights to wander? Early associations, habit, and, above all, ignorance of a more fruitful soil and more genial climate, may, in part, account for so irresistible an inclination to remain on the spot on which he first drew breath. Of this propensity, why should such cruel advantage be taken, as to raise the price to so enormous a pitch, for permission to toil for a miserable subsistence? It is asserted, that the more the Highlander's rent is advanced, the more diligently will he strive to realize it; and that thus the full value of these barren wastes is secured to the owners, while the riches of the community are augmented. It may be so; but, surely, this is buying one's comforts at a dear rate, to say no worse of it.

"Several judicious hints have been thrown out with regard to putting a stop to the evil consequences of *rack-rent*, as it is called, in the Highlands and Western Islands. These hints, however, have shared the fate of such effusions as philanthropy suggests, and rapacity smiles at, while secure in its exactions, sanctioned by authority, and supported by the laws. It appears, then, that it rests with the Legislature to redress the grievances here pointed out; and let the hope be indulged, that the day is not far distant, when a British Senate will deliberate on the best means of preventing emigrations from the highlands of Scotland."

After some interesting remarks on Macbeth's castle of Dunfinnan, and the fate of "Bessy Bell and Mary Gray," we find the following incidents relative to Ruthven castle.

"The next place deserving of a visit is *Ruthven Castle*, or, as it is now called, *Huntingtower*, the residence of the unfortunate family of *Gowrie*. All around this ancient edifice has an air of solemn grandeur, somewhat formal and gloomy. The avenues leading to it are in straight lines, formed of tall and aged trees, agreeably to the taste of the times in which they were planted. Two passages of history are connected with Ruthven castle, the one traditional, and the other well known by a transaction which took place in the year 1582, denominated by our

Scottish historians "*The Raid of Ruthven*." The former piece of history carries with it an air of the marvellous; and is shortly as follows: Ruthven house consists of two square towers, joined now by less elevated buildings. The interval between the towers is called "*The Maiden's leap*," from, as it is said, a daughter of the first Earl of Gowrie having, in the fear of discovery, leaped from the top of the one tower to the top of the other, a space of more than three yards, over a chasm sixty feet in depth. This young lady, according to report, was tenderly beloved by a youth, her inferior in rank and fortune: yet love, that knows no distinction but the charms it pants after, and is covetous of nothing save the designed object, induced her to contrive means for entertaining her lover in the full enjoyment of mutual affection. It happened, however, that our lovers were suspected, and eventually betrayed. Little dreading the embarrassment of an unpropitious discovery, one night, as they lay secure, as they thought, in each other's arms, the blushing maid, hearing her mother's footsteps as she ascended the stair, with a presence of mind and resolution scarcely credible, sprang from her lover's arms, flew with the swiftness of a dove across the leads of the tower, darted from the battlements of the one tower to those of the other, and stole softly and unperceived into her own apartment. The surprise, shame, and agreeable disappointment of the mother when she perceived the error into which she had been led, can be easier conceived than described. Hastening to her daughter's bed-chamber, she found her, to appearance, locked fast in the arms of sleep! An experiment of the kind just related was not to be repeated by the enamoured pair, nor could the lovers live separate. They eloped, and were married: and next night passed, free from apprehension, in the full consummation of their mutual desires.

"*The Raid of Ruthven*," so called from the circumstance of James VI. (on his return from Athol,) being invited by William Earl of Gowrie to enjoy his favourite amusement hunting, makes a distinguished era in the history of the reign of that monarch. James, finding himself encompassed in a manner he least expected, and alarmed at the number of strangers that he ob-

served around him, having in his own train a force inadequate to any sudden emergency, had recourse to prudence; and, concealing his apprehension, with an easy air of cheerfulness and gaiety he talked of nothing but hunting and subjects connected with the pleasures of the field; thinking, by these means, to elude any design of seizing his person, and to embrace the first favourable moment for making his escape. The business of the next day being agreed on, the King, early in the morning, as he was about to rise, to his amazement found his bed-chamber filled with the nobles who were in the secret of his detention at Ruthven castle. The astonished monarch demanded the reason of this intrusion; when the nobles in a body presented a memorial, wherein were contained remonstrances against certain alleged illegal and oppressive actions of the Duke of Lennox and the Earl of Arran, two of the King's intimate friends and known advisers *. The mark thus thrown off by the conspirators, did not induce his majesty to act equally open: on the contrary, he seemed to ponder these weighty affairs in his mind, and, with well-feigned condescension, expressed a desire to proceed immediately to Edinburgh: but, on being rudely stopped by the "*Maister of Glamis*," the timid James burst into tears. "*Better children weep †, than bearded men*," said Glamis, with a fierce look and audacious tone; which words thrilled through the heart of the trembling monarch, who felt himself humbled in the dust. Without regard to his weakness, and intent on their purpose, the rebel lords dismissed, without further ceremony, such of his train as entered not into their views, and by all the winning arts peculiar to courtiers they strove to reconcile the King to his splendid captivity; in this they succeeded, so far as to procure pardon for themselves, and James's sanction to the measures which they vigorously adopted in pursuit of the great object of their enterprize—

the establishment of the Reformed Religion ‡.

"But the King's captivity was not of long continuance. On his arrival in Edinburgh, "the solemnity of his reception was characteristic of the manners of the times. He was met by the ministers of Edinburgh. The whole procession walked up the streets singing a psalm expressive of their critical escape from danger, and the great deliverance they had obtained by the captivity and subjection of the King. The news of James's confinement spread all over Europe; they even pierced the walls of her prison, and reached the ears of the unfortunate Mary, whose maternal feelings they extremely agitated §." Meantime Lennox, a Frenchman by birth, was banished, and soon after retired to his native country, where he died. Arran was forbidden to appear at court. However, after being in this state of bondage about ten months, James found means to escape, and threw himself into the hands of his former friends, with whom he acted in concert; and Gowrie, by the intrigues of Arran, was soon after led to the scaffold. The latter, in his turn, after a series of crimes, fell a sacrifice to the resentment of James Douglass of Parkhead, who slew the degraded Arran in revenge of his uncle the Earl of Morton's death. Thus we have exhibited the rude manners of the times, when faction ruined faction, and a constant struggle subsisted between the Popish lords and the Protestant nobility, between the Clergy of the Reformed Church and the Protestant King: the crown claiming the supremacy in all cases spiritual as well as temporal; and the clergy strenuously asserting, that King *Jesus*, and not King *James*, (nor any other earthly prince, consistently with the word of God,) was head of the church in all things spiritual ||, if not temporal.

"The hall is still shewn where James and his nobles were entertained during

* See Melvill's Memoirs, p. 240, 241.

† The King at this time was only a lad of fifteen.

‡ Spottiswood's Hist. p. 320. Robertson's Hist. vol. ii. p. 95.

§ Arnot's Hist. of Edin. p. 37, 38.

|| Still so much of the ancient spirit of independence is kept up in the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland, that, as soon as his Majesty's Commissioner dissolves the meeting in the King's name, the Moderator rises and dismisses the Assembly in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, Supreme Head of the Church.

his stay at Ruthven castle; but, "such is the change in the circumstances of the place, concurring with the genius of the times, that the same castle, in which the proud and powerful baron once confined his King as a prisoner, is now quietly occupied by a colony of calico-printers *." This colony was established here in the year 1792, under the firm of *Young, Ross, Richardson, and Carr*. The annual expenditure in workmen's wages is about three thousand six hundred pounds. Thirty hands are usually employed about each table and press, the printers being allowed from fifteen shillings to one guinea per week. The staple manufacture of the country around Perth is well adapted for the purpose of printing; and the London market being always open, and the conveyance

thither direct, regular, speedy, and convenient, every encouragement is held out to spirited exertion, ingenuity, industry, and enterprise."

Mr. Campbell has not taken quite so wide a range in his journey as some former Tourists had done, having chiefly confined his excursions to the districts circumjacent to Lothian, Perth, and St. Andrew's; but he has viewed the multifarious objects with a penetrating eye, and with an expanded and cultivated mind, and has amassed such a collection of Scottish history, tradition, and biography, illustrated by such a selection of picturesque scenery, as we believe to be unequalled.—The plates (forty-four in number) are very finely engraved and characteristically tinted. J.

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.

(Concluded from Page 125.)

THE third and last volume of this history, which justly claims the honourable distinction of being considered as a work of public utility, since it communicates material information on a subject of the first magnitude, the Royal Navy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, opens with a political account of the different Navies of Europe from the commencement of the last century to the death of Queen Anne, and a comparative view of those Navies, and of the commercial state of Europe during that era.

A striking feature of this first division of the volume, is the masterly sketch of the character of Louis XIV. falsely styled the Great, King of France, which, from respect for the Author's talents as an historian, and as a gentle hint to those Englishmen who have expressed their good wishes for the House of Bourbon (which, under a succession of three Monarchs, within the above-mentioned period, never permitted Britain to enjoy the tranquillity of peace for longer intervals than five, six, or ten years, at most), we lay before our readers.

"A continuance of the same acting principle, which had lighted the torch of war, and brandished when blazing in all its horrors, over a considerable part of Europe, towards the conclusion of the *Seventeenth* century, was productive of still more dreadful effects immediately after the commencement of the *Eighteenth*. The discordant and diabolically ambitious spirit of Louis the Fourteenth, nothing abating in its vigour, though the fuel which had at first fed its fury was consumed, eagerly spread itself in search of fresh materials which might continue to support its rage. The fatal industry with which this system was pursued, proved, most unfortunately for the rest of the world, too effectual. Independent of those countries which immediately surrounded the identical spot whence the flame arose, and which of course became the most immediate prey to its effects, its baneful influence was soon most sensibly felt even in remote districts, which its own immediate operations were incapable of reaching.

"Spain, Portugal, Britain, Holland, Germany, and the northern parts of

* Stat. Account, vol. xvii. p. 647.

Italy, formed an immense *voleano*, of which France was the *crater*; while Russia, Sweden, Denmark, and, in fine, almost every country in Europe, influenced by the persuasion, terrified by the threats, or cajoled by the specious promises, of Louis, were armed against each other, and joined in a scene so terrific as almost to threaten an annihilation of the human race.

"Notwithstanding the severe losses which Louis had experienced during the preceding war, and that heavy blow he had in particular received by the destruction of the best ships he possessed off *Cape La Hogue*, to earnestly did he apply himself, during the short period of tranquillity which succeeded the peace of *Kyffwic* (1697), in the re-establishment of that Navy, the possession of which he appeared to think so essential to his glory, that at the commencement of the eighteenth century in 1702, he considered himself in a condition to disturb the peace of Europe as powerfully as ever. The event, however, proved he had been too sanguine in his expectation; this is exemplified by the fresh losses he sustained in the attack made on the port of *Toulon* in 1707, by the army under the command of the Duke of Savoy, and the combined British and Dutch fleets commanded by Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel, for the loss of eight ships of the line, taken and destroyed by the fire of the assailants, accelerated and completed the almost total retirement of the French Navy from the busy and dangerous theatre of war during the next *thirty six* year. Our Author, however, gives instances to prove, that though Britain at that period was manifestly superior, with respect to its naval force, not only to France, but to all the other maritime Powers of Europe, yet the French ships of war were built upon better principles than the British, which enabled them, in the Scamen's phrase, considerably to fore-reach those of the British. The losses imputable to accident, and those dangers to which all vessels at sea are subject, no less forcibly proved the superiority of that construction or form given to vessels, under the load water-line, which was then adopted by the French, for in the retreat of the small French fleet, which made an unsuccessful attempt to cover the descent of the Pretender in Scotland in 1708, to their own coast, the

ships which perished were entirely of English construction (captured ships), while the remainder, built in the ports of France being better enabled to hold their wind, to work off a lee-shore, and to endure the assaults of a heavy head-sea, were capable of successfully combating and effectually resisting it.

"The total of ships taken from the French, or destroyed by the English and the Dutch, in the war which commenced against France and Spain in 1702, and was terminated by the peace of *Utrecht* in 1713, amounted to *forty* ships of the line, several of which were first and second rates, exclusive of frigates, and of many other ships lost by tempests and other misfortunes. As to the Spanish Navy," says our Historian, "though Spain was a principal in the war, it was reduced to a state of insignificance which could scarcely fail to excite the compassion even of a foe; and with respect to Portugal, her marine held the same inoffensive rank at the commencement of the eighteenth century, in which it continued unoffendingly to pass through the remainder of it.

"Holland appeared to have passed the zenith of its glory. Its maritime power continued, indeed, still respectable, but carried not with it that terror as in the preceding century, when it arrogantly assumed to itself the mastership of the Ocean, and the power of prescribing marine laws to almost all Europe."

We are next entertained with a concise account of the rapid advances of the marine forces of the Northern Powers of Russia, Denmark, and Sweden; with judicious remarks on the indefatigable and successful operations of Peter I. the truly Great first Emperor of Russia, "who raised into consequence, as a naval Power, a nation which he found destitute of a single ship of war; and by his enterprising genius, and unremitted attention to this important object, had raised, in the year 1714, a naval force consisting of more than forty ships of the line, as many frigates, and upwards of 150 galleys."

The result of the accurate review of the marine of the European nations as it stood in the year 1700, presents that pleasing picture of the naval superiority of Great Britain, which every lover of his country, every loyal Briton, will read with great satisfaction; and with
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a sincere wish that our Rulers may never lose sight of this splendid example, which exhibits an unequivocal proof, that the glory and commercial prosperity of the British empire cannot be maintained by any other means, but by the superiority of the British Navy, very emphatically, upon all public occasions of festivity, acknowledged to be "the Wooden-walls of Old England:" for let it be remembered, that the era we are now contemplating was distinguished by the most signal victories of our land forces under the great Duke of Marlborough; yet even these would have proved ineffectual to prevent the success of the ambitious projects of Louis, if his Navy had not been nearly annihilated by the valour of our Naval Officers, Marines, and Seamen.

"Britain," says our Author, "might be said, at that period to possess nearly one-third of the whole of that force, which was especially equipped for the purposes of war, by all the other maritime powers of Europe: France and Holland held more than a second third part, while the minor States of Spain, Portugal, Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, could boast no greater navy, had the whole of it been united together, than what could have been sent forth from the ports of England alone. The fluctuation or alteration which was occasioned by the uninterrupted continuance of war during the first fourteen years of the eighteenth century, tended but little to affect the proportion just stated. The alteration which was produced by it was in favour of Great Britain; the losses sustained by her not having equalled, by one third, those which France had suffered within the same period. The marine of Spain had also undergone what might be considered as a total demolition; while the contests subsisting between the Northern Powers had prevented them, taken in the aggregate, from augmenting that total which they had possessed at the commencement of them, notwithstanding the wonderful exertion made by Peter the Great to raise himself into naval consequence."

An account of the improvements made in marine architecture among the different European Powers during the first fourteen years of the eighteenth century, and of the immediate causes which gave birth to them, and produced the extraordinary augmentation of vessels in regard to their tonnage as

well as force, is the next subject of discussion, and every particular is minutely detailed which is necessary to explain the different principles of ship-building practised by the artificers of the Southern, from those of the Northern States.

In our last Review, a summary account of the active measures taken by King William III. to augment the navy of England, was noticed as forming the principal contents of the seventeenth Chapter of Vol. II. We have now to observe that Mr. Charnock is rather too fond of recapitulation, which sometimes engenders tiresome tautology, as in the instance before us, part of the third Chapter of Vol. III. being taken up with the same subject, as introductory to the history of the naval transactions of the reign of Queen Anne, amongst which, besides a relation of the victories of Sir George Rooke and Sir Claudesley Shovel, off the ports of Vigo and Malaga, we find curious remarks on the civil economy and management of maritime affairs; the murmurs of the merchants, in consequence of a pretended neglect of the commercial interest of the nation, with other grievances contained in various petitions to the House of Peers against the administration of Prince George of Denmark; the Queen's husband, as Lord High Admiral of England, with their Lordships' report thereon, the answer of the Prince, and observations on the whole proceedings.

The next period, the naval events of which make a considerable addition to the renown of the British fleets, comprises the signal defeat of the Spanish fleet by Sir George Byng, in the Faro of Messina, in 1718, the fourth year of the reign of George I. for which that gallant Admiral was created a Peer, by the title of Viscount Torrington, and extends to the commencement of another war between Great Britain and Spain in 1739. Our author gives us the state of the British navy at that period, notices the bad construction of the ships composing the British navy at that time, and explains the mistaken principles on which the marine architects of Great Britain then acted, and the inconveniences under which ships so contrived laboured. A brief recital of the various expeditions which took place during the war, with their consequences, are the next subjects of the continuation of our naval history; and

and the capture of the *Princesa*, a Spanish ship of 70 guns, and nearly 1800 tons burthen, is stated as having the most happy effect in producing that reform and alteration of system in the construction of British ships of war, which had been so long necessary. "Admiral Sir John Norris, who was then universally considered the naval oracle of Britain, was written to, by order of the Board of Admiralty, on this subject; and this letter, with the documents annexed to it, are given by our author, as forming a curious and well connected, though concise history of the civil establishment of the British navy, from the early part of Queen Ann's reign, down to the time when the *Princesa* was taken, in the year 1741.

