

# THE European Magazine,

For OCTOBER 1802.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of THOMAS ASTLE, ESQ. And, 2. A VIEW of HARROW FREE-SCHOOL.]

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# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*The Poem on Peace* is too long for insertion. We are obliged to the Author.

The same to *D. C.*'s communication, which is left at Mr. Sewell's.

$\Sigma$  and  $Z$  are received. The latter must be considered before inserted.

*The Lines to Ambrose Pitman, Esq.* in our next.

\* \* In the List of the New Parliament, in our present Number, page 297, it must be observed, that the Right Hon. Charles Abbott, and three or four other Gentlemen, are returned for more than one place each; and their election of the place for which they will eventually choose to fit being not possible to be yet known, their names appear as duplicates.

*Errata* in the List given in our Magazine for August:

Page 147, Bridgnorth; for J Hawks. Browne, read Isaac Hawkins Browne.

Page 148, Ludlow; for R. Payne, Knt. read R. Payne Knight.

Page 150, Kintore, &c.; for Banff, read Banff.

Antrim; for E. A. McNaughton, read E. A. McNaughten.

## AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from October 9, to October 16.

	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	0	Essex	59	2	38	0	26	0	24	6	31	7
											Kent	61	1	41	0	30	0	23	6	32	0
											Suffex	60	4	00	0	27	0	23	6	32	0
											Suffolk	56	8	32	7	25	4	21	7	28	2
											Cambrid.	56	11	31	0	25	4	16	3	27	8
											Norfolk	55	3	33	4	23	4	19	10	28	0
											Lincoln	60	11	40	0	25	0	17	10	28	4
											York	61	3	44	2	28	3	16	7	35	7
											Durham	64	0	00	0	00	0	20	10	00	0
											Northum.	52	10	43	0	27	7	19	4	36	0
											Cumberl.	72	0	52	8	28	2	22	1	00	0
											Westmor.	79	9	55	0	30	6	21	10	00	0
											Lancash.	70	2	00	0	27	2	21	10	41	0
											Chefhire	62	3	00	0	00	0	20	8	00	0
											Gloucestr.	63	4	00	0	25	8	19	9	36	7
											Somerfet	57	8	00	0	21	4	16	9	33	9
											Monmou.	57	7	00	0	27	2	16	0	00	0
											Devon	56	11	00	0	22	3	22	0	00	0
											Cornwall	61	10	00	0	21	8	15	9	00	0
											Dorset	58	2	00	0	22	4	25	9	00	0
											Hants	61	4	00	0	23	11	23	2	38	11
											WALES.										
											N. Wales	60	0	42	0	24	6	16	0	00	0
											S. Wales	72	0	00	0	24	0	11	10	00	0

## STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

### SEPTEMBER.

DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.	DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.
11	—	30.20	—	44	—	—	W.
28	30.37	—	52	—	29.64	—	N.E.
29	30.40	—	54	—	29.96	—	N.
30	30.30	—	51	—	30.47	—	N.
				15	30.36	—	N.W.
				16	30.32	—	N.W.

### OCTOBER.

DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.	DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.
1	30.32	—	52	—	30.02	—	W.
2	30.34	—	55	—	29.76	—	S.W.
3	30.22	—	54	—	30.04	—	S.W.
4	30.19	—	56	—	30.11	—	N.W.
5	30.08	—	53	—	30.20	—	S.
6	30.00	—	51	—	30.15	—	S.W.
7	29.80	—	54	—	30.00	—	N.
8	29.59	—	56	—	29.60	—	S.W.
9	29.52	—	58	—	29.52	—	S.
10	30.01	—	2	—	29.50	—	S.



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THE  
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,  
AND  
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR OCTOBER 1802.

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SOME ACCOUNT OF THOMAS ASTLE, ESQ. F. R. S. AND F. S. A.  
KEEPER OF THE RECORDS IN THE TOWER OF LONDON, ONE OF THE TRUSTEES  
OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM, &c. &c.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

HAD antiquarian researches been always pursued with as direct a view to the acquisition of useful knowledge, as they have been by the very learned and ingenious Gentleman whose Portrait embellishes our present Number, the shafts of satire and of ridicule had probably never been levelled against them: at least they would have fallen unheeded to the ground.

MR. ASTLE, we understand, is a native of Yoxall, on the borders of Needwood Forest, in Staffordshire; and was born on the 22d December 1735. From his youth he was of a studious turn of mind; and his education well qualified him for indulging so laudable a propensity.

His original destination, we believe, was the profession of the law; but, as a public character, we hear of him first in the year 1763; when he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and was patronized by Mr. George Grenville, then First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, who employed him both in his public and confidential concerns, and in the same year joined him in a commission with the late Sir Joseph Ayloffe, Bart. and Dr. Ducarel, for superintending the regulating of the public records at Westminster.—In 1764 his

Majesty, by his Royal Commission, appointed the same persons to superintend the methodizing of the Records of State and Council preserved in the State Paper Office at Whitehall.