"The Admiral in consequence of this application, which was rather an invitation, than an order, to exert his talents for the benefit of his Country in the civil department of the navy, immediately adopted the obvious and certainly the most prudent method of producing improvement. He sought the opinions of men who were considered as best informed on the subject, and reported to the inquirers the result of their information, surmounted by such professional observations, as his long continued maritime pursuits had enabled him to collect. Reform however went on but slowly; the British navy was reduced to an inequality with respect to that of the different powers of Europe, reckoning ship for ship; not only in the contracted dimensions, but in the form or shape given to the vessels composing it, which neither the inconveniences experimentally and most seriously found to result from them, nor the example of those benefits found to be derived by other countries, from the pursuit of a contrary system of construction, were, for many years, capable of removing." Under these disadvantages the question will naturally be to discerning readers, How the superiority of the British naval power was supported? The answer will be found in this part of its history; by out-numbering other powers; so that her fleets when considered collectively, rendered the individual inferiority of the ships of less consequence. The alterations in the principles of construction which took place in the British navy soon after the commencement of hostilities against France

in 1744, owing to the representations of Sir John Norris, and the assiduity of the Admiralty and Navy Boards, were the first triumphs of wisdom over custom; and their utility is fully explained by our author in Chapter 8, which also contains a comparative view of the quantity of materials consumed in the construction of different ships, more particularly of the timber consumed in building the Royal George, the *Princess Amelia*, and several other ships on the plan of reform and improvement. Also a list of the Royal navy, as it stood at the conclusion of the war against France and Spain in 1748, including the ships which had been taken from the enemy; exhibiting a most formidable force, and evidently demonstrating that Great Britain at that time, was Sovereign of the Seas: it amounted to four ships of the first rate, viz. the Royal George, the Royal Anne, the Royal Sovereign, and the Royal William, carrying 100 guns each, and 850 seamen; ten second rates, of ninety guns; forty-eight third rates, carrying from eighty down to sixty-four guns; sixty-nine fourth rates; forty-two fifth rates; and forty-eight sixth rates. In the inferior classes were five fire-ships, ten bomb-ketches, thirty-five sloops of war, two store-ships, seven hospital ships, eleven yachts, as many hoys, five smacks, sixteen hulks, and five xebecs, forming in the whole a marine of 313 sail.

"The losses of the combined enemies during this short war of four years, are unparalleled in the annals of our own, or any other country, they amounted in ships taken or destroyed, and a very few lost by accident, to fifty-five French, and twenty-four Spanish ships; and the navy of France was reduced to thirty-eight ships, carrying from eighty down to twenty guns!"

To follow up the progressive improvements from this period to the present time, would be to give an abridgment of this valuable and expensive work to the injury of the author, and other proprietors; a practice but too common of late years, and highly reprehensible. Our Review, on the contrary, aims at placing meritorious works, such as the present, in the clearest and fairest point of view; and, by means of an extensive circulation, to make its publication more generally known. On this principle we shall

shall close the article with noticing some of the most interesting subjects in the remaining Chapters. The first is the modern invention of sheathing of ships with copper, the first experiment of which, on a single ship, was made in the year 1758; but it did not become the general practice till about the year 1776, when it was extended to commercial vessels, as well as ships of war. The detail of the methods made use of prior to this invention, to prevent the penetration of worms into ships' bottoms, is very curious, and will be found in Chapter ix. which also contains general remarks on the improvement and state of marine architecture in Asia and America.

In the next Chapter, we have a comparative view of the conduct and condition of the different naval powers of Europe; an historical relation of the naval transactions and marine forces of the Turks, Russians, Swedes, and Danes; and of the general events which took place previous to the close of the last century.

The names, principal dimensions, and tonnage, as well of the ships and vessels purposely built for the Royal navy, from the year 1700 to the end of the year 1800, as those which, though not so built, have at different periods been received into it, on being either captured from the enemy, purchased from merchants, or hired for a time as chartered vessels, are the most important subjects of Chapter xi.

A general statement of the marine belonging to the different African powers, with a description of the vessels in use among the States of Barbary, the Chinese, the Japanese, and the Indians; and an account of the canoes and vessels used by the inhabitants of the South Sea Islands, and a comparison between them and the galleys of the ancients, are the chief contents of Chapter xii.

An enquiry into the general principles of marine architecture, the properties and requisites of vessels, reasons why ships so constructed as to draw but little water sail best before the wind, with a narrative of the invention of sliding keels, and a dissertation on their utility, which can only be understood by professional men, appears to be remarkably curious. The navy stands indebted to Capt. Schank, one of the present Commissioners of the

Transport Office, for this considerable improvement; and all persons concerned in marine affairs will undoubtedly find their account in perusing the information relative to its successful application to vessels of different denominations, in Chapter xiii.

There are three more Chapters which complete the work, and they are all wholly taken up with scientific discussions and observations peculiarly adapted to promote a more accurate knowledge of marine architecture, and to convey instruction to ship builders, naval surveyors, and all persons connected with or engaged in the service of the Royal navy; and in the foreign commerce carried on by merchant ships.

Lastly, at the conclusion of an abstract account of recent discoveries and improvements in marine architecture, we have a description of the Life-boat, so interesting to the public in general, that we shall make no apology for inserting it, convinced that our author will not disapprove of the free circulation of this philanthropic invention.

"The Life-boat was built under the inspection, and by the subscription of a few private persons at South Shields, who had been the immediate spectators of the many dreadful disasters which had overwhelmed ships driven on the sands, at the South entrance of Tynemouth harbour, for the truly valuable purpose of attempting the preservation of persons so unfortunately circumstanced. A boat was accordingly built about thirty feet in length, and ten feet broad, the sides flaring out for the purposes of preventing the broken waves from running into the boat. It was decked at the floor heads, rowed with twelve oars, and steered also by one: it was covered with cork on the outside, two or three streaks down from the gunwale, and was found to answer the expected purpose so fully, that though cork jackets were, for the production of greater safety, purchased for all the people, when the boat was first employed, they were almost immediately disregarded, and after a very short time, never taken to sea. The success of this most amiably noble measure, caused it to be followed by his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, who, at his own expence, caused a second boat to be built on the same construction; and by the

united

united efforts of these philanthropic colleagues, the lives of some hundreds of persons have already been fortunately preserved, who would otherwise have fallen victims to the rage of the ocean *."

Final, benevolent observation: "The Science of Marine Architecture has, for many ages, been subservient to the impulses of ambition, avarice, luxury, or curiosity; it remained for Britain, towards the close of the eighteenth century, to direct it to purposes more truly noble and patriotic, of general benefit, and of universal extent; to the prevention of domestic misery, to the maintenance of national population, and to the preservation of the human species."

Be it permitted to add, that we indulge the pleasing hope that the ingenious and industrious author of this very useful and curious work, will meet with a suitable reward for his labours, in its extensive sale; the great body of seafaring people in Great Bri-

tain, from the Admiral to the Lieutenant in the Royal navy, and from the great ship-builders and owners down to the masters of commercial vessels, having it in their power to exercise their liberality on this occasion, and at the same time to consult their own interest, by purchasing it.

In this volume, as in the preceding ones, the excellence of our British engravers is displayed to great advantage; for there are no less than forty-six illustrative and explanatory plates, the major part by Newton and Tomkins, the remainder by Greig, Barlow, and Hall. Amongst other beautiful subjects we distinguish the view of the Glorioso Spanish man of war, of the Invincible French ship of war, of the Royal George, a British first rate, of the Commerce de Marseilles, of a Venetian gondola, of a modern galley rowing in a calm, of a Chinese vessel, and of a flying proa of the Ladrone Islands.

M.

The Colodonian Herd boy: A rural Poem.
By D. Service, a native of Scotland.
Yarmouth. 12mo.

THE notice taken of Stephen Duck, more than half a century ago, was the means of bringing before the public various efforts of the unlettered muse. In the like manner we expect the success of Bloomfield will draw forth more effusions of uneducated genius. The author of the poem before us was a herd boy for five years on the north banks of the Clyde, was afterwards an apprentice at Greenock to a shoemaker, and has followed that employment for six years in England. His attention to the muses has not interfered with his trade, as we are told that his poem "was written of mornings before his business commenced, or of evenings after the labour of the day was finished." It describes scenes of rural life, which, considering that he never received, as he says, "a common education," appear to deserve commendation, and will be read with pleasure.

The Asiatic Annual Register; or, A View of the History of Hindostan; and of the Politics, Commerce, and Literature of Asia, for the Year 1801. 8vo.

This brief abstract may be considered as a supplement to Warner's account of the Life-boat in our last Magazine, for August, page 101.

This is the third year of a very useful publication, which appears to us well calculated to promote the interests of Asiatic literature and science, and to enable the public to form correct notions on Indian affairs. It contains all the information arising from Eastern affairs, at home or abroad, during the course of the year, and many useful and interesting papers.

The History of the Roman Wall, which crosses the Island of Britain from the German Ocean to the Irish Sea. Describing its ancient State and its Appearance in the Year 1801. By W. Hutton, F. A. S. S. 8vo.

Mr. Hutton considers himself as the first man that ever travelled the whole breadth of the Roman Wall, which he has described we doubt not with great accuracy. In the course of this journey, which he performed at the age of seventy eight, he tells us he lost by perspiration one stone of animal weight, and spent forty guineas in thirty-five days, and in a walk of six hundred and one miles. We have read some former works of this author with more entertainment.

Considerations on the late Elections for Westminster and Middlesex, together with some Facts relating to the House of Correction in Cold Bath Fields. 8vo.

The proceedings at these Elections, we are sorry to say, reflect no credit on the British character. That a popular clamour, excited by audacity and kept up by confident falsehood, should influence an election, is an unfavourable symptom of the times, and threatens a return of the follies and extravagancies of the days in which the cry of Wilkes and Liberty set the brains a madding of a frantic and unthinking populace. The conduct of Mr. Aris, the Governor of the New Bastile, as it has been invidiously called, is in this pamphlet satisfactorily defended.

The Domestic Encyclopædia; or, a Dictionary of Facts and Useful Knowledge; comprehending a concise View of the latest Discoveries, Inventions, and Improvements, chiefly applicable to Rural and Domestic Economy; together with Descriptions of the most interesting Ob-

jects of Nature and Art; the History of Men and Animals, in a State of Health or Disease; and Practical Hints respecting the Arts and Manufactures, both familiar and commercial. By A. F. M. Willich, M. D. *Author of the Lectures on Diet and Regimen, &c. &c.* 4 vols. 8vo.

The nature of this work is sufficiently explained in the title-page, which shews it to be intended for domestic reference. We cannot withhold from its Compiler the praise due to pains and diligence generally well-directed. Much useful every-day information has been drawn together from the best Authors on different subjects; and though it may sometimes be thought that Dr. Willich has given rather an undue proportion of his labour to the subjects of Chemistry, Medicine, Mechanics, and Rural Affairs, we must declare his book to be highly deserving of a place in every family library. It is illustrated with twenty-eight copper plate, and a hundred wood, engravings; and has copious Indices.

PUBLIC DISPUTATIONS IN THE ORIENTAL LANGUAGES AT BENGAL.

[From the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, Feb. 11, 1802.]

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM, FEB. 11,
1802.

ON Saturday last, the 6th of February, being the anniversary of the commencement of the First Term of the College of Fort William, and the day appointed for the public Disputations in the Oriental Languages, and for the distribution of the prizes and honorary rewards adjudged at the late Public Examinations, the Honourable the Acting Visitor, accompanied by the Members of the Supreme Council, and by the Governors of the College, proceeded to the College.

The Honourable the Acting Visitor was met at the entrance of the College by the Provost, Vice Provost, Professors, and Officers of the College, who attended him to the Public Examination Room, where the students were assembled.

When the disputations were ended, the following prizes and honorary rewards, adjudged at the second examination of 1801, were distributed by the

Provost, in the presence of the Acting Visitor:—

PERSIAN LANGUAGE.—Mr. J. H. Lovett, Medal, and 1500 Rupees; Mr. R. Jenkins, Medal, and 1000 Rs; Mr. C. Lloyd, 500 Rs.

HINDOSTANEE LANGUAGE.—Mr. W. B. Bayley, Medal, and 1500 Rs; Mr. J. H. Lovett, Medal, and 1000 Rs; Mr. C. Lloyd, 500 Rs.

ARABIC LANGUAGE.—Mr. J. H. Lovett, Medal, and 1500 Rs.

BENGALIE LANGUAGE.—Mr. W. B. Bayley, Medal, and 1500 Rs; Mr. W. B. Martin, Medal, and 1000 Rs.

PERSIAN WRITING.—Mr. H. Dumbleton, Medal, and 1000 Rs.

NAGREE WRITING.—Mr. W. Morton, Medal, and 1000 Rs.

BENGALIE WRITING.—Mr. H. Hodgson, Medal, and 1000 Rs.

ENGLISH ESSAYS. Second Term; Mr. W. B. Martin, Medal, and 1000 Rs.—Third Term; Mr. T. Hamilton, Medal, and 1000 Rs.—Fourth Term; Mr. E. Wood, Medal, and 1000 Rs.

After the distribution of the prizes and honorary rewards, the Honourable the Acting Visitor addressed the Students to the following effect :

"GENTLEMEN,

"The public service having demanded the presence of the Most Noble the Patron and Founder of the College of Fort William, in a distant quarter of the British Empire in India, he has been pleased to render it my duty to witness this first distribution of the prizes and honorary rewards which have been adjudged under the statutes of the institution.

"The satisfaction which I have derived from the discharge of this honourable duty, has been greatly heightened by the additional proofs of the beneficial effects resulting from this Institution, afforded by the public exercises of this day.

"Those who are yet but imperfectly acquainted with the nature and objects of this Institution, will learn with equal surprise and satisfaction, that students recently arrived in India have this day ably maintained a public reputation in the Oriental Languages.

"The establishment of the College of Fort William has already excited a general attention to Oriental languages, literature, and knowledge, which promises to be productive of the most salutary effects in the administration of every branch of the affairs of the Honourable Company in India.

"The numerous and important benefits to be derived from this Institution, cannot however be justly estimated from the experience of the short period of one year which has elapsed since it commenced its operation. But if succeeding years shall exhibit advantages proportionate to those which have been already manifested, this Institution will realize the most sanguine expectations which have been entertained of its success.

"I am happy to avail myself of this occasion to express my satisfaction at the uniform zeal and attention which have been manifested by all the Officers and Professors of the College in the discharge of their public duties. I also experience great pleasure in expressing my thanks to those Gentlemen who have conducted the public examinations, and who, by affording the aid of their talents and knowledge,

have rendered an essential service to the Institution.

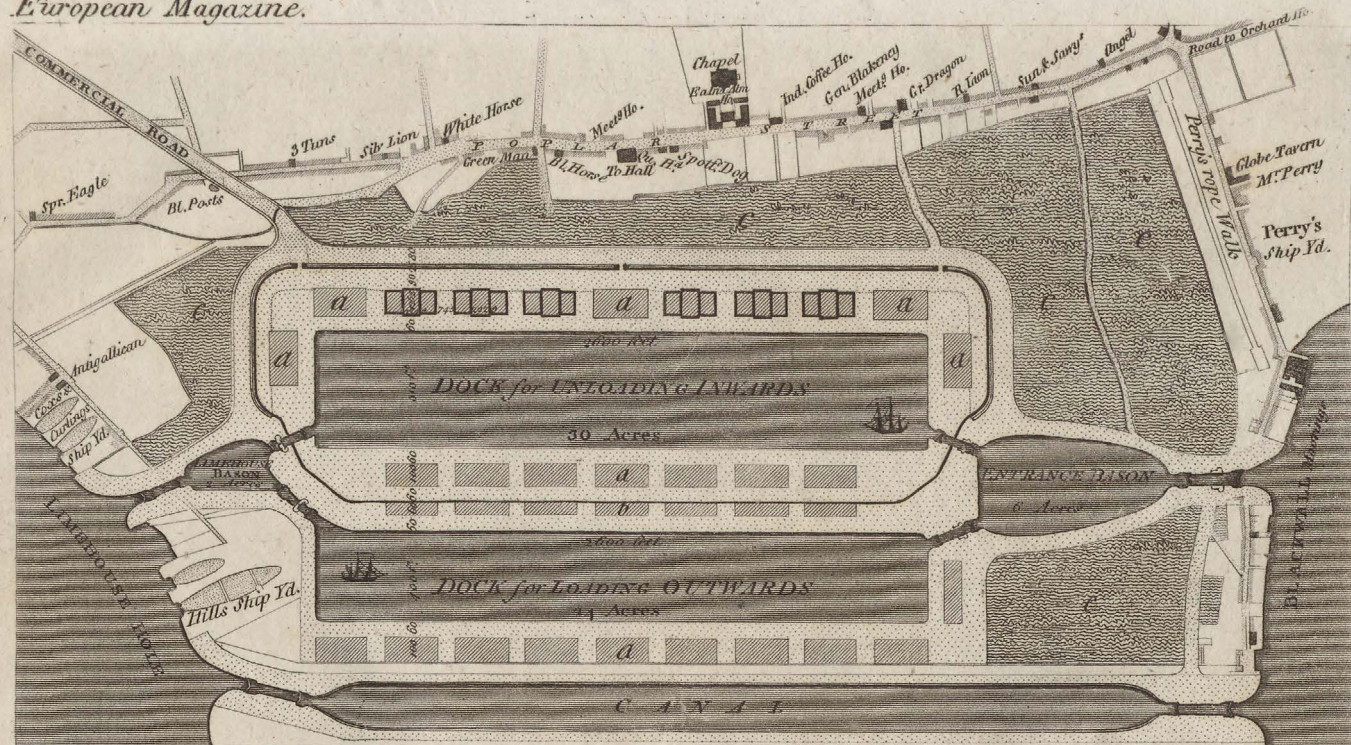
"Of the students now entering on their course of public service, as well as of those who continue attached to the College, I am happy to observe, that there are many who have not only distinguished themselves by their proficiency in the Oriental languages and literature, but whose uniform observance of the statutes and rules of the Institution, and whose general correctness of conduct, have afforded an honourable and useful example to their fellow students. I am persuaded that those deserving characters will reflect further credit on the Institution, and that they will continue to exert their endeavours for the attainment of a higher degree of perfection in the different branches of knowledge of which they have so happily laid the foundation.

"I entertain a confident hope that all the students who remain attached to the College, will emulate the laudable example furnished by the meritorious characters whom I have described.—The Institution now affords to those students the means of qualifying themselves for the important offices which they are destined to exercise under the British Government in India. By diligently availing themselves of those means, they will proportionally advance their personal interests and reputation; and they will also enjoy the grateful and animating prospect of becoming eminently useful to their country; by rendering it essential assistance in realizing the important advantages to be derived from the extensive and valuable dominions which it has acquired in India; and by aiding it in fulfilling the high moral obligations attendant on the possession of its Indian Empire, on the discharge of which the prosperity and permanency of that Empire equally depend."

In the evening, a dinner was given by the Honourable the Acting Visitor, at the College, at which were present the Honourable the Chief Justice, and the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, the Members of the Supreme Council, and all the principal Civil and Military Officers at the Presidency.

Names and proficiency of students who arrived in India within or previous to the year 1798, and who are now leaving





Names of the Directors appointed 8th August 1799 And by whom this Plan was approved on the 30th of the same Month. Rawle sc.
 George Hibbert Esq.^r Chairman. — Robert Milligan Esq.^r Deputy Chairman.

Sir J.K. Anderson Bart. ⁶	Will. Chisholme Esq. ^r	John Deffell Esq. ^r	Edw. Kimble Esq. ^r	Nell Malcolm Esq. ^r	John Wedderburn Esq. ^r	Her. Wildman Esq. ^r
Rob. Bullcock Esq. ^r	Will. Carter Esq. ^r	Thos. Gortland Esq. ^r	Will. Lushington Esq. ^r	Thos. Simmonds Esq. ^r	Josep. Timperton Esq. ^r	Thyrel Esq. ^r CLERK
Will. Champion Esq. ^r	Her. Davidson Esq. ^r	Jas. Johnston Esq. ^r	Der. Lyon Esq. ^r	Thos. Plummer Esq. ^r	Josep. Welch Esq. ^r	

The works were begun to be executed agreeable to this Plan on February 3rd 1800 and on the 16th day of June the first Brick of the Dock Wall was laid.

Published by J. Sewell, Cornhill, Oct 1st 1802

PLAN of the WEST INDIA DOCKS &c.
 as Designed and Dedicated to the Directors.
 by Ralph Walker, Engineer.

On the 27th day of August 1802 the *Berry* Addington and *Echo* West Indiamen first Ships Entered the Import Dock.
 a. Intended Warehouses, b. Shades

leaving the College, to enter on the public service:—

C. Lloyd—First Class of Arabic, Persian, Hindoostanee, and Bengalee languages.

H. Hodgson—First Class, Persian, Hindoostanee, and Bengalee; and first in Bengalee writing.

W. P. Potts—First Class, Persian and Hindoostanee; and Second Class, Arabic.

G. D. Guthrie—First Class, Arabic and Persian.

A. Ross—First Class, Arabic and Persian.

J. W. Laing—First Class, Arabic and Persian.

D. Campbell—First Class, Arabic and Persian.

G. Hartwell—First Class, Bengalee; and Second Class, Persian and Hindoostanee.

W. Scott—First Class, Bengalee; and Second Class, Hindoostanee.

R. Thackeray—First Class, Arabic; and Third Class, Persian.

M. Law—First Class, Bengalee.

W. J. Sands—Second Class, Persian and Hindoostanee.

J. Wemyss—Second Class, Persian and Hindoostanee.

F. Morgan—Second Class, Persian and Hindoostanee.

R. O. Wynne—Second Class, Persian.

R. Vanfittart—Second Class, Persian.

J. W. Grant—Second Class, Hindoostanee.

To the above we add the following remarks on the Disputation held at the College of Fort William, in Bengal, by a Gentleman who was present:—

These Disputations were held in pursuance of the sixth statute, enacted by his Excellency the Governor General, as Patron and Visitor of the College, viz.

“Whereas it is necessary that the students destined to exercise high and important functions in India, should be able to speak the Oriental Languages with fluency and propriety, it is there-

fore declared, that public Disputations or Declamations shall be holden in the Oriental Languages, at stated times, the prescribed by the Council of the College.”

From the recent institution of the College, and the impediments which must necessarily have occurred at the commencement of an undertaking so novel in India, and at the same time so extensive in its objects, it might reasonably have been expected that the first Disputation would be confined to one of the Oriental Languages; or if a second were included in it, the most sanguine expectations from the success of Collegiate Instruction in the languages of Asia must have been fulfilled. How surprising, and how gratifying to all persons concerned in promoting the objects of this excellent Institution must it then have been, to observe the Students appointed to hold the late Disputations, equally capable of supporting them with readiness, correctness, and elegance, in three of the Oriental Languages, the Persian, Hindoostanee, and Bengalee? In several instances the same Gentlemen defended or opposed the given position in two of these languages; and all, after finishing their arguments, read Theses composed by them in the same languages; evincing in these distinguished proficiency, and eminent ability and knowledge in the subjects of the disputations, which were happily chosen for the occasion.

It would be improper to notice individual excellence, where all exhibited so much merit. But it may be justly observed, that this Disputation, though a first essay, and held within a twelvemonth after the opening of the College of Fort William, would have done honour to the Professors and Students of any University in Europe. It formed an admirable introduction to the delivery of the honorary medals which followed, and sanctioned the motto engraved on them—“*Reddit a nobis duriora diemque reducit.*”

WEST INDIA DOCKS, FROM LIMEHOUSE TO BLACKWALL.

[WITH AN ENGRAVING.]

WE are happy in being able to lay before our Readers a very accurate Plan of these Docks, and of the parts immediately circumjacent. A

particular account of the ceremony of laying the first stone of this grand and magnificent undertaking was given in our XXXVIIIth Volume, Page 7.

Whoever

Whoever has enjoyed the satisfaction of visiting and viewing the work in its present state, must be astonished at the stupendousness of its scale, and the extent of human wisdom, skill, and industry, which has begun, carried on, and so far completed, in the course of five and twenty months, an "imperial work," the proof of past, and pledge of future prosperity.

The effect and design of *Wet Docks* are, to keep the water always at one height; that is, the height of the ordinary full tides; to prevent vessels from being alternately exposed to wet and dry, and to be sometimes on a high level, and sometimes lying on one side on the sand. It must be evident to all persons, that the position of the vessel remaining upright, and on the same level, must be a great advantage in loading and unloading, even when there is only one ship; but when there are numbers crowded together, it prevents confusion and much damage, besides loss of time and space.

These advantages attach to every *Wet Dock* or *Bason* into which ships are introduced; but in the present case there is another end in view also—room and proper quays being wanting on the River Thames for the accommodation of the numbers of shipping that resort to it from all parts of the world.

From inconvenience and confusion, expence always follows; but in this case a greater loss arises than could be expected, owing to a sort of *depredation*, known by the name of *Plunderage*, which the bustle and confusion arising from want of room and proper quays occasion. This *Plunderage* is, no doubt, considerable; but it has been calculated by Mr. Colquhoun, the Magistrate, at half-a-million annually.

The advantages, therefore, that will arise from the constructing of such Docks for *West India produce* (the most liable of any sort of goods to be plundered), are certainly great, and therefore were much wanted in the vicinity of London.

The annexed ENGRAVING will serve to shew those who have not been on the spot how the Docks are planned. That for unloading inwards is already completed; but to the Dock for loading outwards very little is yet done.

The Dock is twenty-nine feet deep, built round with brick work, six feet in thickness at top, and co-

vered with large square stones as coping to the wall. About two feet below the top, is a groove in the brick-work, about six inches deep, and a foot wide, into which timber is inserted to keep the ships from injuring, or being injured by, the brick-work.

Such are the *Wet Docks*, or rather the *Wet Dock* at present, for there is only one finished, the length of which is 2,600 feet, and the width 510. That which is yet to be made will be of the same length, but narrower by 110 feet.

A magnificent entrance or gateway to the quays is intended, with allegorical devices; and there will be a high wall round the whole, besides a sloping ditch, parapet wall, and iron palisades. The numbers of houses for the residence of clerks and workmen will convert the marsh in time into a town; so that London will really extend from Paddington turnpike to Blackwall, without any interruption whatever.

It having been previously known, that the first ships were to enter on the 27th of August 1802, at one o'clock, a great concourse of persons of all ranks attended. The water had been introduced through a square aperture in the flood-gates on the 25th, so as to prevent those who attended what may be called the *inauguration of the enterprize* from waiting too long a time.

The Dock was filled nearly to the height of the tide at high-water on the 26th. The temporary bridge, under which was a wooden barricade that resisted the water when the coffer-dam broke *, was taken away; and over the first sluice was erected a *horizontal draw-bridge*, on a new and improved plan. It divides in two in the middle, and each half moves off horizontally on a pivot, being supported in its horizontal position by an equal balance made in the parts themselves, and a circular ring of cast iron twelve feet in diameter, on which are rollers that are sections of cones; so as naturally to move agreeably to the curvature of the circle, in a manner similar to that in which the roof of a windmill turns upon the walls.

There are two flood-gates at the outer lock, and two more between that and the *Wet Dock*. The flood-gates all open inwards, to resist the pressure of the water in the Docks when the tide is low.

* See p. 76.

There are at each lock perpendicular windlasses of cast iron, placed in circular wells dug in the ground, and built round with brick and stone, for the purpose of opening and shutting the flood gates—these are worked from above by men; the chains which connect the windlasses and the gates being altogether under water.

In the morning of the 27th, the water stood about twenty feet deep within the sluices; and numbers of people who had assembled appeared somewhat disappointed, expecting to have been gratified with seeing the water admitted with a rush into the empty docks. At eleven o'clock the workmen left off their labours, and the ballast heavers who had been employed to clear the entrance (where the unfortunate coffer dam was) quitted their occupation.

All the ships belonging to the West India trade that were in the river had colours flying. On each side of the entrance was a flag-staff, with the *Royal Standard* and *Union Jack*. The *Royal Standard* was also hoisted on the roof of the warehouse nearest to Blackwall.

About 100 soldiers were posted near the warehouses, and at each entrance leading to the North Quay, into which part no person was admitted without a ticket. This was a laudable regulation, as it prevented all the ill effects of a tumultuous and mischievous crowd; and, although the company admitted to this place was extremely numerous, it was as respectable. The top of the warehouse, No. 8, as well as all the windows of it, were filled with company. The number admitted by tickets could not be less than four or five thousand; and of these a great part consisted of elegant and beautiful females. The assemblage on the South side consisted of persons of all descriptions; and there was not one throughout the whole of this immense crowd, who did not seem to feel a degree of pleasure proportionate to the importance of the event which they came to witness.

The *Henry Addington*, a ship of 400 tons burthen, and of 20 guns, lay at the entrance at Blackwall, together with the *Echo*; the former was only in ballast, and had little of that—the latter was deeply laden.

The *Henry Addington* stood high above the water, and was decorated with

about 200 flags; being not only those of the different nations that navigate European Seas, but every flag or ensign used in making telegraphic signals in our service; so that the variety was great, and the effect splendid.

At the main top-gallant mast head was the *Royal Standard*; the *Admiralty Flag* waved from the fore-top-gallant mast; and from the main and the bow-sprit hung the *Union Jack*.

Two Three-Coloured French Flags were hoisted on the stern, and the Spanish, Portuguese, and others, upon the sides. The ropes were strung with colours, flags, and streamers of all kinds, from end to end.

At eleven o'clock two boats were manned, for the purpose of towing in the ship in conjunction with the people on the sides. Four guns were fired when she arrived at the outer gates, which were immediately opened for her admittance. The wooden draw-bridge, which we much admired, disappeared, as it were at the same moment, when the vessel was fairly stationed in the middle of the first lock; where she remained more than half an hour, the band of the 3d regiment of guards playing "Rule Britannia."

During this delay, the *Echo*, a vessel rather of inferior size, deeply laden with West India produce, was towed up in the same manner; when the second gate was opened, and they both entered the first basin. In less than a quarter of an hour the two inner gates were opened; and, before one o'clock, both vessels were in the great Dock opposite the first warehouse, which was crowded at every aperture, and on the roof, with Ladies of beauty and fashion.

Repeated huzzas were given from shore to shore, and the *Echo* was in the middle. The band of the West London Militia, and the music on board the *Addington*, struck up "God save the King!" and the whole was a spectacle exhibiting the triumph of a commercial and loyal people, rejoicing at the first effect of so grand, extensive, and useful a work.

A salute of 21 guns was fired, and a pigeon let fly, when the *Addington* moored opposite the warehouse No. 8; after which several persons of distinction went on board. Among them were, Lord Hawkesbury, the Earl of Rosslyn, Lord Hood, Lord Pelham, Lord Hobart, Lord Glenbervie,

vic, the Lord Mayor, Sir Sidney Smith, Sir George Shee, Mr. Alderman Hibbert, Mr. Alderman Curtis, &c. The same boat continued for more than an hour carrying numbers of our most distinguished mercantile men and their families; many of whom only stopped a few minutes, making place for others, after taking a little elegant refreshment. About half past three, Earl Rosslyn, and Lords Pelham, Hawkesbury, and Glenbervie, with Sir Sidney Smith, &c. went up the River in the Admiralty barge.

At five o'clock an elegant dinner was set out in the great cabin for the Ladies, &c. on board. There were also two long tables under an awning upon the deck; and the regimental band continued to play favourite airs. After dinner, one of the tables being cleared away, country dances commenced, and a great deal of additional company came on board. They continued dancing to a late hour, and the utmost conviviality prevailed.

The crowd that assembled at the Dock, the Basin, and in the vicinity of Blackwall, cannot be estimated at less than 30,000 people. Accidents were very likely to happen, owing to their anxiety to behold the introduction of the Addington to the Dock, and to there being no fence on the sides; but we are happy to state, that so far as we have heard, none took place; there was no disorder, nor the slightest circumstance to diminish the enjoyment of the day, the weather being the most favourable possible, without wind, dust, or sultry sunshine.

The water in the Dock extends in surface 822,400 square feet, and in cubic feet (the depth being 25) contains 20,560,000.

Nothing can be conceived more beautiful than the Dock. The water is of the necessary depth; its surface, smooth as a mirror, presents to the eye a haven secure from storms; and the mind of a spectator anticipates those sensations of pleasure and delight, which Seamen from all nations of the world, after buffeting storms and tempests, must feel when lodged in its tranquil bosom.

The warehouses are the grandest, most commodious, and spacious, that we have ever seen, and are capable of containing a vast quantity of goods.

We admire greatly what has been done; but no part, the locks excepted,

is yet completed. The stone copings on the quays are not finished; and the communication with the river at Limehouse Hole is not yet opened; without which the Dock that is now in use is, like a man with one arm, but imperfectly useful.

A grand dinner was given in the evening of the 27th at the London Tavern, by the Directors of the Docks, which was very numerous attended; Mr. Milligan in the Chair, and Mr. Davidson, Deputy Chairman. Among those who formed the party were—

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Lord Hawkesbury, Lord Pelham, Lord Hobart, Lord Hervey, Lord Hood, Lord Sheffield, Lord Glenbervie, Mr. Addington, Sir Evan Nepean, Monsieur Parmentier, Monsieur De Hazet, Sir Lionel Darell, Sir Sidney Smith, Sir P. Stephens, Sir H. Munro, Sir G. Hope, Mr. Alderman Hibbert, Mr. Alderman Leighton, Mr. Alderman Curtis, Mr. Alderman Shaw, &c. &c.

The meeting was distinguished by much conviviality; and the following toasts were drunk:—

The King and Constitution.

The Queen.

The Duke of York and the Army.

Lord St. Vincent and the Navy.

Success to the West India and London Docks; and may every future improvement of the port produce the need of more.

Mr. Addington; and thanks for his steady and zealous promotion of the great national objects committed to the conduct of the West India Dock Company.

Lord Hawkesbury, and the other Noblemen and Gentlemen who patronised and supported in Parliament the establishment of the West India Dock Company.

Mr. Pitt; and thanks to him for his distinguished patronage in the foundation of the West India Dock Company.

Prosperity to the British West India Colonies.

Lord Hood, and the other surviving Heroes of the glorious Twelfth of April 1802.

Thanks to the Statesmen and Warriors who, by their exertions and bravery, have procured us the blessings of Peace.

Lord Sheffield, the steady friend of the West India Dock Company.

Cordiality

Cordiality and unanimity to the Imperial Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Duke of York gave the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, and the Commons of the United Kingdom.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

SEPTEMBER 8.