The office of Receiver-General of the Civil List Deductions was given to him in 1765; and on the 18th of December in the same year, Mr. Astle married the only daughter and heir of the Rev. Mr. Philip Morant, of Colchester\*, with whom he received a considerable fortune, and who, for the happiness of her family, is still living.

In 1766, he was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society of London; and in the same year was consulted by a Committee of the House of Lords, concerning the printing of the ancient records of Parliament. In 1767, he introduced his father-in-law, Mr. Morant, to the superintendence of that work; and on Mr. M.'s death, November 1770, he was appointed by the House of Peers to carry on the same: in which service he indefatigably employed himself till its completion in 1775. In the same year he was appointed his Majesty's Chief Clerk in the Record Office in the Tower of London, vacant by the death of Henry Rooke, Esq.

On the 4th of July 1775, he was elected a Member of the Society of Antiquaries at Cassel.

On the 30th of December

\* Author of "The History and Antiquities of Colchester and the County of Essex," 2 vols. folio; all the lives in the Biographia Britannica and several other esteemed works.

Astle was appointed to succeed the Right Hon. Sir John Shelly, Bart. deceased, as Keeper of the Rolls and Records in the Tower of London.—Mr. Astle has procured for the use of the Tower, by purchase, several valuable Calendars; and has with great assiduity employed himself and Clerks in making Repertories and Indexes to the Records in that office; which will be of great public utility, and remain lasting monuments of his industry, as appears by his Report laid before the Committee of the House of Commons, hereafter mentioned.

In February 1786 he was elected an Honorary Member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

On the 11th of September following, the Volscian Literary Society at Veletri in Italy (about twenty miles from Rome), of which Cardinal Borgia was President, also enrolled Mr. Astle among its Honorary Members.

March 20, 1787, he was elected a Trustee of the British Museum; and

On the 11th of June 1788, he was constituted a Member of the Royal Asiatic Literary Society established in that year at Copenhagen.

In the year 1799, a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to enquire into the state of the public records, and of such other public instruments, rolls, books, and papers, as they should think proper; and to report to the House the nature and condition thereof, together with what they should judge fit to be done for the better arrangement, preservation, and more convenient use of the same. They agreed on their Report, which was ordered to be printed on the 4th of July 1800; whereupon the House, on the 11th of the same month, presented an Address to his Majesty, recommending many important regulations to be made in several of the public repositories, and the printing of such records as were the most important; beseeching his Majesty to give such directions as he in his wisdom should think fit, for the better

ment, preservation, and more use of the said records. In the same month, his Majesty's Royal Commission for the better management of the said records, was carried into execution, and recommended by the House of Commons respecting the said records.

Mr. Astle was consulted by the Committee in the whole course of their inquiries; and, pursuant to their order of February 21, he, on the 11th of March following, delivered to them an able report of the nature and condition of the several records preserved in the Tower. He also laid before the Committee, in obedience to their orders, several other reports concerning the public records, which are printed in their First Report. See Pages 52, 68, 496, 505.

On the 4th of July 1800, the Select Committee came to the following Resolution:

*“Resolved,*

*“That the Thanks of this Committee be given to Thomas Astle, Esquire, Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London, and one of the Trustees of the British Museum, &c. &c. for the very able and learned assistance which he has rendered to this Committee throughout the prosecution of their inquiries:*

*“And, That the Chairman of this Committee be requested to communicate the same.*

*“CHARLES ABBOT,*

*“Chairman.”*

That these honourable marks of distinction, domestic and foreign, have not been lightly earned, or undeservedly bestowed, will be apparent in the following brief enumeration of Mr. Astle's literary labours, so far as they have come to our knowledge. We shall be happy to make the list more complete, if any authentic information should be hereafter communicated to us.

In 1775 he published the Will of King Henry the VIIIth; to which is prefixed a judicious Preface, wherein the character of that King is delineated with ability and precision, and several curious circumstances relative to that reign are recorded.

February 22, 1776, Mr. Astle laid before the Society of Antiquaries, An Account of the Events produced in England by Pope Innocent the Fourth's extraordinary Grant of the Kingdom of Sicily to Prince Edmund, Second Son of King Henry the Third; printed in the fourth volume of the *Archæologia*, page 195.—Mr. A. remarks, that the Commons were first summoned to the Parliament called by Leicester in opposition to Henry's demands.



In 1784 he published his great work, "On the Origin and Progress of Writing, as well Hieroglyphic as Elementary. Illustrated by Engravings taken from Marbles, Manuscripts, and Charters, ancient and modern. Also, Some Account of the Origin and Progress of Printing:" a new edition of which, we understand, is in preparation, and will speedily be published\*.

In the seventh volume of the *Archæologia*, page 348, is a Dissertation by Mr. Astle, read before the Society of Antiquaries, January 13, 1785, on the radical Letters of the Pelasgians and their Derivatives.