THE following Notice was given by Mr. Colman to his Performers :

*" Theatre Royal, Haymarket,
8th Sept. 1802.*

" The Proprietor of this Theatre is under the necessity of informing those Ladies and Gentlemen who now favour him with their assistance, that he can make no renewal of engagements with any performer who will not stipulate to act on and from the 15th of May next ensuing, till the 15th of September following.

" It is with *peculiar regret* that this notice is given. It is foreseen that most, if not all, of the present Company, will relinquish a future engagement at the Haymarket Theatre. How much the Proprietor deploras this circumstance is left to the candour and feelings of those who can consider what it is for old friends to part !—but the interests of this House demand that it should, in future, be opened on the day allowed by his Majesty ; and the reasons why it will henceforth be thus opened, will be stated to the audience in the *Farewell Address*. [*See Sept. 15.*]

13. Covent Garden Theatre opened for the season, with *Folly as it Flies* and *Il Bondocani*. The part of the house before the curtain has been partly retouched and partly new painted. The effect, on the whole, is that of elegant simplicity. The frontispiece appears quite new: the colours are light blue, white, and silver, instead of stone colour and gold ; and the pilasters on the stage have shrunk, by judicious alteration, into something like a due proportion. The principal performers had their customary greetings after the recess.

15. The Haymarket Theatre closed for the season ; and the expectation excited by an Advertisement announcing an extraordinary Address to the Public drew a crowded house.

The performances were, *The Sixty-Third Letter*, *The Voice of Nature*, and *The Fairies' Revels*. On the conclusion

of the second piece, Mr. Fawcett, as Acting Manager, came forward ; and, after returning the thanks of the Proprietor and Performers, as usual at the end of a season, solicited the candid attention of the audience to the following Address, which he read from a paper :

" Ladies and Gentlemen,

" Mr. Colman, the Proprietor of this Theatre, under whose management I have, of late, assisted in many of his arrangements immediately relative to the Stage, has deputed me to return you his warmest thanks, for the patronage with which you have continued to honour his house, during this season. Allow me to say, also, that the gratitude of every performer here is as strongly impressed upon their minds, as, be assured, it is on my own ; but, in addition to these acknowledgments, the Proprietor has intrusted me to address you with matter of such peculiar nature, that your patience is solicited, while I read, *verbatim*, that which he has commissioned me to communicate.

" When a Royal Patent was about to be granted to the late Mr. Foote, it was inquired, with that justice which characterises the English Throne, what annual extent of term might be allowed him, without injury to theatrical patents then existing in this metropolis. The Proprietors of the Winter Theatres were interrogated on this point ; and in consequence of their documents, a patent was granted to Foote, for his life, to open a Theatre annually, from the 15th of May to the 15th of September inclusive.

" The Winter Houses never closed precisely on the commencement of his term—but Foote was *unique*, and depended, chiefly, on his own writing and his own acting. A licence was given to the elder Colman, for the same annual term, on Foote's death : but, aware that he could not, like his singularly-gifted predecessor, depend on his own individual powers, he engaged a regular company of Comedians, chiefly selected from the

the

the Winter Theatres, for whose assistance he was obliged to wait till those Theatres closed.

"He ventured, in every shape, very deeply on a limited privilege, which this mode of speculation rendered still more limited.

"The younger Colman, our present Proprietor, succeeded his father in the *Licence*, but bought the *Property*, at the expence of several thousand pounds, and thus came into a Theatre, where the custom of depending on the movements of the winter-houses has now curtailed its short season of nearly one third.

"The object at length in view is, to remedy the evil, without invidious and vain attempts to attack much more powerful Theatres, who have an undoubted privilege of acting plays all the year round. The Proprietor has no intention of tiring the public ear by a querulous appeal; he admits that others have the fullest right to make their property as productive as possible: he wishes merely to follow their example, and solicits your support in his efforts in establishing a Company of Actors, totally independent of them. There are but three houses permitted to give you regular *batches* of plays in London; and this house (by far the most humble) sees no reason, when they will be all making their *bread*, on the 15th of next May, why even *Three* of a trade should not perfectly agree.

"Should his arrangements succeed, which are, even at this early period, actively forming, you will (on the re-opening of the Theatre) greet the return to London of some favourites, who, it is trusted, will find no diminution of your protection:—you will witness new and rising merit, which it is your marked practice to foster. There is no theatrical town in the United Kingdoms which will not be referred to, in the hope of procuring you its choicest produce:—and, in addition to other authors, you will be intreated, early in the season, to shew your indulgence to the Proprietor's further attempts at dramatic composition, whose pen, he humbly hopes, notwithstanding the long duration of your encouragement, is not yet quite worn out in your service."

This statement was received throughout with frequent marks of approbation; and concluded amidst loud and continued applause.

16. Drury-lane Theatre opened for the season, with *The Inconstant* and *Of Age*

To-morrow, under the direction, we understand, of a Board of Management, consisting of five Gentlemen, who are to be assisted by an Acting Manager.—The Theatre has been well cleaned, and the lobbies newly painted.—Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Young, Miss Decamp, Messrs. Bannister, Charles Kemble, and Suett, were respectively applauded on their re-appearance.

23. Mr. DWYER, who appeared once at Drury-lane Theatre last season, as *Belcour*, in *The West Indian*, resumed the same character as a regular member of the company; and we think his talents cannot fail of being very useful. [See our account of him, Vol. XLI. p. 381.]

Mr. John Bannister has been appointed Stage Manager of Drury-lane Theatre, and Mr. Kelly Superintendant of the Musical Department.

24. A Miss MARRIOTT (daughter, as we understand, of a coachmaker in John-street, Tottenham court-road) made her *entré* on the boards of Covent Garden as *Clarinda*, in *The Suspicious Husband*; which she performed with a considerable degree of judgment, and was much applauded.—She has, in consequence of her favourable reception, been since announced for the characters of *Mrs. Sullen* and *Jane Shore*.

25. Mr. CHERRY, a Comedian of much provincial celebrity, last from Bath, but of longer standing in Dublin, made his first appearance at Drury-lane as *Sir Benjamin Dove*, in the Comedy of *The Brothers*, and *Lazarillo*, in *Two Strings to Your Bow*; both of which he performed in a manner that deserved and obtained very general applause.—In the former part he not unfrequently reminded us of the admirable acting of our old favourite King; and in the latter, both in gesture and manner, he might have been thought to show some imitation of Munden; but we believe Mr. Cherry to be much the oldest performer of the two; and, therefore, if there be imitation, it may be difficult to say on which party it lies. Mr. Cherry's person is *petite*, but his face is well calculated for comic expression; and, though he now and then betrayed a few provincial habits in his by-play, he must be considered as a valuable acquisition to the Drury-lane corps.

PROVINCIAL. THEATRICALS.

At Brighton Theatre, on the 10th of August, a Comedy in three acts, called
"SKETCHES

"SKETCHES FROM LIFE," written by a Mr. Sicklemore, of that town, was presented for the benefit of the Author, by command of the Prince of Wales. At the conclusion of the Comedy, the following Address, written by Mr. Williams, was spoken by Mr. Betterton:—

IN Beauty's region, 'mong the wise and great,
I have presum'd to plead our Poet's fate:
May Kindness cheer him on the thorny way,
And chase the mists from his Parnassian day:
Let Friendship's beam add vigour to his pow'r,
As sweet Favonius breathes upon the flow'r.
With decent manliness he claims applause,
And draws his document from Nature's laws;
Pours the folly—wings the poignant jest,
And gives the moral to correct the breast.
With whisp'ring accent, and in Sylvan shades,
He woo'd, in numbers, the Pierian Maids;

Now smote the lyre! and then, abash'd,
retir'd! [spir'd.
His fears repressing what his hope in-
With modest ecstasy he heard your
praise, [with the bays:
While Honour wreath'd his temples
Unconscious of the Theban's godlike
force, [course;
He journeys, trembling, in an humbler
Gladdens our shepherds with his Doric
reed, [meed.
And feels, with gratitude, your envied
That hour may be, when nerv'd by
your decrees, [with ease;
He'll think with confidence, and write
Diffuse the attic flashes of the mind;
Bid Care recede, and Avarice be kind;
Make all the institutes of Art his own;
Give Virtue energy, and Worth re-
nown—
As Phœbus leads him 'mid the lyric
throng,
Should high AUGUSTUS [bowing to the
PRINCE] consecrate his song.

POETRY.

ODE,

ON HEARING THAT BONAPARTE HAD
SUPPRESSED THE ENGLISH NEWS-
PAPERS IN FRANCE.

WHEN *Liberty* in France appear'd,
And first her brazen standard rear'd,
"Huzza!" cried Bonaparte;
"We now shall be sublimely blest'd!"
Then clasp'd her to his panting breast,
And gave her all his heart;
Arm'd his small body cap-à-pie,
The Errant-Knight of *Liberty*.

Away he flew, from clime to clime,
Unmindful of the lapse of time,
With millions in his train!
For *Liberty* alone he fought!
And deem'd no victory dearly bought,
Her glorious cause to gain;
Whilst, in his van, arose a tree,
Inscribed with "*Vive la Liberté!*"
O'er the wide world, in ev'ry zone,
This nymph had sisters of her own,
Bred in each various sphere.
One in *Helvetia* liv'd, so blest!
But O! the loveliest, and the best,
Hath fix'd her cottage *here!*
Here, safe beneath *Britannia's* eye,
Dwells the first-born of *Liberty!*

Now *Bonaparte*, that wond'rous blade,
Chose out the most vivacious maid
Of all the sisters fair;
Admir'd her spirit and her eye,
From which ten thousand lightnings fly,
And eke her martial air!
Ah! little thought poor *Bon.* that she
Was the spoilt child of *Liberty*.

For her, regardless of their breath,
What thousands were consign'd to death,
By night, and eke by day!
"Whilst *Pity*, from her soft abode,
"O'ertook him on his blood-stain'd road,
"To look his rage away *."
In vain! he spurn'd her tender plea,
Devoted all to *Liberty*.

An enemy to all mankind,
He left a plunder'd world behind,
To execrate his name!
Hark! how *Helvetia*, *Venice*, *Rome*,
Lament their melancholy doom!
Hark! thousands mourn the same!
And yet, "I come to make ye free,"
Exclaim'd this man of *Liberty!*

'The *Furks* sublime, as travellers tell,
Retain a custom, sprung from hell,

* Collins.

By which, when *Selim* † dies,
His eldest son, a Prince no more,
Kills all his brothers by the score,
Or puts out all their eyes.
Safe policy ! condemn'd to be
The offspring of *French Liberty* !

So *Bon.* resolv'd to be as free,
Where'er he found a *Liberty*,
He cut the Lady's throat !
" *My Liberty* alone shall thrive,
" Alone *my* much-lov'd maid shall live,"
He bawl'd, in thund'ring note !
Then cried, " My friends ! in me ye see
" Th' adorer of sweet *Liberty* ! "

But when, at length, to bless his life,
Miss Liberty became his wife,
He soon found, to his cost,
She was the most unruly jade,
And car'd not what she did, or said,
If once her whims were cross'd !
For Gallic Ladies can't be free,
Till unrestrain'd in *Liberty*.

What could be done ? between the two,
There was the devil and all to do,
Who still should be the master !

For Ma'am so kick'd, and bound'd, and
swore,

That *Bon.* who never fear'd before,
Now fear'd some dire disaster !
And oft he bent the lowly knee;
In hopes to soothe Ma'am *Liberty* !

At last, his expectations o'er,
His *Corse* soul could bear no more,
So he resolv'd to bind her ;

So, seizing Madam by the neck,
He rudely threw her on her back,
And tied her hands behind her !
Exclaiming, " What is this I see ?
" Is this my once-lov'd *Liberty* ? "

And now, within the gloom of night,
He hears her sorrows with affright,
And mourns his hasty choice !

Uplifts his ever-wakeful head,
From murder'd *Bourbon's* cotty bed,
And trembles at her voice !
Arise ! ye shades of millions dead,
And shield the maid for whom ye bled !

One other maid, of all that name,
Escap'd his persecuting flame !
She dwells on *Britain's* shore !
Nor can his arms, nor wretched arts,
Hurl to her breast those cruel darts
Her sisters felt before !

Ah ! see, she droops her pensive head,
And weeps her lovely sisters dead !

The mild reproofs, and murmurs free,
Which fall, O *British Maid* ! from thee,

Bon. hears with sad surprise !
Then bids his mighty thunders roar
Along his wide-extending shore,
To drown thy tender sighs ;
And threats his *happy Gauls*, who dare
Echo thy plaints, or urge thy pray'r !
Hail, *blissful Gaul* ! hail, land so dear !
Where none must speak, where none must
hear,

Except whilst air-ballooning !
Behold ! a nation prostrate lies !
Behold another *Louis* † rise,
By *Sultan-like* dragoning !
Arise ! ye shades of millions dead,
And save the maid for whom ye bled !

RUSTICUS.

Cottage of Mon Repos,
September 1802.

A KENTISH DIALOGUE,

On the IMMORTAL PILLAR of SUB-
SCRIPTION, which is, very soon, to be
erected and dedicated to A LIVING
MORTAL !!!

POET.

TO *Merit*, fled to Heav'n, were wont to
rise,

The votive pillar, and the sacrifice.
Merit was, then, an unpresuming maid,
Nurs'd by the Virtues in the secret shade ;
And, if she heard, by chance, her plaud-
ed name, [it Fame."

Back she recoil'd, " and blush'd to find
And when, at length, her mortal duties
o'er, [there,

Heav'n call'd her to its own immortal
Fame, gathering all the god-like acts
she'd done,

Engrav'd them on a monumental stone.

FRIEND.

Now tell me, How does *Modern Merit*
rise ?

POET.

Whilst yet a *Mortal*, she attempts the
skies ! [car,

A saucy, vulgar wench, she mounts her
Dress'd in the livery of the God of War !
No more her sweetly-glowing cheek is
seen ? [mien !

No more her downcast eyes, and modest
No more she haunts the deep sequester'd
vale, [tale !

Remote from all that might repeat her
But with a noisy voice, and goggling
eyes, [ikies,

She begs full many a lift to reach the
See ! boldly on the public path she stands,
And cries, " Now shout all tongues !
now help all hands."

* Or any other Grand Seigneur.

† Louis the Fourteenth.

Whilst

Whilst taylor, barbers, tinkers, cobblers,
 bawl, [squal !
 Fish-women squeak, and butter-women
 See ! how they strain their arms, their
 legs, their eyes, [skies !
 To list that ponderous Merit to the
 See ! how it kicks, and sprawls, and
 strives to fly
 Beyond the reach of every mortal eye !
 Let, let it go, all hands !—like air-bal-
 loon, [soon !
 'Twill tumble back to earth, alas ! too

FRIEND.

Too soon ?

POET.

Yes, yes ! too soon, at least, for
 me :
 On earth my motto is Equality.
 We want no demi-gods among us here !
 Off, off with them to Heav'n, their pro-
 per sphere !

FRIEND.

No, no, my friend ! this hero must not
 go ;
 He still has many things to do below :
 A good one he, at game of fork and
 knife, [lite !
 And loves his mutton as he loves his
 —But, lo ! the Pillar mounts the hill
 of sand, [stand !
 Where never yet a single tree could
 See ! midst the crowd, the fawning agents
 fly,
 With hat in hand, and supplicating eye,
 Collecting every faunting they can raise,
 To fix the Pillar of Immortal Praise !
 O, what innumerable crowds will run,
 To view that wonder of the World, when
 done ! [fashion,
 Not Becket's shrine, when Becket was in
 And call'd together souls from ev'ry na-
 tion, [year,
 Could ever boast, in its most favour'd
 So many folks as will assemble here !
 Artists will come, of ev'ry degree,
 And Crouch before it, on the bended
 knee.

POET.

Is that the noble Pillar, form'd to prove
 A County's glory, and a County's love ?
 Why, 'tis not higher than our garden
 wall !

FRIEND.

Less fatal, then, my friend, will be its
 fall. [mound,
 The Goth-like Danes uprais'd this petty
 And plac'd five soldiers here, to watch
 around ; [froze !
 But when the frost came on, the men were
 They had not room to walk, and warm
 their toes !

Now if a scavenger, but once a day
 Wheels a full barrow-load of sand away,
 In three weeks time no hillock would be
 seen !
 'Twould be as level as a bowling-green !
 Yet to this mole-hill, rais'd in half-an-
 hour, [pow'r !
 Kent trusts the record of her praise and

POET.

The man who builds in sand, as Scrip-
 tures say,
 Will soon behold his labours sink away ;
 So, ten years hence, perhaps, in some
 hard weather, [ther ! !
 Down come the Pillar and the bill toge-
 ther !
 Ye who the mighty ruin shall behold,
 Whose grannams now are very, very
 old,
 How will ye ponder on the massy wreck,
 'Till ail your wooden pericraniums crack !
 With sacred awe, O gather all the scraps,
 And bear them home, within your lea-
 thern laps ; [dine,
 So shall five men quit work before they
 Nor leave one relic of the stately shrine.
 ——— What says the grand inscription ?
 Have you heard ?

FRIEND.

I cannot find it says one single word !
 At least, it does not mention what's been
 done,
 Worthy of record on a Public Stone.
 It tells us some man's name, and says, as
 how
 He planted " costly " trees, all in a row !
 Alludes to some " improvements " in
 some " field," [yield.
 But does not mention what the land will
 And says, as how the Mayor and Corpo-
 ration [Nation,
 Have made a vow to pleasure all the
 By giving all the Nation leave to walk
 On roads repair'd with broken flints and
 chalk ; [bones,
 With the full liberty to break their
 In climbing ramparts, for a view of
 ———stones ! ! !