In 1789, the Society published two Engravings of a Reliquary in his possession, said to have been formerly preserved in the Abbey of Malmesbury, with an Account of it by Mr. Astle. *V. Monumenta Vetusta*, Vol. II.

On the 3d of February 1791, Mr. Astle's Observations on a Charter of King Edgar were read at the Society, to invalidate the Authenticity of that Charter. *V. Archæologia*, Vol. X. p. 232.

On the 17th of the same month were read, Observations by Mr. Astle on another spurious Charter of that King, and printed in the same volume.—These Observations contain many curious facts, authenticated by original documents in Mr. Astle's invaluable collection of Saxon charters, wills, and other instruments.

In 1792, the Council of the Antiquary Society appointed a Committee, to consider of engraving such Seals of the King's Royal Boroughs, and Magnates of Scotland, as had not before been published; with directions to select such as, in their opinion, were most worthy of attention. Many curious Seals were selected from original documents, which are engraven in five folio plates, and were published in the *Monumenta Vetusta*, Vol. III. The records to which these Seals are appendant chiefly relate to public transactions between England and Scotland. They furnish many new and important historical and biographical facts, and explain many particulars in our na-

tional history, which have been hitherto misrepresented or not understood. The records pretended to have been found in Scotland by John Harding, with a view to shew the superiority of the Crown of England over that of Scotland, are proved to be spurious.

On May 22, 1794, Mr. Astle laid before the Antiquary Society a Dissertation on the Tenures, Customs, &c. of his Manor of Great Tey, in Essex. *V. Archæologia*, Vol. XII. p. 25.

January 11, 1798, were read before the Society, Observations on Stone Pillars, Crosses, and Crucifixes, by Mr. Astle; printed in the *Archæologia*, Vol. XIII. p. 208.

February 1802, Mr. Astle's Remarks on the Anachronisms and Inaccuracies of our Writers, respecting the Times of the Assembling of Parliaments, and of the Dates of Treaties, Grants, Charters, and other Instruments, as well public as private, were read before the Society of Antiquaries.

Few persons, we believe, have, for the last thirty years, written on the history, laws, constitution, and antiquities of this country, without having been materially indebted to the liberal and obliging communications of this Gentleman; whose disposition to promote literary pursuits every one must know that has the pleasure of his acquaintance; and whose power to do so no one can doubt who has been admitted to an inspection of his invaluable library; perhaps the richest, in point of curious and antient MSS. that can be found in the possession of any private Gentleman in the kingdom.

Mr. Astle, we understand, has had nine children, six of whom are now living; namely, Thomas, Senior Captain in the Royal Bucks. Regiment of Militia; Philip, of Colne Park, Essex, who for the possession of a considerable estate changed his name to that of Hills; Edward, an Officer in the Exchequer; George, in the Navy, now or late commanding a Squadron of his Majesty's ships off the Molucca Islands; and two highly-accomplished daughters.

J.

\* For an account of this Work see our Magazine for May 1784, and the Critical Review for May and June in the same year.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

WILL you allow me to make the following addition to the account of the late Dr. GARNETT, in your Magazine for July last. By his untimely and lamented death, two infant girls are deprived of an only surviving parent, and left, in a great measure, dependant on the event of a subscription, undertaken to defray the expences of publishing their father's Lectures on "Zoonomia, or the Laws of Animal Life," and with the view to

raise a fund for their future support, "in an humble, but independent station."—Under these circumstances, will the friends of humanity think it too much to assert, that the orphan family of a man who devoted himself and his fortunes to the public service, and fell a sacrifice to his exertions, is eminently entitled to public protection and benevolence.

I am, Sir, &amp;c.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

Having met by chance with the inclosed Paper, which the Author of it calls "GOLDEN RULES FOR A MAN TO LIVE ALL THE DAYS OF HIS LIFE," I send it for insertion in your esteemed publication, if you think it merits a place therein.

22d October.

D.

THE present pleasures produced by a large expence of money by no means balance the future miseries of a wasted patrimony, dissipated fortunes, and a decayed constitution.

There is great reason for us to make a reserve of property against the day of decrepitude; because, in old age, we want chiefly those comforts which only money can procure; a comfortable house, delicate living, and a little share of authority, which, in the last stage of life, are exceedingly soothing and acceptable.

Perhaps society cannot shew a more pitiable figure, than either a very old man or woman, who, having spent their substance in the flattering gaieties of youth, are reduced, in the most helpless situation, to live upon accidental strokes of generosity, and to be at once ridiculed and relieved.

If an old person expects to receive the least degree of attention from the world in general, or even from his relations in particular, it must be by the force of happy circumstances in his favour; such, for instance, as arise out of a fortune accumulated by the industry or ingenuity of youth. This will render the veteran respectable amongst his domestics, and make even his utmost infirmities supportable. Whereas, if an old man has no testimonies of

his economy to shew, he will crawl contemptibly about the world, be upbraided for his former prodigality, even by his own children, who, having no hopes, will consider him as an incumbrance; and, wanting the various attentions which are necessary to the accommodation of the last scene, his continuance in the family will be irksome, his life must be supported by the contribution of the charitable, and he must die unmourned. Keep a competent share of the staff in thine hand.

The same principle of prudence which makes it necessary for a man to provide against the wants and infirmities of age, should prevail with a man to provide against the wants and infirmities of diltemper. Let the sick man rather depend on the panacea of his purse, than on the pity of his physician.

A very healthy person is very soon reduced to his chamber:—and we are all liable to the most nauseous disorders. It often happens, that a stout young man, in the very vigour of existence, is brought to such a state as to depend on the servitude of another for assistance in those very points which, in a state of health, he would blush to make known to a second person. If these feeblenesses continue for any length of time, nothing but the power



of paying our attendants well can make them be done cheerfully, if at all. A sick spendthrift is therefore a horrid spectacle; his servants become negligent; his physician gives him now and then a call upon the score of humanity; and, what is worse than all, he rebukes himself for having squandered, in the hour of superfluity, what should have been reserved for the moment of exigence.

Art thou rich? Place then circumspection as a centinel over thy passions; lest that which thou possessest become a prey to artifice!

Art thou poor? Be industry thy guard, lest thou should want the bread of life; and, in wanting that, the path of disgrace is not remote, and that path will lead thee, peradventure, to the pits of misery and destruction. Condescend not to be the object either of pity or charity, whilst thou hast limbs to toil, imagination to suggest, or health to perform. Liberty is independence, and slavery is a state of pecuniary obligation. Get honestly, and give cautiously. Who so putteth in practice these rules, shall certainly  
LIVE ALL THE DAYS OF HIS LIFE.

## LINES ON THE FALL OF THE YEAR.

BY THOMAS ENORT SMITH.

**H**is leafy robe pale Autumn now resigns,

“Chill’d by rude” winds which chide his lingering stay;

Whilst marching on from bleak tempestuous climes,

Fierce Winter now resumes his despot sway.

Stripp’d of its verdure, now’s the landscape bare;

Its charms all perish’d we no more behold;

Wither’d and wan lie strewn on Earth’s cold bier [ting’d with gold,

Her rich dress’d flowers and fruitage Emblem of thee, proud Man! the seasons’ doom. [round thee gay,

Tho’ youth’s fresh honours now flourish When Age, destroying, shall, like Winter come,

And round thy temples hang her whiteft grey.

*Little St. Thomas Apostle’s,  
London.*

\* This line I confess to be an inferior imitation of the one commencing the beautiful Epilogue written by the present inimitable son of Wit and Genius, R. B. Sheridan, Esq. the four first lines of which are so truly elegantly conceived and classically expressed, that I cannot resist the temptation of transcribing them.

Chill’d by rude gales, while yet reluctant May

Withholds the beauties of the vernal day;

As some fond nymph, whom matron frowns reprove,

Suspends the smile her heart devotes to love.

The measure of these verses meets the ear with the same exquisite flow of harmony as the Eclogues of the highly-poetical Collins. Perhaps Mr. Sheridan had these two lines of Goldsmith’s Traveller in his memory when he wrote the above, where, speaking of Switzerland, he says,

No verdure here these torpid rocks array,

But Winter lingering chills the lap of May.

I do not mean to charge Mr. S. with an instance of plagiarism; his mind being truly original in all its aims: as a Poet, allowed by his *Monody on the Death of the late British Roscius David Garrick, Esq.* and other ingenious miscellanies; as a Dramatist, that great judge of literature, Dr. Johnson, allows the palm of merit to his productions above all others since the days of Congreve, Wycherly, Vanburgh, and Farquhar; as an Orator, after having heard his Demosthenian speech against Warren Hastings, Esq. Our late English Cicero, Edmund Burke, declared Mr. Sheridan’s luminous and comprehensive speech possessed every requisite of perfect human eloquence; and ventured further to say, not forgetting the thundering conviction that flowed from the late Lord Chatham’s lips, not forgetting the refined polish of speech his present son our late Minister possessed, not setting aside the argumentative  
vehemence

## LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA.

L. 864.

οὐνεκα θεᾷ θεῶς  
 Χέρσου μέγαν εὐρυγυγα δαρείται κτίσαι.

quoniam deæ dea  
 Magnum terræ cacumen donat ad condendum.