Now this may all be very, very true,
 But " about nothing it is much to do."

POET.

For common merits thus to raise a name,
 Is trifling with the hallow'd trump of
 Fame ;
 Yet thus will Vanity and Interest strive
 To keep a common character alive !
 To thee, O Merit ! oft I bend the knee,
 For no man can revere thee more than
 me ! [lonely shade,
 To thee, sweet nymph ! within the
 Qit are my silent adorations paid !

But

But when, forgetful of thy modest name,
Thou seat'st thyself upon the throne of
Fame ; [raise,
Permit'st thy friends, without a blush, to
Close to thy door the pillar of thy praise,
Then must I smile contemptuous, and
refuse

To pay the tribute of no venal muse !

FRIEND.

Thy warmth is just, my friend ! I cannot
see [thee.

One reason for this fuss no more than
Alas ! if blocks on blocks are doom'd to
rise,

And tell each little merit to the skies ;
And, if, whilst living, they proclaim the
name

Of each pretender to the throne of Fame,
*Twill soon be dangerous on the roads to
stray, [way !

Such blocks of all sorts will impede our
POET.

Will Kent her hecatombs of oxen kill,
To celebrate this *Hero of the Hill* ?

Will feasts, like those which grateful
Athens paid

To her fam'd heroes in th' *Elysian shade*,
To this more famous hero be decreed,
He who on *Earth's* a demi-god indeed !

FRIEND.

To this my friend, I nothing have to
say : [est day.

Those will know most who live the long-
Cottage of Mon Repos, DEMOCRITUS.
August 24, 1802.

TO AMBITION.

*Tis not thy fickle charms to share,
O stern Ambition ! that I bend ;
I court thee not, capricious Fair,
Or ask of thee one boon to send.

Could'st thou, indeed, stay Pleasure's
wing,
And but prolong Life's fleeting hour ;
Or to the mind soft comfort bring,
Then I might own thy boundless
pow'r.

But since I know thy wav'ring state,
Thy fancy'd joys, how vain they be ;
What sorrows on thy smiles await,
Shall I bestow one thought on thee ?

Haste ! then, to tinsel'd Folly haste !
And round her brows thy chaplet
twine ;

Whilst I retire—an humble guest,
To quaff more grateful sweets than
thine.

For let but Prudence o'er me sway,
And bid each sordid hope subside ;
Let Virtue steer me on my way,
As on Contentment's stream I glide ;

I seek no more !—for these will give
Those dear delights I justly prize ;
Through life they'll teach me how to
live,
And ev'ry worthless care despise.

J—— B——N.

Liverpool, 14th Aug.

EPITAPH

ON

THE LATE MRS. MILLS,

FORMERLY MRS. VINCENT, AND ORI-
GINALLY MISS BURCHELL.

Inscribed on a Tablet dedicated to her
Memory in St. Pancras Church-yard,
by her surviving Husband, John Mills,
Esq.

AND art thou laid in awful silence here,
Whose voice so oft has charm'd the
public ear ! [the heart,
Who with thy simple notes could'st strike
Beyond the utmost skill of labour'd art !
Oh ! may the Pow'r who gave thy dul-
cet strain, [pain,
And, pitying, rescu'd thee from earthly
Exalt thy Spirit, touch'd with hallow'd
fire, [Choir.
To hymn his praise among th' Angelic

THOUGHTS ON HOME.

LET the young, and the thoughtless,
and gay,
For pleasure incessantly roam ;
I find as much pleasure as they,
In the charms which detain me at
home.

Some to traverse the ocean for gain,
And brave all its billowy foam ;
Yet their efforts prove often in vain ;
While I have my riches at home.

Some visit the East and the West ;
Or repair to gay Paris or Rome :
But toil is their lot, while I rest,
At ease, with my partner at home.

For bliss, some resort thro' the night
To pavilion or well-lighted dome ;
But from these it has long taken flight,
To enliven the scenes at my home.

Then others, who wish for a change,
May abroad for variety roam ;
For me, I would constantly range,
O'er the sweets which invite me at
home.

Yet, should absence e'er call me away,
I will think on the transports to come ;
When, after the cares of the day,
I return to my cottage and home !

Let

Let me ever, then, value the star,
Which enlivens the valley of life ;
When either it shines from afar,
Or sparkles at home in a wife.
Plymouth, Sept. 11th, 1802.

INSCRIPTION IN A WOOD IN SUSSEX.

HENCE bloody Faction, and thy mad-
ding crowd !
Hence bigot Zeal, and Envy, ever first
To mar the honours of a virtuous name !
Hence all ye crouching satellites of
Kings !—

'Tis holy ground within this forest shade,
None save sweet Meditation, pensive
maid, [erit,
Delight to hold their vigils here, while
At midnight hour, she ponders deep on
man :— [wind
If, stranger, then thy devious footsteps
These silent glades among, and ivied
bowers, [trude,
Break not their sacred sabbath, nor in-
With step unhallowed on the halcyon
calm.

'Twill raise thy soul to pure etherial
bliss,
To ponder here on man's ephemeral
state.

Aug. 10.

E. S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EURO- PEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I beheld with pleasure my Poems inserted
in your elegant Miscellany ; for my
ambition is not to be known on the
Banks of the Hudson, but those of
the Thames. I, however, rejoice that
I sacrificed to the laurel-god in the
woods of Carolina. *Coosobatchie*, which
before was not known, may now be
said to live in song, while the name,
from its Indian derivation, conveys a
distinct idea of the place, and belongs
exclusively to myself.

In addition to some more of my own fugi-
tive pieces, I take the liberty to trans-
mit you a few that are written by Mr.
George ; a poet who wants only to be
known to be admired, and who, like
myself, pants to revisit the Land of the
Muses.

I am, Sir, &c.

JOHN DAVIS.

*New York, Broad Way,
Dec. 7, 1800.*

ODE TO CHARLESTON COLLEGE.

ENCOMPASS'D by a verdant green,
Which oft my feet at dawn have
prest,

Behold the walls, remotely seen,
Of Charleston College stand confest.

Hail ! rev'rend pile of classic bricks,
With not a bell to call the croud,
Oft hast thou witness'd boyish tricks,
And heard the truant laugh aloud.

My busy mem'ry loves to dwell
Upon the gaily-circling hours,
I fix weeks pass'd within thy cell,
Or rather academic bow'rs.

Blest task ! to rear the tender thought,
And cultivate th' unfolding mind,
Of idle boy with mischief fraught,
Or unto wickedness inclin'd.

But, Muse ! restrain thy sportive wiles,
To GEORGE I would my lays address,
GEORGE, whom the Nine avow with
smiles, [fests.

GEORGE, whose endowments all con-

Say ! must we both ignobly groan,
Of ev'ry whining boy the jest,
And on our monumental stone
Have, " Here a pedagogue finds rest !"

Avert this fate, ye Gods, I crave ;
Redeem me from the toil of schools ;
I was not born to be a slave,
Or, dully wise, to tutor foals.

J. DAVIS.

Coosobatchie, Feb. 3, 1799.

ODE TO MATILDA, LOOKING OVER A MAP.

POW'RFUL as the magic wand,
Displaying far each distant land,
Is that angel hand to me,
When it points each realm and sea.

Plac'd in geographic mood,
Smiling, shew the pictur'd flood,
Whence, along the Red Sea coast,
Waves o'erwhelm'd the Egyptian host.

See ! that little Isle afar,
Of Salamis, renown'd in war,
Swelling high the trump of fame
With glory and eternal shame.

Again the imagin'd scene survey,
The rolling Hellepontic Sea,
Whence the Persian from the shore
Proudly pass'd his millions o'er.

And behold, to nearer view,
Here thy own lov'd country too,
That region which produc'd to me
So pure, so bright a gem as thee !

LUCAS GEORGE.

PARAPHRASE
OF
BUCHANAN'S LATIN EPIGRAM
FROM THE GREEK,

Qui te videt, &c.

TO FLAVIA.

HE who thy lovely face beholds,
Where beauty ev'ry charm unfolds,
Is surely blest ; but more so he
Who hears thy voice of harmony !

But, more than mortal is the bliss
Of him who ravishes a kiss,
In playful dalliance, from those lips,
Where glowing Love his empire keeps !
But, quite a God is, sure, the swain
Who feels thee, Flavia, kiss again,
And from that mouth the gift receives,
Which all his soul of sense bereaves !

J. DAVIS.

Coisjohatchie, Feb. 5, 1799.

IMPUTATIONS AGAINST M. GARNERIN : WITH HIS REPLY.

AN anonymous Writer in a Newspaper a short time ago publicly called on M. Garnerin to answer certain interrogatories on a subject of a very opprobrious nature. The latter, at the time, answered the insinuated accusations with a sort of contemptuous brevity. The charges, thus replied to, became a topic of very general conversation ; and on the 25th September, the same Writer, or another in the same spirit, reiterated the accusations in the form of queries : to which M. Garnerin immediately published the following Reply :

“ A writer in *The True Briton*, who signs himself *Vindex*, has thought proper to put to me three questions—

1st, “ Whether I am not the same person who signed his unfortunate Sovereign's death warrant ?”

2d, “ And, with unparalleled barbarity, wanted to carry with his own hands the head of the murdered Princefs de Lamballe, to shew to the Queen of France, then a prisoner in the Temple ?”

3d, (which is inclosed in the postscript of the letter), “ Whether I was not accompanied to this country by the execrable wretch who actually cut off the head of the unfortunate Princefs de Lamballe ; and whether this wretch is not here in my service ?”

“ My replies to these questions are—First, That the death of Louis the XVIth was voted by the National Convention ; that I was not then, nor ever was, a Member of the Convention ; and that of course I did not, nor could, sign his death-warrant. My answer, therefore, to this first question, is a direct and formal negative.

“ Had this anonymous Assassin referred to the list of Members of the Convention, and to the proceedings of that period, he might have ascertained

that there never was a Member of the Convention of my name. When Louis the XVIth was put to death, I was at Brussels, serving in the army under Dumourier.

“ To the second question my answer is—That I never saw the Princefs de Lamballe in my life, and of course could not have been a party to her murder.—I add, that I never was concerned in any of the enormities of that or any other period of the Revolution.

“ To the third question, I answer by declaring—That I was not accompanied to this country by the execrable wretch who cut off the head of the unfortunate Princefs ; nor is, nor ever was (to my knowledge), such a person in my service. I am totally ignorant of a crime which could only have been committed by the most savage of mankind. To this third question, therefore, my reply is as positive a negative as I have given to the two first questions.

“ I have thus repelled the charges brought against me ; which, indeed, my deference and respect for the English public have principally induced me to notice in this way.

“ For the coward who, sculking behind an assumed name, has dared to attack me, I can only express my perfect contempt. I wish that he would give me an opportunity of treating him in a way more consonant to my own desires and to his deserts. Nor, indeed, am I disposed to feel sentiments of greater respect for the *Editor of the True Briton himself*, who has suffered his paper to be the means of giving currency to charges, part of which he might, by a reference to the *Moniteur* of 1792 and 1793, or any other periodical work, have proved to have been totally unfounded.

“ Sept. 26. 1802.

GARNERIN.”

STATE PAPER.

THE GERMAN INDEMNITIES.

PARIS, AUG. 23.

THE First Consul received, in state, in the Conservative Senate, on the 21st inst. a copy of the Declaration by which the Russian and French Governments have resolved to conclude the difficult points relative to the Indemnification of the German Princes.—In the preamble to this important measure, it is stated, that the Emperor Alexander and the First Consul have been actuated solely by a desire to seal the pacification of all Europe, to effect, by their mediation, in consequence of the earnest solicitations they had received from every quarter, what had in vain been expected from the deliberations of the Germanic Body.—After adverting to the scrupulous attention with which the two Governments had examined the subject, and the desire of the First Consul to maintain the rights of the parties concerned, the reporter proceeds to state, that a general plan of Indemnity was some time since determined at Paris between the respective Plenipotentiaries. The principal object of this plan, he observes, has been the consolidation of peace, and the diminution of the chances of war; and on this ground, care has been taken to avoid all contact of territory between the two powers which have most frequently dyed Europe in blood by their quarrels. The same principle, adopted as far as circumstances would permit, with respect to Prussia, has decided the placing of her Indemnities beyond the contact of France and Holland; and from this arrangement it is added, Austria will have the immense advantage of seeing all her possessions concentrated! The advantages gained by the House of Baden are defended upon the principle that it has been deemed necessary to fortify the Circle of Suabia, which is between France and the great German States: another motive for this advantage is, that the good conduct of the Prince in question during the war had particularly deserved the good will of the Republic! After a few observations on the utility of preserving in the Empire an Ecclesiastical Elector, the Report is concluded by the remark, that it appears impossible to draw up a plan that should

be more conformable in every respect to the Treaty of Luneville, more analogous to the political state of Europe, or more favourable to the maintenance of peace.

After a long and formal preamble, the Declaration states, that the Mediators, having examined with the most scrupulous care all the memorials, both upon the value of the losses, and upon the demand of Indemnities presented by the parties interested, have agreed to propose, that the Indemnities shall be distributed in the following manner:—

To the ARCHDUKE, GRAND DUKE—For Tuscany and its dependencies, the Archbishopric of Saltzburg, the Provostship of Bertolsghaden, the Bishopric of Trent, the Bishopric of Brixen, the part of the Bishopric of Passau situated beyond the Iltz, and the Inn on the side of Austria, except the suburbs of Passau, with a radius of 500 toises; the Abbeyes, Chapters, and Convents, situated in the above-mentioned Dioceses. The above principalities shall be possessed by the Archduke upon the conditions, engagements, and relations, founded upon existing treaties; the said principalities shall be taken out of the circle of Bavaria, and incorporated in the circle of Austria, and their ecclesiastical jurisdictions, both metropolitan and diocesan, shall be also separated by the limits of the two circles; Muhldorf shall be united to Bavaria, and its equivalent shall be taken from those of Freisingen.

To the ci-devant Duke of MODENA, for the Modenese and dependencies, the Brisgaw, and the Ortenau.

To the Elector Palatine of BAVARIA, for the Dutchy of Deux Ponts, the Dutchy of Juliers, the Palatinate of the Rhine, the Marquisate of Bergopfoom, the Seignory of Ravenstein, and others situate in Belgium and Alsace; the Bishoprics of Passau, with the reservation of the part of the Archduke of Wurzburg, with the reservations hereinafter mentioned; of Bamberg, of Augsted, of Freisingen, and of Augsburg; the Provostship of Kempten; the Imperial Cities of Rothenbourg, Weissenbourg, Windheim, Schweinfurt, Gochsheim, Sennefeldt, Allthausen, Kempten, Kaufbeuren, Memmingen,

Din-

Dinkelsbühl, Nordingen, Ulm, Boffingen, Buchorn, Waugen, Leutkirch, Ravensbourg, and Altschauen; the Abbeys of St. Ulric, Irsee, Weugen, Soefingen, Elchingen, Ursberg, Rothenbourg, Weltenhausen, Ottobeuren, and Kaiserstheim.

To the King of PRUSSIA, for the Dutchy of Cleves, upon the left bank of the Rhine, and of Gueldres; the principality of Maers, the territories surrounded by Sevenaer, Huissen, and Mahlbouurg, and the tolls of the Rhine and of the Meuse; the Bishopric of Hildesheim and that of Paderborn, the territory of Erford and Untergleichen, Eichsfeld, and the Mentz part of Trefort, the part of the Bishopric of Munster situate on the right of the line drawn from Olphen, by Munster to Tecklenbourg, comprising within it the two cities of Olphen and Munster; as also the right bank of the Ems as far as Lingen; the Imperial Cities of Mülhausen, Northausen, and Goslar; the Abbeys of Herforden, Quedlinbourg, Ertlan, Easen Essen, and Werden.

To the Prince of NASSAU; that is to say, Nassau Usingen; for the principality of Saarbrock, the two-thirds of the County Saarwarden, the Seignory of Ottweiler and that of Lahr in the Ortenau; the remainder of the Electorate of Mentz on the right of the Mein, with the reservation of the Grand Bailliwick of Aschaffembourg, and that between the Mein, the county of Darmstadt, and the county of Erbach: Caub, and the remainder of the Electorate of Cologne, properly called, with the reservation of the county of Altweid, the Convents of Seligenstadt and Bleidenstadt, the county of Sayn Alten-Kirchen, after the death of the Margrave of Anspach, the villages of Soden and Soultzbach.

NASSAU WEILBOUR—For the third of Saarwarden and the Seignory of Kirchheim-Polauden; the remainder of the Electorate of Treves, with the Abbey of Arnstein, and that of Marianstadt.

NASSAU DILLENBOURG—For indemnity for the Stadtholderate and territories in Holland and Belgium; the Bishoprics of Fulda and Corwey; the city of Dortmund, the Abbeys and Chapters situate in these territories, with a charge upon him to satisfy claims subsisting and previously acknowledged by France upon certain successions connected with the majority

of Nassau Dillenburg during the course of the last century, the Abbey of Weingarten and those of Kappel to the country of Lippe, of Kappenburg, to the countries of Munster and Delkerchen.