LACINIUM is a promontory near Croton in Italy. Its temple, which was dedicated to Juno, has been celebrated by historians and poets. Cassandra's attention is more immediately directed towards the spot, on which this temple was afterwards built. She foretells that the ground, which extends from Lacinium's bay to the summit of its cliff, shall be planted by Thetis with shrubs; and shall be presented by her to Juno. Here women, natives of the country, shall be appointed to superintend those mournful rites, which shall be instituted to the memory of the son of Thetis. Their dress shall be suited to their office. They shall not be splendidly attired; but appear in the weeds of mourners, employed in lamenting the death of Achilles. The reason, assigned for their not being decorated with gold and purple, is far from being satisfactory.

οὐνεκα θεᾷ θεῶς  
 χέρσου μέγαν εὐρυγυγα δαρείται κτίσαι.

—because Thetis gives to Juno this large neck of land κτίσαι, i. e. πρὸς τὸ κτίσαι, ad condendum. Κτίσαι, as a verb transitive, requires its accusative case; and the sense, as it should seem, demands it. Κτίσαι πόλιν, ἱερὴν, ἑωρῶν, are expressions that occur in Pindar. Κτίσει πύργους are Lycophron's own words, L. 1255.

One cannot help remarking, that no mention is made of Juno's famous temple; but only of its circumjacent grounds. Perhaps Lycophron has told us in a line that is *lost*, and which ought to have followed κτίσαι, that Thetis gave Juno this land for the purpose of building her temple; to which these women should resort, in order to perform the rites, and αἱ περὶ αὐτήν. This would have been a good reason, why they, thus constantly employed, ought never to have appeared gaily habited. The passage has certainly not reached us as the poet wrote it.

We may observe here a change of tenses from the future, as τεύξει above, to the *present* δαρείται. But this change may be accounted for. It is customary with persons, who assume the character of prophets, to speak of things future as present; with a view to impress the more strongly on the reader's mind the certainty of their predictions. Θεός, we know, signifies both a god and a goddess. It is here, and only here, used in the latter sense. To ascertain that sense, it might have been expected, that the poet would have prefixed with his usual accuracy the article ὁ. Perhaps we ought to read, οὐνεκ' ἡ θεᾷ θεῶς.

R.

vehemence and heart-felt sentiments of the great Charles James Fox; he summed up all praise by concluding, that what he had heard that day from Mr. Sheridan exceeded every thing he had heard within the walls of that House (of Commons) before.

I hear with pleasure, that Mr. S. is now employing his successful pen upon some dramatic piece. If true, whether it proves a Comedy, Farce, or Opera, the Public are sure of a treat; for who that has read or seen his inimitable School for Scandal, his Critic, or a Tragedy Rehearsed, his Duenna, besides his other pieces, can dare give room to the suspicious idea that it will not be favourably received?

T. E. S.



# VESTIGES, COLLECTED AND RECOLLECTED,

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

NUMBER IV.

ANDREW SCHALCH, ESQ. ORIGINAL OF  
THE LABORATORY AND FOUNDRY  
WOOLWICH WARREN.

WHEN the Foundry for brass ordnance was in Upper Moorfields, on the spot which is now the site of the Tabernacle erected by the late Rev. Mr. Whitfield, in the City Road, near Finsbury-square, and which is still called the Foundry, from the building that had perhaps continued from the fourteenth century to the reign of George the First; it was, at the time a number of pieces were to be cast, generally an object of curiosity, among persons of even the upper rank of society, to see the process of running the fluid metal into the moulds prepared for its reception.

These moulds, it is necessary to state, are formed of Stourbridge clay, loam, sand, and earth, bound and connected with bricks, iron hoops, &c.; and in this operation it is absolutely necessary, in order to insure the safety of the workmen, &c. that they should not only be closely and firmly constructed, so that no fissure should remain to cause what the artificers term *ablow* or wind-hole, but also that they should be perfectly dry; for if they retained the smallest moisture when the melted metal run, the opposition of intense heat and damp would inevitably cause an explosion.

For a considerable time after the conclusion of the Treaty of Utrecht, a great number of cannon taken from the French in the ten glorious campaigns of the Duke of Marlborough, but by them rendered useless, were placed before this Foundry, and in the adjacent Artillery Ground: they were perhaps exhibited as objects of curiosity, perhaps as *triumph*, as, it will be recol-

lected, those taken at Cherburg were in the summer of the year 1758\*.

These cannon, from whatsoever motive (probably that of convenience) they were placed near the Foundry, it was determined to recast, and as, by their having been so long publicly exposed, this was a circumstance generally known, the operation became an object of considerable attraction. A very great number of persons attended at the Foundry the day it was to be performed; among whom were many of the Nobility, General Officers, &c. &c. It so happened, that a young man, of the name of Andrew Schalch, a native of Schaffhausen, who had in the course of his travels (which every Burger is obliged by the municipal law to take) been a scientific observer of the operation of several foundries upon the Continent, was also attracted to this spot. Curiosity, or, perhaps, as he was a person of considerable learning and genius, a better motive, a laudable desire of improvement in an art, the principles of which he had studied, induced him to be there at an early hour. He had, when he announced his profession, an opportunity given him to inspect the works, and it appears that he did this with such minute attention, as the event shewed to be the result of ability and experience.