To the MARGRAVE of BADEN—For his part of the county of Sponheim, and the territories and Seignories in the Luxembourg, Alsace, &c. the Bishopric of Constance, the remainder of the Bishopric of Spire, Basle, and Strasbourg, the Bailliwicks palatine of Ladenbourg, Bretten, and Heidelberg, with the cities of Heidelberg and Mannheim, the Seignory of Lahr, when the Prince of Nassau shall be put in possession of the county of Alten-Kirchen, the remainder of the county of Lichtenbourg, upon the right of the Rhine, the Imperial cities of d'Offenbourg, Zell, Hanersbach, Gengenbach, Überlingen, Biberach, Pfulendorf, and Wimpfen; the Abbayes d'Schwarzach, Frauenalb, Aller-Heiligen, Lichtenthal, Gendenbach, Ettenheim-Munster, Peterhausen, and Salmansweiler.

To the Duke of WIRTEMBERG—For the Principality of Montheleard, and his possessions in Alsace and Franche-Compte; the Provostship of Ellwangen, the Abbey of Zwifoltzen, the Imperial cities of Weil, Reutlingen, Eßlingen, Rothweil, Giengen, Aulenhauß, Gmeindt, and Hailbronn.

To the LANDGRAVE of HESSE-CASSEL—For St. Goar and Rheinfels, and as provision for his charge of the indemnity of Hesse-Rothembourg; the Mentz territories situate within Amenebourg and Fritzlar, with their dependencies, and the village of Holtzhausen.

To the LANDGRAVE of HESSE-DARMSTADT—For the whole county of Lichtenberg, and its dependencies; the palatine bailliwicks of Lindenfels and Olzberg, and the remainder of the bailliwick of Oppenheim, the Dutchy of Westphalia, with the reservation of the indemnity of the Prince of Wittenstein, the Mentz bailliwick of Gernsheim, Bensheim, Hoppenheim, the remainder of the Bishopric of Worms, the city of Friedberg.

To the Prince of HOHENLOHE-BARTENSTEIN; to the Count of Loewenhaupt; to the heirs of the Baron of Dietrich for the allodial parts of the county of Lichtenberg; that is to say, to Hohenloe for Obetbronn, the bailliwick of Yaxtberg, and the portions of

Mentz and Wursbourg, to the bailliwick of Knuffelshaw; to the others for Rauschenbourg, Niederbronn, Reichsolen, &c. the Abbey of Rollen Munster. To the same Count of Löwenhaupt, and to the Count of Hilleheim for Reipoltz-Kirchen, the Abbey of Hieleg-Kreutzthal.

To the Prince and Counts of LOEWANSTEIN—For the county of Wirmbourg, the Seignories of Scharfenech, and other territories in the counties united to France; the parts of Wurtzburg, as far as the counties of Rhineck and Wertheim, on the Right of the Mein, the Abbey of Bronnbach.

To the Prince of LINANGE—The Mentz bailliwicks of Mittenberg, Amorbach, Bischofsheim, Konighofen, Krauthelm, and all the parts of Mentz, comprised between the Mayn, the Tauber, the Neckar, and the county of Erbach, the parcels of Wurtzburg, upon the left of the Tauber, the palatine bailliwicks of Boxburgh, of Mosbach, the Abbey of Amorbach, and the Provostship of Combourg, with territorial superiority.

To the Count of LINANGE-GUNTERSBLUM—The Mentz bailliwick, or Kellery of Belligheim.

To the Count of LINANGE-HEDESHEIM—The Mentz bailliwick or Kellery of Neydhan.

To the Count of LINANGE-WESTERBOURG, the elder branch—The Convent of Schopthal, upon the Yaxte, with territorial superiority: the younger branch, the Provostship of Wimpfen.

To the Princes of SALM SALM and SALM-KIRBOURG, to the Rhinegraves, to the Princes and Counts of Salm, Keisersheid, the remainder of the Upper Bishopric of Munster.

To the Prince of WIED RUNKEL, for the County of Creange—the County of Altweid, with the reservation of the bailliwicks of Linz and Unkel.

To the Duke of AREMBERG, to the Count de la Marck, to the Prince de Ligne—for the Principality of Aremberg, the counties of Sassenberg, Schleyden, and Fagnolles, the county of Rucklinghausen, with the bailliwick of Dalmen, as far as the country of Munster.

To the Prince and Counts of Salms—for Rohrbach, Hirschfeld, the Convents of Arafbourg, and of Ilbenstadt.

To the Prince of WILGENSTEIN—For Neumayen, &c. the Abbey of Graffschaff, the district of Zuffenau, and the forest of Hellenbergerstriet, as far as the Dutchy of Westphalia.

To the Count of WARTEMBERG—For Wartemberg, the Kellery of Necke-Steinack, that of Erenberg, and the farm of Wimpfen, dependent upon Worms and Spires.

To the Prince of STOLBERG—For the county of Rocheforte, the convents of Engelthal and Rokenberg.

To the Prince of ISENBERG—The part of the Chapter of Jacobsberg as far as the village of Gemshelm.

To the Prince of DIETRICHSTEIN—For the Seignory of de Traip, which will be abandoned to the Grifons, the Seignory of Neu Ravensbourg.

To the Prince of TOUR-TAXIS—For indemnity of revenue of Imperial posts in the ceded provinces and domains in Belgium, the abbey of Buchans, with the city, those of Marchthal and Nernheim, the bailliwick of Oltrach, dependent upon Salzmanweiler.

To the Count of SICKINGEN—For the county of Landstul, &c. the abbeys of Ofchenhausen and of Munchroth.

To the Count of LEVEN—For Bliescastel, &c. the abbeys of Schouffenried, Coutenzell, Heybach, Bamdt, and Bouxheim.

To the Prince of BREZENHEIM—The abbey of Lindau, with the city.

To the Countess of COLLOREDO—For Daichtal, the abbeys of Sainte Croix de Donawerth.

To the Countess of STERNBERG—For Manderheid, Biankenheim, the abbeys of Weissenau and Ihly, with the city.

To the Counts of WESTPHALIA, of BASSENHEIM—For Ollbruck, of Sinsendorf; for Rhineck, of Straßberg; for Kerpen, of Oftein; for Millendonk, of Quadt; for Wiekeraide, of Pleitenberg; for Wittem, of Mitternich; for Wennebourg, &c. of Aspremont; for Reckheim, of Torring; for Gronsfield, of Nesselrade; for Welri, &c. the lower Bishopric of Munster.

To the GRAND PRIOR of MALTA—For the commanderies on the left of the Rhine, the abbey of St. Blaise, with the county of Bondorf and dependencies, the abbeys of St. Trupert, of Schultern, of St. Pierre, and of Tennebach.

The First Consul of the French Republic, and his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, after having proposed to regulate thus the demandable indemnities of the Hereditary Princes, have acknowledged that it was at once possible and fit to preserve in the first College of the Empire an Ecclesiastical Elector. They propose, in consequence, that the Arch Chancellor

of the Empire should be transferred to the See of Ratibon, with the Abbeys of St. Emeran, Ober Munster, and Heider Munster, keeping of his old possessions the Grand Bailliwick of Aschaffembourg, on the right of the Mayn, and that there should be united to it, besides a sufficient number of mediate Abbeys, so as to make up to him with said lands, an annual revenue of a million florins.

And as the best means to consolidate the Germanic Body is to place in the first college the Princes of the greatest influence of the Empire, it is proposed that the electoral title should be granted to the Margrave of Baden, to the Duke of Wirtemberg, and to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel.

Moreover, as the King of ENGLAND, in his quality of Elector of Hanover, has raised his pretensions to Hildesheim, Corwey, and Hoexeter, and it would be of interest that he should desist from his pretensions, it is proposed that the Bishopric of Osnaburgh, which now belongs alternately to the Electoral House of Brunswick, should devolve to him in perpetuity upon the following conditions:—First, that the King of England, Elector of Hanover, shall renounce all his rights and pretensions to Hildesheim, Corwey, and Hoexeter.—Secondly, that he shall likewise give up to the cities of Hamburgh, Bremen, the rights and properties which he exercises and possesses in

the said cities, and within the extent of their territory.—Thirdly, that he shall cede the bailliwick of Wildhausen to the Duke of Oldenberg, and his rights to the eventual succession of the county of Sayn Altinkirchin to the Prince of Nassau-Usingen.

In consideration of the cession of the bailliwick of Wildhausen to the Duke of Oldenberg, and the secularization that shall be made for his advantage of the Bishopric, and of the Grand Chapter of Lubeck, the Toll of Elsfleet shall be suppressed, and shall not be re-established under any pretence whatever, and the rights and properties of the said Bishopric and Chapter in the city of Lubeck shall be united to the domain of the said city.

The proposition made by the undersigned with respect to the regulation of indemnities, lead him to state here several general considerations which he thinks ought to fix the attention of the Diet. The principal are, that the Princes of Nassau-Usingen, Nassau Weilbourg, Salm Salm, Salm Kerbourg, Linange, Aremberg, shall be introduced into the College of Princes, and that the College of Cities should be composed of the free and imperial cities of Lubeck, Hamburg, Bremen, Wetzlar, Frankfurt, Nuremberg, Augsborg, and Ratibon.

(Signed) C. M. TALLEYRAND.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

DOWNING-STREET, SEPT. 14.

A DISPATCH has been received from Alexander Stratton, Esq. his Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at the Ottoman Porte, transmitting an official Note delivered to him by the Reis Effendi, on the 29th of July last, relative to the navigation of the Black Sea, of which the following is a copy:—

Official Note, delivered by the Reis Effendi to A. Stratton, Esq. at a conference in his Excellency's house, on the 29th July, 1802.

It behoves the character of true friendship and sincere regard to promote with

cheerfulness all such affairs and objects as may be reciprocally useful, and may have a rank among the salutary fruits of those steady bonds of alliance and perfect good harmony which happily subsist between the Sublime Porte and the Court of Great Britain; and as permission has heretofore been granted for the English merchant ships to navigate in the Black Sea for the purposes of trade, the same having been a voluntary trait of his Imperial Majesty's own gracious heart, as more amply appears by an official note presented to our friend the English Minister residing at the Sublime Porte, dated 3 Gemaziel Ahir 1214 *—this present

* The following is a Copy of the Original Grant, which is recognized and renewed in this Rescript presented to Mr. Stratton, and recorded in the public registers of the Chancery of the British Factory at Constantinople.

present "Takrir" (official note) is issued; the Imperial Ottoman Court hereby engaging that the same treatment shall be observed towards the English merchant ships coming to that sea as is offered to the ships of powers most favoured by the Sublime Porte, on the score of that navigation.

The 23 Rebiul-Evvel 1217
(23d July 1802.)

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

PARIS, Sept. 10.—Our Minister of the Marine has just made a report to the First Consul, by which we learn that the differences between the French Republic and the Dey of Algiers have been amicably terminated. In this report the Minister adverts to the situation of affairs previously to the late differences with the African powers: he laments that the North of Africa should be governed by men totally ignorant of the public law of Europe, who acknowledge no code but that dictated by their own private interests. He states, that after the great successes of Bonaparte in Europe, a peace was determined upon between Algiers and France, but its signature was prevented by a fresh interference of the Porte: it was however signed on the 2d of December. The causes which produced a rupture of this treaty are then

enumerated; after which the Minister gives an official account of the proceedings of the French Squadron.

"The division," says he, "commanded by Rear-Admiral Leissegues, appeared before Algiers, the 5th of August, and carrying on board an Officer of the Palace, the Adjutant Hullin, charged with a letter from the First Consul to the Dey. On the 6th of August this Officer landed—he was received with distinction, and he presented the letter of the First Consul, which is conceived in the following terms:

BONAPARTE, *First Consul, to the Most High and Magnificent, the DEY of ALGIERS, whom God preserve in Glory and Prosperity.*

"I write this letter directly to yourself, because I am aware, that you have Ministers who deceive you, and who advise a line of conduct the most injurious to you. This letter will be delivered into your own hands, by the Adjutant of my Palace. Its object is to demand prompt reparation, and such as I have a right to expect, from the sentiments which you have always manifested towards me. A French Officer has been actually beaten in the Road of Tunis, by one of your Officers; the Agent of the Republic has in vain demanded satisfac-

[TRANSLATION FROM THE TURKISH.]

"The friendship and good intelligence which subsists, since the most remote times, between the Sublime Porte of Solid Glory, and the Court of England, being now crowned by an alliance, founded on principles of the most inviolable sincerity and cordiality; and these new bands thus strengthened between the two Courts, having hitherto produced a series of reciprocal advantages, it is not presumptuous to suppose that their salutary fruits will be reaped still more abundantly in time to come.

"Now, after mature reflection on the representations that the English Minister Plenipotentiary residing at the Sublime Porte, our very esteemed friend Spencer Smith, has made relative to the privilege of Navigation in the Black Sea, for the Merchant Vessels of his Nation;—representations that he has reiterated, both in writing and verbally, in conformity to his instructions, and with a just confidence in the lively attachment of the Porte towards his Court:

"Therefore, to give a new proof of these sentiments, as well as of the hopes entertained by the Sublime Porte, of seeing henceforward a multiplicity of new fruits spring from the connection that has been renewed between the two Courts, the assent granted to the before-named Minister's solicitations is hereby sanctioned as a sovereign concession and gratuitous act on the part of his Imperial Majesty, and to take full and entire effect as soon as farther amicable conferences shall have taken place, with the Minister our friend, for the purpose of determining the burthen of the English vessels, the Mode of transit by the Canal of Constantinople, and such other regulations and conventions as appertain to the object, and which shall be as exactly maintained and observed with regard to the English Navigation, as towards any other the most favoured nation.

"And in order that the Minister, our friend, do inform his Court of this valuable grant, the present Rescript has been drawn up and delivered to him.

"Constantinople, 1. Semazi ul-Evvel,—A. H. 1214.

"30th October, A. D. 1799."

faction

faction; two brigs of war have been taken by your corsairs, and carried into Algiers; a Neapolitan vessel has been captured in the road of Hieres, which violates the French territory: finally, from a French vessel which ran aground on your coasts last winter, more than 150 men have been taken, and are still in the hands of the Barbarians.

"I demand reparation for all those injuries, and entertain no doubt of your adopting every measure which I should take in similar circumstances. I have dispatched a vessel to bring home the 150 men which are missing. I have also to request, that you will place no confidence in such of your Ministers as are the enemies of France. You cannot have greater enemies than those; and if I desire to live in amity with you, it is necessary also that you should take every step to preserve a mutual good understanding, which alone can preserve your present rank and prosperity, for God has determined that all those who shall be unjust towards me, shall be punished! If you are willing to live in friendship with me, you must not consider me as a feeble Power, but respect only the French flag, as also that of the Italian Republic, which has constituted me its Chief, and make reparation for all the outrages that have been committed against me. These being the sole objects of this letter, I pray you to read it with attention, and to inform me, by the return of the Officer, what you deem expedient to do."

The Dey condescended to receive the Envoy without the usual formalities, in a magnificent pavilion, and afterwards gave him the following answer:—

"In the name of the only God—The Man of God, the most Illustrious and Magnificent Lord, MUSTAPHA PACHA, DEY of ALGIERS, whom GOD permits to reign in glory, &c.—To our Friend BONAPARTE, First Consul of the French Republic, and President of the Italian Republic.—I salute you—The Peace of God remain with you.

"By these presents, our friend, I inform you, that I have received your letter dated the 18th of July. I have read it. It has been delivered to me by the General of your Palace, and your Vakeel, Dubois Thainville. I shall answer you article by article,

"1. You complain to us of the Rais Ali-Tartar.—Although he is one of my Joldaches, I have ordered his arrest, for the purpose of his suffering death. But at the moment of his intended execution, your Vakeel requested his pardon of me in your name, and I have accordingly liberated him.

"2. You demand of me the Neapolitan polacre, taken, as you say, under the cannon of France. The particulars which have been furnished to you, relative to that transaction, are not very exact:—however, according to your desire, I have liberated eighteen Christians, which composed its crew; they have been delivered to your Vakeel.

"3. You demand a Neapolitan vessel, which, it is said, had sailed from Corfu on the French service.—There have been no French papers or documents found on board: but as you have desired it, I have ordered the crew to be restored to liberty, and delivered to your Vakeel.

"4. You require the punishment of the Rais, who conducted hither two vessels belonging to the French Republic. According to your desire I have degraded them: but I have to state to you, that my Rais cannot read European characters—they are ignorant of the usual forms of passports: the ships of war of the Republic should adopt some particular signal, in order to be known by my corsairs.

"5. You demand 150 men, which you say are in my dominions—there is not one.—All the persons in question have perished by the will of God, which has greatly grieved me.

"6. You say there are men who offer council tending to embroil us.—Our amity is closely cemented, and of long duration, and all those who endeavoured to lessen it will be unsuccessful.

"7. You require that I should be the friend of the Italian Republic.—I shall respect its flag as your's, according to your desire.—But if the proposition came from another, I would not accept it for a million of piastres.

"8. You do not appear willing to give me the 200,000 piastres, which I demanded to indemnify me for the losses I have sustained upon your account.—Whether or not you give me these, we shall always remain good friends.

"9. I have settled with my friend Dubois Thainville, your Vakeel, all the affairs

affairs relative to the Coasting and the Coral Fishery.—The African Company shall enjoy the same privileges which they formerly possessed.—I have ordered the Bey de Constantine to afford it every kind of protection.