When the company had assembled, for whose reception galleries were erected, part of which almost overhung the furnace, Schalch, who trembled for the consequence of the operation, took an opportunity to address Colonel Armistrong in French; and after explaining to him the reason he had to believe that an explosion would follow the fusion of the metal, warned him,

\* At this period twenty-one pieces of cannon and four mortars, upon carriages, were exposed for a considerable time in Hyde Park, where a camp was formed, consisting of some companies of the artillery. The scene was a very gay and splendid one. Booths for refreshment were allowed to be erected, and the Park was like a fair. These pieces were afterwards drawn in triumph through the City, and placed in the Tower.

which warning he desired he would communicate to the persons present, to retire. The Colonel, who, from his situation \*, perfectly understood the nature of the process, interrogated Schalch, and found that he was intimately acquainted not only with the great physical and mechanical principles by which the art is governed, but also its subordinate operations. He accordingly resolved to profit by his advice, which he immediately communicated to his own party, and indeed endeavoured to persuade all that would listen to him to remove from the vortex of danger. Scarce had they time to retire to a place of security before the gates of the furnaces were opened, and the fluid metal rushed out with a tremendous noise, which, as it filled the moulds, was (as Schalch had suggested) followed by a most dreadful explosion, in which the liquid fire, bricks, &c. flew about in every direction, the furnaces were demolished, part of the roof of the Foundry blown off, the galleries fell, many limbs were broken, I believe some lives lost, and most of the workmen scorched and bruised in a dreadful manner †.

Schalch had in the interim left the place. He mentioned the neglect of the principal founder, the inattention of the workmen to their own safety, and the warning he had given to Colonel Armstrong, to some of his countrymen; but he probably would never have thought of these circumstances again, had he not, after some time had elapsed, been informed by an

acquaintance, that an advertisement had appeared in some of the public papers, stating, in effect, that "Whereas, on the day of \_\_\_\_\_, when the dreadful explosion happened at the Foundry, Moorfields, a young man (a foreigner) stood near to Colonel Armstrong, and after some conversation in French, in which he discovered a proficiency in the art of casting cannon, warned him, to whom, from the state of the moulds, he suggested the probability of an explosion, to remove from the spot. If the said young man will call upon Colonel Armstrong, at the Tower, he will hear of something to his advantage."

It will not be doubted but that, in compliance with this intimation, Schalch immediately attended the Colonel, by whom he was informed, that in consequence of the accident that had lately happened, it was in the contemplation of the Board of Ordnance to erect another foundry, and being convinced, by the skill and knowledge which he had displayed, that he would be a proper person to take the direction of it, he was therefore authorized to commission him to choose a spot whereon such a building might be erected, with the greatest convenience to the extensive operations of the works, and for the carriage of the heavy materials.

Elated with this commission, and with the place which a conjunction of merit and good fortune had procured him, Schalch set immediately about the execution of the first part

\* Surveyor General of the Ordnance 1716. George Harrison, Esq. was Superintendent of the Foundries, in which place he succeeded Colonel A.

† An explosion of a similar nature, arising from a natural cause, was experienced in the course of last summer, as appears from the following extract, September 25. "At the late thunder-storm in Colebrook-dale, the contents of one of the furnaces belonging to the Company, consisting of about 2000 cubic feet of ore, limestone, &c. were blown up, in consequence of the sudden ingress of the water, occasioned by the overflowing of the dams. The instant the water entered the furnace, a dreadful explosion took place, and a column of melted and red hot mineral was discharged into the air, in a perpendicular direction, upwards of 150 feet. The explosion was repeated two or three times, accompanied by a brilliant column of fire, the heat of which was so intense that it was felt at several hundred yards distance."

This is an exact, and consequently philosophical, explanation of the latent causes of those *phenomena*, the explosions of Mounts Vesuvius and Etna, and indeed of the ebullitions of volcanoes in general. This speculation has by Dr. Wallis, Mr. Boyle, Fa. Aleff. de Burges, been adopted, and the terrific operations of earthquakes traced to the same source of subterranean elementary contention arising from adventitious circumstances. Dr. Woodward is of the same opinion with respect to these phenomena; and further observes, that Vesuvius, Etna, Hecla, &c. are only spiracles for the discharge of the subterraneous fire.



of his employment. He therefore visited every spot near the river, both above and below London Bridge, where there was a probability of finding a place suitable to the great undertaking with which he was charged. After maturely considering the advantages and disadvantages attendant upon every situation that was pointed out to him, he at last fixed upon the Warren at Woolwich, a place which he conceived to combine every convenience that he wished, for the prosecution of this important work. Here the foundry was erected, and its first specimens afforded such satisfaction, that Andrew Schalch was nominated and continued Master-Founder for a series of (I think) more than fifty years. And what was very extraordinary, from his scientific knowledge and attention, he had not, during this very long period, a single accident; but, by the safe and certain operation of these works, derived great honour to himself, while they were immensely advantageous to the country.