"10. I have satisfied you in every respect, in the manner you have desired; and for which you will doubtless satisfy me, as I have rendered you satisfaction.

"11. In consequence, I request you will give orders that the Nations hostile to me shall not sail under your flag, nor with that of the Italian Republic, that there may be no farther disputes between us, for I am desirous of remaining in amity with you.

"12. I have ordered that my Rais shall respect the French flag at sea, and I will punish the first who conducts a French ship into any of my ports.—If in future any matter for discussion should exist, write to me directly, and every thing shall be amicably settled.—I salute you.—May God keep you in glory, &c.—Algiers, 13th of the Moon Rabiad—Ewel, year of the Hegira, 1217."

The Agricultural Society of Paris has elected, as Foreign Associate of the First Class, William Marshall, Esq. Author of "*The Rural Economy*" of England, &c. and has communicated the same, in a very flattering letter to that Gentleman, through M. Coquebert Montbret in London.

By accounts from Munster, it appears that the inhabitants are uncommonly prejudiced against the Prussian Government. Its colours are repeatedly torn down, and treated with every mark of indignity. The respectable part of the inhabitants never mix with the Officers, but absent themselves from every place to which the latter resort.

Advices from Eichsfeld announce, that the Prussian Commissaries having taken possession of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, belonging to Eichsfeld, and situated at Noerton, in the territory of Hanover, and having placed the Prussian arms there, the Regency of Hanover ordered, after the departure of the Prussian Commissaries, the arms to be taken down, and replaced by *Georgius Rex*.

Prince of Salm Kyrbourg.—The trial of this Prince for forgery is at length finished, and the result has been sent to Vienna. He made a full confession,

acknowledged himself guilty, and begged that the confinement to which he had been subjected since the month of October last, may be considered a sufficient punishment. Beaumont, one of his accomplices, has also confessed; no one but M. Vigneron persisted in denying the crime; but when the depositions of the rest who charged him with it were shewn to him, he said, "Since you know the whole transaction, it is needless for me to persist in denying; if the rest had not been so weak as to make a full confession, you should never have drawn any thing from me."

Prince Basilus Gortschakoff has been posted on the Exchange at Hamburgh, for circulating false bills of exchange.

Fifteen hundred Poles, under the guidance of Kosciusko, are stated to be on the eve of leaving their country, for the purpose of forming a colony on the banks of the Susquehanna, in the state of New York.

The Emperor of Russia, in order to encourage the commercial views of the Russian Company trading to America, has ordered two ships to be fitted out for a voyage of circumnavigation. They are to sail from Peterburgh with a cargo of provisions, anchors, cables, rigging, &c. to proceed round the southern extremity of America, across the South Sea, to N.W. America, and the Aleutian Islands, to supply the Russian establishments there with these necessities, take in a cargo of furs, to be bartered in China for Chinese goods, to make an establishment at Urup, one of the most southerly of the Kurile Islands, for the greater convenience of the trade to Japan, and then to return from China by the Cape of Good Hope. The ships will be wholly manned with Russians; and the Emperor has ordered that the best officers and sailors of the Navy may be employed in the expedition.

The French Minister General Lashes having quitted Lisbon in an abrupt manner, his unexpected departure caused great consternation in that city. The cause of the offence is said to have been the refusal of the Prince Regent to dismiss the Minister of Police, who had insisted on searching some baggage belonging to the Ambassador.—The First Consul has discountenanced him.

Forty-three millions of dollars were lately

lately imported into Spain from South America.

AMERICA.

The Captain of a merchant vessel, which arrived at New York from New Providence on the 6th ult. gave information, that on the 14th of July there was brought into the latter place a pilot boat schooner, mounting a number of swivels, and manned with 36 men, commissioned by Gen. Bowles, who commands the Indians to the southward. A prisoner on board stated that he had taken three Spanish vessels, and, after plundering them, gave the boat to the people, and burnt the ships. That while he was on

board the privateer, they hailed a vessel under American colours, and brought her to, sent their boat on board, which returned with a large sum of money; they burnt the vessel, and probably made the crew walk overboard, as there were none of them brought on board the privateer.—General Bowles had commissioned three other vessels, with orders to burn, sink, and destroy all Spanish vessels they could meet with. After receiving the above information, the Governor of New Providence armed a brig and sent out a sloop of war in search of the pirate; in a few days they brought her in, and the pirates are now in irons.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

AUGUST 22.

EARLY in the morning the party-wall belonging to the house of Messrs. Jarman and Atwood, shoemakers, in Oxford-road, gave way and fell down into a vacant space, where two other houses had lately been pulled down in order to be rebuilt. The wall in falling drew all the floors along with it, and all the furniture and goods have been buried in the ruins. No person was injured by the accident.

SEPT. 1. Early in the morning, a dreadful fire broke out in the house of Mr. H. Davis, oilman, in Leadenhall-street. On the first alarm, the watchmen belonging to the India-house afforded assistance with the Company's engines, which prevented the extension of the fire; but a sufficient quantity of water could not be procured for two hours, when the conflagration had extended itself to Mr. Swift's, trunk-maker, Mr. Ward's, the Ship tavern, the Geneva warehouse, and the top part of Mr. Tinkler's premises. The fury of the flames was so great, that very little property could be saved. The premises above-mentioned, with the exception of Mr. Tinkler's, are entirely destroyed. During the fire, two Jew boys were detected in attempting to cut the leathern hose belonging to the East India Company's engines, when they were secured and sent to the Compter. Some villains, also, during the progress of the flames, got into Mr. Tinkler's house, under the pretence of affording assistance;

they fastened the door and began to plunder the house, when the door was forced by some people without, who suspected their intentions, and they were all taken and sent to the Compter.

A very extraordinary robbery was effected last week in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn. A young woman, genteelly dressed, went to the overseers of the workhouse, and desired to know whether they could provide a wet nurse for a lady of rank and fortune. They informed her there was a young woman who had just lain-in of a fine healthy child. It was shewn her; she praised its beauty, and said she would inform the lady, and call again.—She returned in the evening, again kissed and praised the child, and requested permission to take it to shew the lady, who was waiting near the place in her carriage. The child was intrusted to her care, but she never afterwards made her appearance with it. Every search was made, but without effect. The mother has been in a state of distraction ever since.

A few days ago, Mr. Judd, a respectable attorney, of Old-street-road, was on a visit to a friend in Lincolnshire, whose house being attacked in the night by some thieves, the man-servant took a loaded piece and went down stairs, followed by Mr. R. though unperceived by him; when the servant, (supposing him to be one of the villains) fired, and wounded him so shockingly, that he expired two hours after.

Lord

Lord Dalkeith, as Grand Master of Scotland, last week laid the foundation-stone of a new Court-house and Gaol at Dumfries.

4. At Woodlesford, a boy about eleven years of age, was caught by the machinery of the windmill used for drawing up corn, and his body mangled in so shocking a manner that he died instantaneously: he was literally torn to pieces!

Mr. Parry, the Serjeant at Mace for Plymouth, was attacked in Stonehouse-lane by a soldier, who robbed him of a bundle. He was recognised the same night in the Barracks, and committed for trial.—Same night, at the brewery of Messrs. Langmead and Co. the counting-house was robbed of 230l. in cash.

7. In the afternoon, a few minutes after three o'clock, the corning mill, No. 1, part of the Royal gunpowder works, situated about three quarters of a mile North-west of the town of Faversham, blew up, with a most tremendous explosion, and killed six men, who were at work therein, and three horses. The fragments of the building were dispersed in thousands of pieces over the adjoining grounds, and the masonry presses and mill timbers splintered and displaced in such a manner as to present a heap of ruins impossible for words to describe; but owing to the chosen situation of the corning mills, and drying-stoves, which were removed from the town after the dreadful accident in 1781, and the further judicious precautions of detaching the buildings from each other, raising banks of earth between some, and surrounding others with strong hedges and plantations of wood, the destruction has not extended beyond the place where it began; the windows of a house in Broad-street, and a few at Mr. Crow's, baker, in West street, being all the damage sustained in Faversham; which is somewhat singular, as a great number of buildings adjoining, and others much nearer, were untouched.

The corning mills are timber buildings, of an oblong quadrangular form somewhat like a barn, and covered with tiles, having four entrances; the internal space divided by two partitions into three compartments. The first contains the presses with their levers and capstan for pressing the powder into cakes; which cakes being coarsely

granulated are conveyed in sieves, of different degrees of fineness, into the second compartment, containing the apparatus for sifting; in the third compartment is the horse-wheel, the cogs of which give motion to the whole of the machinery.

How the fatal spark was produced, which caused this devastation, whether from friction or from any incautious act of the workmen, as no fire is ever employed in this part of the works, is, and ever must remain unknown. The unfortunate sufferers by this calamity were, John Hastings, foreman, who has left a wife; John Coveney, a wife and three children; George Taylor, a wife; John White, a wife and five children; William Thurston, a wife and three children; and William Simmons, unmarried. Three of the men were found alive after the explosion, with every article of clothing torn off, their bodies scorched black, and miserably lacerated—they died, however, in a few minutes. Two others were discovered among the ruins in a similar condition, dead; but William Simmons, whose employ was with the mill horses in that part of the building which set in motion the machinery for sifting, had his shoulder and thigh broken, and a dangerous wound upon his head, by the falling of a piece of timber, but was not burnt—he survived nearly two hours, during which he was perfectly collected, knew Mr. Giraud the surgeon, and answered several questions put to him relative to the accident, but could give no account of the cause—he seemed perfectly resigned, and sensible that death only could end his present sufferings. John White had entered the mill only a few minutes, and Mr. Pledger, an officer belonging to the works, had left it only ten minutes before the explosion. It was heard many miles in every direction round the country, sending forth an immense pillar of smoke, so high into the atmosphere, as to be seen from the Dane-john-hill at Canterbury, where the sound resembled that of a large piece of ordnance. The premises were supposed to contain about ten barrels, or 1000 lbs. of powder. One of the horses, otherwise but little hurt, had a large splinter driven into his skull so fast that it could not be drawn out; it was killed on the following day.

The widows and children of the
H h work

workmen have the pay of their husbands and fathers continued to them for life; Government, with a laudable humanity, adopting this rule in all cases of a like nature. The last explosion which took place, previous to this, was on Feb. 20, 1793, when about 40 barrels of gunpowder, which were in one of the stoves in a marsh below the town, were blown up, and three men killed.

The Lords of the Admiralty have directed that an increase of pay should be granted to all the Warrant Officers in his Majesty's service.

At a Naval Court Martial held on board the Centaur, in Hamoaze, Commodore Danby, of the Spencer, President, and J. Liddle, Esq. Judge Advocate, Lieutenant *Cannon*, of the Peterell, was tried for neglect of duty on various occasions, and the charges being fully proved, the President and Court sentenced him to be dismissed his Majesty's service. He was accordingly *discharged*.

9. Lieutenant Buchanan, of the Peterell, was tried by a Court Martial, and dismissed the service, for disobedience of orders, and leaving the deck during his watch.

Capt. Jones, of the Beaver, has been dismissed the service by a Court Martial, on a charge preferred against him by his First Lieutenant, of tyranny and oppression.

Early in the morning Mr. Tolerton, of Flanshaw-lane, near Wakefield, looking out of the window, observed a man on the other side of the road washing his hands, and a light in the house of Elizabeth Smith, one of his neighbours, living opposite. On his giving the alarm, the light was extinguished, and the man ran away. Mr. T. then entered the House, and found Mrs. S. covered with blood, and writhing in the agonies of death. She was quite speechless, and survived but a few minutes. From some suspicious circumstances a young man about nineteen years of age was taken up. On his first examination he flatly denied the horrid event, but at length confessed that he committed the murder in company with R. Heald, another young man in the neighbourhood. Understanding the deceased was worth money, they broke open the house with a resolution to rob and murder her. The former held the unhappy woman while

Heald cut and beat her, and by accident wounded his accomplice's hand, which he was employed in washing when seen by Mr. T. Heald denies the whole. The villains are both apprentices, and are committed to York Castle for trial. The deceased was upwards of 70 years old.

10. A Court Martial was held on board the *Wassenaar*, at Chatham, on the Masters of the *Alkmaar*, Captain Poulden, and the gun brig *Ferriter*, when the former was acquitted, and the latter dismissed the service, for selling spirituous liquors on board.

The *Nimble*, Plymouth passage vessel, with eighteen passengers on board, was lost a few days since, and all on board perished. She was run foul of in coming out of Plymouth Sound, which, it is supposed, started some of her timber heads, and the soon afterwards foundered. A part of her boom and boat were picked up off *Salcome*, about twenty-four miles from Plymouth.

Mr. Otto, jun. Mr. Shergold, and Mr. Coulson, being on a shooting party near Hand-Cross, with a youth of 15, nephew of B. Edwards, Esq. Mr. C.'s gun went off and shot the young gentleman; the whole charge penetrated his side, broke two of his ribs, and wounded the *aorta*, which caused his immediate death.

Sheriff's Court, Sept. 11. — Hurst v. Halford. — The plaintiff in this cause was of a profession technically called a *Nicknackiterian*, that is, a dealer in all manner of curiosities, such as Egyptian mummies, Indian implements of war, arrows dipped in the poison of the upas tree, bows, antique shields, helmets, &c. and was described as possessing the skin of the Cameleopard exhibited in the Roman amphitheatre, the head of the spear used by King Arthur, and the breech of the first cannon used at the siege of Constantinople; and, in short, of almost every rarity that the most ardent Virtuoso would wish to possess. The defendant was the executor of a widow lady of the name of Morgan, who, in the enjoyment of a considerable fortune, indulged her fancy, and amused herself in collecting objects of natural and artificial curiosity. She had been long in the habit of purchasing a variety of rare articles of the plaintiff; she had bought of him models of the Temple of

of Jerusalem and the Alexandrian Library, a specimen of the Type invented by Memnon, the Egyptian, and a genuine manuscript of the first play acted by Theſpis and his Company in a waggon; for all these the had in her lifetime paid most liberally. It appeared also she had erected a Mausoleum, in which her deceased husband was laid, and the projected the depositing her own remains, when death should overtake her, by the side of him. The plaintiff was employed in fitting it up, and ornamenting it with a tessellated pavement; this was also paid for, and constituted no part of the present demand. This action was brought against the defendant, her executor, to recover the sum of 40*l.* for stuffing and embalming a bird of paradise, a fly bird, an orangoutang, an ichneumon, and a cassowary. The defendant did not deny that the plaintiff had a claim on the estate of the deceased, but he had let judgment go by default, and attempted merely to cut down the amount of the demand. The plaintiff's foreman, or assistant, proved that the work had been done by the direction of Mrs. Morgan, and that the charge was extremely reasonable. On the contrary, the defendant's Solicitor contended that the charge was most extravagant: he stated, that the Museum of the deceased Virtuoso had been sold by public auction, and including the models of the temple of Jerusalem and the Alexandrian library, the antique type, Theſpian manuscript, spear-head, and every thing else she had been all her life collecting, it had not netted more than 110*l.* As to the stuffed monkeys and birds, which constituted the foundation of the plaintiff's claim, they scarce had defrayed the expence of carrying them away; they were absolute rubbish. The plaintiff's attorney replied, that his client's labour was not to be appreciated by what the objects of it produced at a common sale, attended, perhaps, by brokers, who were as ignorant as the stuffed animals they were purchasing.

The Under sheriff observed, that in matters of taste the intrinsic value of an article was not the proper medium of ascertaining the compensation due to the labour which produced it; a virtuoso frequently expended a large sum of money for what another man would kick out of his house as lumber. If Mrs. Morgan, who it was proved

was a lady of fortune, wished to amuse the gloomy hours of her widowhood by stuffing apes and birds, her executor was at least bound to pay the expence she had incurred, in indulging her whimsical fancy. He saw no reason why a single shilling of the plaintiff's demand should be subtracted.—The Jury accordingly gave a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 40*l.*

11. Some workmen who were employed on the roof of a building in King's Bench Walk, in drawing up sheets of lead to the roof, carelessly let fall a large sheet rolled up, which they had just drawn to the top of the building. This immense weight fell through the ceiling between the rafters upon a desk below, at which a Gentleman was sitting, whose head was struck by the lead, but owing to his having his hat on at the time, and the lead falling in rather an oblique direction, his life was preserved. The desk was broken to pieces, and the building much shaken by the accident.

At Union Hall, Southwark, Mary Robinson was brought up on a charge of stealing little children, and stripping them of their frocks. The parents of no less than five infants, of the ages of from three years to five, appeared against this wretch; they proved the property in the frocks.—It appeared the prisoner used to seize every opportunity of enticing children to her, and having carried them out of the neighbourhood, plundered them of their cloaths, which she immediately pawned. The pawnbrokers identified the prisoner. One of them, from her so repeatedly coming to him, suspected her, and was the cause of her apprehension.—She was fully committed for trial.

A fellow driving some sheep in Liverpool, a few days since, one of them took fright, and ran a considerable distance before he could overtake it; having at last caught the poor animal, the monster drew out his knife, and in a fit of senseless rage cut off one of its legs, and in that condition drove it back to the rest of the flock. Fortunately there were many witnesses to the inhuman act, and measures have been taken to bring the perpetrator to punishment.

In addition to a new Chalybeate spring at Cheltenham, another has been discovered in the garden of Mr. Harward,

ward, the Librarian, similar, in taste and effect, to the regular spa. Mr. Harward is stated to have refused a thousand guineas for it.