He lived to about the age of ninety, having, in the indefatigable pursuit of his art, acquired a very large fortune. He had one daughter, who was married to General Belford, of the Artillery; who has left many descendants, that are all most honourably and advantageously settled. As are also all his collateral relations, many of whom were Officers of considerable rank in the Artillery, &c.

There was a remarkable circumstance attendant upon the operations of the Royal Foundry in his time, which

deserves to be recorded, as it shews his sensibility of the danger to which the workmen were exposed, and the religious tendency of his mind, namely, that he never would suffer the furnaces to be opened until they and the spectators had joined with him in prayer. These pious effusions, as I have observed, of his ingenious and scientific efforts, were rewarded by the accuracy and safety that uniformly attended the hazardous processes of the works in which he was engaged.

When he retired from his situation, which he did some years before his death, he resided at Charlton, Kent, where, at the advanced age already stated, he ended a life of public utility and integrity in a manner which shewed the gradual operation of time upon a mind long trained to the habits of reflection and composure.

This short anecdote naturally leads us to reflect how frequently chance, as it is termed, fixes the fortune of an individual, and in a manner sometimes unaccountable, even to himself, places him in a situation where his faculties, which would, perhaps, in any other sphere of life have lain dormant, or, by taking a wrong direction, have impeded his progress, are called into action, and his merit rendered conspicuous. But this case presupposes a foundation both of talents and industry, or the superstructure of fortune will soon fall to the ground. Schalch had from an education under a father who inherited the piety and virtue, as he did the living, of his grandfather the pastor of Shaffhausen\*, the foundation

\* This venerable Clergyman, who was also the great grandfather of the late G. M. Moser, Esq. and consequently the ancestor of the reporter of this anecdote, was so remarkable for his piety, learning, philanthropy, and ingenuity, that his name is still recorded, and his memory still revered, by the inhabitants of this small canton (Shaffhausen), who have been impressed with a traditional respect for his virtues. I have an admirably executed print of him, which is preserved with the greatest care by the descendants of his parishioners, and is considered as such a valuable appendage to their furniture, that it is still to be found in many houses, and even cottages, in the district.

This portrait, which was finely painted, exhibits a figure truly venerable; the face, hair, and the beard, which is white and flowing, display a specimen of engraving of almost unrivalled excellence: the following is the inscription under it:

"Admodum Reverend' et Dotiss': Vir, D: Joh, Georgius Schlichius

"Eiel Schaffuliana' Pastor et Antistes Vigilantissimus

"Ætat 68 Ministerie 45 An = 1677

"Artifices Specimen dextra ostensus Apelles.

"Schalichum in celebris deligit artis opus.

"Ast, ubi jam Media splenderet imagine vultus

K. k. 2

"Desistit

dation of religion and the medium for the improvement of his talents laid in his mind. He had, in prosecution of an excellent system established in that Canton, by which, as I have observed, every person is obliged to travel at least three years before he can practise in any art or profession, an opportunity to consider the progress of his, in various countries and various points of view, and ultimately accident afforded him also an opportunity to adopt the ideas he had collected, and introduce those improvements, which his observation and genius suggested, to the advantage of himself and the nation by whom he was patronized.

#### ROUBILLIAC, THE SCULPTOR.

This artist, when he first came to England, worked, as I have been informed, for Carter. He had been here but a short time before a circumstance happened which, combined with his genius, laid the foundation of his future fortune.

Being one evening at Vauxhall, he, as he was returning, found a pocket-book, which he took to his lodgings, and, upon examination, discovered it to contain a great number of Bank notes, and other valuable papers. This book he either immediately advertised, or took such other means to ascertain the owner, as were attended with success. The Gentleman who had lost this property, pleased with the integrity of the Sculptor, and struck with his genius, of which he exhibited specimens, not only gave him a considerable remuneration, but promised to patronise him through life; which promise he actually performed. Under his auspices, as I have also been informed, Roubilliac took the house in St. Martin's-lane, in which he resided till his decease, and, assisted by him, he was enabled, at the beginning of his career, to undertake some of those great works which have not only indelibly stamped his fame as a Sculptor, but have contributed to raise the credit of the English School, which, from the time of Bernini, had, by those immense monumental piles of distortion, and littleness which the works

of Bird, Stone, and many others, exhibit, suffered considerably in the opinion of those virtuosi who had formed their taste upon the classical purity and elegant proportions of the Athenian models, nay which indeed had been despised (with what reason Heaven knows!) even by those connoisseurs that had been used to the eccentric designs, flutter, and false taste, of the artists who have, during the reign of Louis the XIVth, and perhaps, in France, to a later period, contributed to immortalize absurdity.