A valuable copper mine has been discovered under Carradon, the highest mountain in Cornwall. It belongs to Mr. McCullan, a Surgeon in the Navy.

The Directors of the Bank, in consequence of the increasing emoluments of that Corporation, have proposed that the sum of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on their capital (which is 11,642,400*l.*) should be divided amongst the proprietors in the 5 per Cent. Annuities. This recommendation having been adopted by a Court of Proprietors, each holder of Bank Stock has $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. addition to his capital in 5 per Cent. Annuities.

12. In the evening a fire broke out at a musical circulating library near Warwick-court, in Holborn, which consumed that and the adjoining house before it was extinguished. There was a party in the house where it began, who rushed down stairs, and escaped; but, such was their consternation, that the ladies left their cloaks and the gentlemen their hats behind them, and the only property saved was a few articles of plate.

14. At night a tremendous fire broke out at Liverpool, which consumed the whole of the beautiful and extensive warehouses fronting St. George's Dock.—About ten o'clock smoke was observed to issue from the centre of France's Buildings; the fire bell was instantly rung, the drums beat to arms, and the whole of the military turned out. About one the flames burst forth with tremendous fury, and continued to threaten destruction to all around till six o'clock in the morning, when they were got somewhat under. All those beautiful and extensive buildings reaching from Water-lane to Brunswick street, with the corresponding store-houses, called France's, were, at six o'clock in the morning, one prodigious heap of ruins! The damage cannot be much less than a million of money. The shipping were, from its fortunately being flood tide, removed and preserved; but every attention was necessary, such as wet sails placed before the rigging, &c. The accident was occasioned by the falling of a snuff of candle among shavings in a porter vault.

15. The commission warehouse of Mr. Purse, at the corner of Cloak-lane, was broke open in the night, and robbed of goods to the amount of 2000*l.*

15. An indictment was preferred at the Middlesex Sessions against E. Salmon, for feloniously receiving knowing them to have been stolen, a child's cap, gown, and other articles, the property of Eliz. Impey. The mother of the child, Eliz. Impey, stated, that she resided on the 22d of June in Red Lion Market. On that day a man, whom she did not know, came to her, and said that he was sent by Mrs. James, of Finsbury-place, to enquire after her child and relieve her. Mrs. J. had frequently relieved her when in distressed circumstances. He then gave her a trifle of money to go and procure necessities, and said he would take care of her child till she returned. She entrusted him with her infant, but on her return the found he had decamped with it. After many ineffectual enquiries, she was advised by a neighbour to go to the house of the prisoner. She went, accompanied by a police officer, and found her child, which she recognized by "certain signs," in bed with Mrs. Salmon, who insisted that it was her own, of which she had lately been delivered. A surgeon, who was called in to examine the prisoner, stated his opinion that she had not been delivered, in consequence of which the child was given up.—The Counsel for the defendant submitted to the Court, that the present indictment could not be sustained, as there had not been proved any intention of stealing the cloaths: and this being also the opinion of the Chairman, the prisoner was acquitted: but was ordered to be detained.

A beacon has been placed on the Bell Rock, Liverpool, to try the force of the sea on it; while it stands it will be of much service to the shipping passing it.

16. J. H. Edy and T. Brannam were indicted at the Old Bailey for feloniously stealing a chaise, the property of — Mackenzie. The facts of the chaise being obtained at Mr. Mackenzie's livery-stables by the prisoner Edy, under the pretence of hiring it to go to Brighton, and the subsequent disposal of it, chiefly through the agency of Brannam, to Newman, keeper of the George,

George, in Drury-lane, were clearly proved. The Judge did not deem it necessary to put Brannam on his defence, he not being a principal in any part of the transaction; and Edy left his to his counsel, by whom no evidence in his justification was adduced. The Court was of opinion that the material question for the consideration of the Jury was, whether, at the time of Edy's gaining possession of the chaise he entertained the intention of hiring it to go a journey, or whether he meant to convert it to his own use, as, in the latter case, it was clearly a felony. After a short conference, the Jury found Edy guilty, and acquitted Brannam. These two prisoners were tried upon a second indictment, for stealing a grey gelding, the property of W. Hiscox. Of this charge they were both acquitted. Edy said, his age was twenty.

18. Most of the Cabinet Ministers attended his Majesty at Windsor; when a proclamation was issued, proroguing the Parliament from the 5th of October to the 16th November, when it is to assemble for the dispatch of business.

Nautical Discovery.—The following is extracted from a letter by a Gentleman in Glasgow to his friend in Greenock, dated August 2.

"An affair of so much consequence to mankind as the following, it were criminal in me to conceal; I therefore request of you to make it as public as possible among your sea-faring and philosophical friends.

"Our mutual friend, before his departure last fall for Philadelphia, constructed a machine, apparently simple, but which is infinitely more valuable to navigation than the compass. It was brought to me, together with his log-book, by a fellow passenger homewards, who unluckily had paid no attention to the use of the apparatus, which was the more unfortunate, as our friend died within three leagues of land.

"It is a magnetic ball, floating in a basin of quicksilver. The ball is painted all over, to keep the quicksilver from penetrating the pores, which might embarrass the evolutions, which coating, I dare not destroy to examine the materials of the ball; but from its weight it must be metallic, yet it floats high in the fluid. Since he took it from this place, I perceive he has marked it with lines of longitude and

latitude, like a geographical sphere. This, I presume, he has done on his voyage outward, the journal of which is likely left in America. But this which I possess begins with the exact point of latitude and longitude of Philadelphia, and records the zenith of every day as accurately as if he had been all along on terra firma. In bed he told the Captain his distance from the Coast of Ireland to a minute, by looking at his machine.

"The properties of magnetism are not yet sufficiently known, and they have heretofore been applied to use only in the form of the needle. But it appears to possess, besides its well known polarity, a propensity to retain its native relative position on the earth; that is to say, it turns upon an axis like the earth, one point always pointing at the pole star. Beyond the line, this point upon the ball is below the horizon; and on the shores of America the longitudinal line, which now is its meridian, was far down the side: so that if he had sailed round the earth his little ball would have made a complete revolution upon its axis."

The following recipe, for preserving provisions, which is eminently useful to navigators in hot climates, has appeared in a French journal:—

"When the aliments, from intense heat and long keeping, are likely to pass into a state of corruption," says the writer, "the simple but sure mode of keeping them sound and healthful, is by putting a few pieces of charcoal into your pot or saucepan where the fish or meat is to be boiled. The effects of this are, that your soup will be good, and that the fish or flesh will be both sound and agreeable to the taste." This experiment has been tried, and should not be forgotten.

Vaccine Process.—Several attempts have been made to introduce the Cow pock into India, but hitherto without success: the Vaccine matter has been transmitted from Constantinople to Bussorah, and thence to Bombay, but it has become unfit for use during the passage.—The India Company have directed their Agent at Bussorah, to inoculate some person there, and from that fresh subject, to transmit to Bombay the means for extending the practice.

To parts *burned or scalded* the speedy application of turpentine is an effectual mode of allaying pain.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

CAPTAIN TEDLEY, of the Coldstream Guards, to Miss Warren, only daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir John Boscawene Warren, K. B.

Robert Dallas, esq. M. P. and one of his Majesty's counsel, to Miss Justina Davidson, of Bedford-square.

Lord Viscount Falkland to Miss Anston.

Henry Joddrell, esq. of Bayfield, in the county of Norfolk, M. P. to Miss Weyland.

Thomas Tooke, esq. of North End, to Miss Coombe, daughter of Dr. Coombe.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

AUGUST 10.

AT Biggar, the Rev. Robert Paterson, minister of the relief congregation there.

13. At Manchester, in his 84th year, Mr. James Ogden, a person said to be well known in the literary world.

Morris Jones, esq. of Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico.

14. At Lilliput, near Deal, Captain Winkworth, of the navy.

At Penrith, in his 87th year, Mr. William Faulder.

16. Mr. John Morland, merchant, at Liverpool, aged 30.

18. At South Ormsby, Lincolnshire, William Burrell Maffingberd, esq. in his 84th year.

Edward Hipplesey, esq. of Illesworth, one of the directors of the South Sea Company.

19. At Windsor Castle, Mrs. Ramsbottom, wife of James Ramsbottom, esq. and youngest daughter of the Rev. F. Langford, canon of Windsor.

At Worthing, the Hon. Augustus Philip Monckton, third son of Viscount Galway.

At Wickham Court, in Kent, Sir John Farnaby, bart.

20. In his 66th year, the Rev. John Bell, rector of Crux Pavement and St. Martin Walmgate, and curate of the perpetual curacy of St. Sampson, all in York. Also master of the grammar-school endowed by William Haughton, esq. formerly of that city.

Lately, at Roxley, in Hertfordshire, Mr. Robert Thew, historical engraver to the Prince of Wales. He was born in Yorkshire about the year 1758, and was a man of very extraordinary mechanical genius, which had but little cultivation, as his education was almost entirely neglected. He was apprenticed to a cooper, and which trade he afterwards for some time followed: he then applied himself to the study of optics, and made a very curious camera obscura on a new princi-

ple, which gained him the patronage of the Marquis of Carmarthen (afterwards Duke of Leeds). At the age of twenty-eight, happening to see an engraver at work, though he had never practised drawing, he got a copper-plate, and engraved an old woman's head from a painting of Gerard Dowe, which first attempt was so very extraordinary, that he was appointed historical engraver to the Prince of Wales. He since engraved a number of capital plates from the paintings of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Shee, Westal, Smirke, Fuseli, Northcote, PETERS, &c.

21. Mr. Rickaby, printer, of Peterborough-court.

Mrs. Leverton, wife of Mr. Leverton, architect.

24. Timothy Caswell, esq. of Sacombe Park, Herts.

Mr. John Renshaw, of Owshorpe, near Nottingham.

Lately, at Leicester, the Rev. William Arnold, D. D. canon of Windsor, precentor of Litchfield, and formerly sub-preceptor to the Prince of Wales.

25. Mr. Benjamin Dyson, of York, aged 57.

26. Richard Stone, esq. of Chislehurst. At Seal, in Kent, Mr. Nathaniel Darwin, of Oxford-street, aged 64.

The Rev. Charles Sturgeess, jun. M. A. fellow of King's College, Cambridge, in his 27th year.

At Hales Place, near Canterbury, Sir Edward Hales, bart.

At Govan Bank, near Glasgow, John Macgregor, of New York, merchant.

Lately, at Dublin, Margaret Cecil Hamilton, viscountess dowager Southwell, in the 31st year of her age.

Lately, at Limerick, the Right Hon. Lady Glentworth, relict of the late Lord Bishop of Limerick.

28. At Southampton, Lady Jane Terry, sister to the Earl of Dysart.

James Stewart, esq. of Carnevan, in his 88th year.

29. In the King's Bench Prison, M. Bossi, a musician of eminent talents.

30. John Eddowes, esq. of Bridge-street, Black Friars, aged 81.

Lately, at the Curragh of Kildare, Mr. Marmaduke Bell, the deputy-ranger, aged 108. He was a rider at the York races in 1714.

31. Baden Powell, esq. of Loughton, Essex, in his 72d year.

SEPT. 1. Mr. William Annand, of Little Love-lane, Aldermanbury.

Richard Lawrence, esq. of Champion-hill, Surrey.

4. Robert Stewart, esq. of Benny.

The Rev. Francis Best, rector of South Dalton, Yorkshire.

5. At Buxton, in Derbyshire, in his 56th year, the Right Hon. Henry Thomas Fox Strangeways, Earl of Ilchester, Lord Ilchester and Stavordale, Baron Strangeways, of Woodford Strangeways, in Dorsetshire, and Redlinch, in Somersetshire.

At Ingleby, Sir William Foulis, bart. high-sheriff of Yorkshire.

William Newman, esq. alderman of Farringdon Within, to which he was chosen in 1786.

7. At Liverpool, Mr. William Williams, late of Halifax, Nova Scotia, merchant.

8. Mr. James Cockburn, merchant, Lime-street-square.

Lately, in France, Bianchi, the famous violin-player and compoler.

9. At Royden Hall, Mrs. Wynch, relict of Alexander Wynch, esq. late governor of Madras.

Robert Sinclair, one of the principal clerks of session.

10. In Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square, Peter Corbett, esq. late of the East India House.

Mr. Devenish, Villiers-street, Strand.

Lately, at Gore House, near Dartford, Major Edward Vernon Ward.

12. At Hampstead, Mr. Jean, the artist, in the 47th year of his age.

At Rathbone-place, John Maseres, esq. aged 68, brother to Francis Maseres, cursor baron of the exchequer.

15. Mr. Thomas Watkinson, Water-street, Bridewell Precinct.

16. John Sykes, esq. Nichols-square.

Lately, the Right Hon. Ralph Gore, earl of Ross, of the kingdom of Ireland. He was born Nov. 12, 1725.

17. Richard Owen Cambridge, at

Twickenham, in his 86th year. He was author of "The Scribleriad, a Mock Heroick Poem, in six Books." 4to. 1751. "An Account of the War in India, between the English and French, on the Coast of Coromandel, from the Year 1750 to 1760, &c." 4to. 1761. Some poems in the sixth volume of Dodsley's Collection, and some papers in "The World."—As an Author, Mr.

Cambridge was well known to the public by his several much approved writings, both in prose and verse; and his various and extensive information, his pure and classical taste, his brilliant yet harmless wit, his uncommon cheerfulness and vivacity, were acknowledged, during a long series of years, by all who had the happiness of enjoying his society, which was sought for and highly valued by many of the most distinguished scholars and statesmen of this country. But his talents and his acquirements make the least part of the praise belonging to him. It is chiefly for the upright manliness and independence of his mind, for his mild and benevolent disposition, his warm and unvaried affection to his family and friends, his kindness to his dependents, and for his firm faith and trust in the Christian religion, which were manifested through life by the practice of every Christian duty, and produced the most exemplary patience under the various infirmities of a tedious decline, that those who were near witnesses of his amiable-ness and worth, will continue to cherish the memory of this excellent man, and to reflect with pleasure on his many virtues.

DEATHS ABROAD.

JAN. 26. At Bengal, Captain George Simpson, of the Earl of Mornington East India packet.

31. At Trichinopoly, Lieut. Colonel James Graham.

At Fort William, Bengal, Francis Godfrey, esq. of Dublin, paymaster of his Majesty's 10th regiment.

JUNE 10. At Trinidad, William Buller, esq. collector of the customs in that island, and nephew of the late Judge and Bishop of that name.

At Trinidad, Mr. Thomas Parkinson, a native of Lancaster.

AUG. 22. At Porto, Mr. Ric. Harris, many years a merchant at that place.

JUNE 17. At Barbadoes, Henry St. John Bearcroft, esq. in his 20th year.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR SEPTEMBER 1802.

Days	Bank Stock	3perCt Reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols	4perCt Consols	Navy 5perCt	New 5perCt	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	Omn.	Imp. 3pr Ct	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	India Scrip	India Bonds.	Exche. Bills.	Irish 5perCt	Irish Omn.	English Lott. Tick.
25	183	69 $\frac{1}{8}$	68 a $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	20 7-16	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$							
26	184 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	20 3-16		10 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.									
27	183 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	66 a 67 $\frac{5}{8}$	85 $\frac{3}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	20 1-16	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	12 dif.	66 $\frac{5}{8}$	12 1 16							
28	184 $\frac{1}{2}$		67 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 68 $\frac{1}{4}$	86	100	102	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 15-16	10 dif.		12 $\frac{1}{4}$	203						
30		68 $\frac{7}{8}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	86 $\frac{3}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	20 7-16		9 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.									
31		68 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 68	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	20 3-16		10 $\frac{1}{4}$ dif.	67 $\frac{3}{8}$	12 5-16							
1		67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 a $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	20 $\frac{1}{8}$	4 15 16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.	66 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{8}$	203						
2																		
3	183		67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$		10 dif.	67 $\frac{5}{8}$	12 $\frac{1}{8}$							
4			67 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 68 $\frac{1}{4}$	86 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$		20 5-16		9 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.		12 3 16	203 $\frac{1}{4}$				101		
6			68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$		100				8 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.	68 $\frac{1}{2}$								
7			68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$		100			4 15-16	9 dif.	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 3 16							
8			68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$		100			5	9 dif.	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$							
9			68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$		100				9 dif.		12 3 16							
10			68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$		100				9 dif.	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 3 16							
11			68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$		100				9 $\frac{1}{4}$ dif.	68	12 3-16							
13			68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$		100				9 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.	68	12 3 16							
14			68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$		100				9 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.	68	12 $\frac{1}{4}$							
15			68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$		101				8 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.	68 $\frac{1}{4}$								
16			69 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$		101 $\frac{1}{2}$				8 dif.		12 7-16							
17			69 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 70 $\frac{1}{4}$		102				7 $\frac{3}{4}$ dif.	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 7-16							
18			69 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 70		101 $\frac{1}{2}$				7 dif.		12 $\frac{1}{8}$							
20			69 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 70 $\frac{1}{8}$		101 $\frac{1}{2}$				7 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.	69 $\frac{1}{4}$								
21																		
22																		
23			69 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		101 $\frac{1}{2}$				8 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 5 16							
24			68 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 69 $\frac{1}{8}$		101 $\frac{1}{2}$				8 $\frac{3}{4}$ dif.	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$							

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.