#### STAVELEY, THE BARBER.

This man, who kept a shop in Wych-street, was so much the type of Mr. Murphy's Barber in *The Upholsterer*, that many were inclined to think that the ingenious Author, who has in his pieces so accurately copied the absurdities of nature, and founded his fame upon that species of humour which is derived from eccentricity of character, rather than upon individual buffoonery, had him in his eye when he wrote the farce in which Razor makes so conspicuous a figure; for certain it is, that there was a strong characteristic coincidence betwixt the real and fictitious Barbers, as will be obvious if (after invoking the genius of Plutarch) I can finish my parallel to my satisfaction.

Like friend Razor, poor Staveley's appetite for news was so great, that he had by it been driven to insanity, and, when recovered, "could not sleep at times for thinking of his country." This inordinate desire to learn what was doing *above stairs*, as he termed it, used to rouse him at an early hour, and impel him to the pamphlet shop of probably one of his customers, in the neighbourhood, where, after having stored his mind with the events of the day, collected from those eminent and elegant specimens of the literature of the age, the diurnal newspapers, he used, still like Razor, to take his round, and retail the knowledge he had collected among his other customers; I had, forgetting for a moment the divorce that had been effected betwixt the two professions, almost said his

"Destitit ac : Audax molier inquit opus.  
 "Nam, cujus pietas, doctrina, modestia, candor,  
 "Fervidus ac puræ religionis amor  
 "Promariturque decus, toto celebrantur in orbe  
 "Qi Caperit tantum parva tabella virum?"

*patients.*



patients. Among the former was the celebrated representative of his antitype Razor, Harry Woodward, who had chambers in the New Inn, and who had certainly caught his ideas of this character from Staveley. The same mode of poking his head; of hoiding his arms; the same feeble enervated shamble in his gait; the same kind of banyan; and, more than all the rest, the same wig, which seemed the discarded, disbanded, dishevelled tie of a Barrister, cut down to the standard of a broad-bottomed Bob. In fact, these real and fictitious Barbers were so like each other, that a person much more accurate in his ideas than young Faulkner might have made the same mistake that he did when he headed a party to his Foote for *taking off* his brother George.

Staveley, who (like Razor) was one of those volunteer Statesmen which have been so frequently and so admirably described by Steele, Addison, and other satirists, had so worn himself down by his political exertions, and consequently *starvings*, for the good of his country, that he was literally "*Vox et preterea nihil*;" existence without substance: yet although this poor tribute to his memory is (if it may be so termed) all the reward he ever obtained, he continued his labours to the last. I have, when very young, frequently seen him tottering through the New Inn, with his pewter basin and napkin under his arm, and ewer in his hand, stopping, if he met an acquaintance, which, as he knew the whole parish, he frequently did, to enquire after, or to report, news. How often has he suffered his water to cool, and the passions of his customers to be inflamed, while he was eagerly discussing the important questions of peace

or war, settling the terms of the triple alliance, shewing in what manner the Minister of the day ought to drive the State coach, wondering what urgent business could call the consumers of *oats* \* together so frequently, arranging the affairs of the British fishery, opening or shutting the Scheld, making a descent on the French coast, raising the supplies, liquidating the national debt, directing the Parliament, advising the Judges, and a hundred other matters of equal magnitude. How often has he alarmed his friends with hints that the improvement of our streets was a tory scheme to *pave* the way for popery; while on the other hand, to shew his impartiality, he has observed, that there was something so whiggish in demolishing the *poles*, and so puritanical in the destruction of the *signs*, that it is supposed to the day of his death he never gave his consent to these violent measures. This I can the more readily credit, because until this period I can remember his *pole*, though I think it "fell with him, unwilling to outlive so good a master." Staveley had also another propensity, which I think was also predominant in the mind of Razor: He had heard of Sacheverell, and was continually apprehensive that the Church was in danger; for which reason, I believe, he seldom went into it. This reason, I fear, operated too upon some of his customers, who might be said to pin their faith upon his sleeve: but as many years have elapsed since his and their deaths, and the church and churches, notwithstanding they have been *rudely assailed*, have remained invulnerable, it is devoutly to be hoped that their fears will have no influence upon the minds of our compatriots.

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#### OBSERVATIONS ON THE WEATHER, AND THE USE OF THE BAROMETER, WHEN APPLIED TO IMPROVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE.

THE many advantages arising to the industrious farmer from a foreknowledge of the changes of the weather, and the example set us by the ancient writers on Husbandry, are sufficient inducements for endeavour-

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\* At this period an advertisement frequently appeared in the public papers, stating, that the *Consumers of Oats* were requested to meet on certain days at the Ram Inn, Smithfield. This was repeated so often, that it excited curiosity, and was, I think, mentioned by Razor on the Stage. Whether the Consumers of Oats were of the Houyhnm or Yahoo species, it is of little importance to enquire?

ing to draw the attention of Husbandmen to observations which must be highly useful to them.

It might have been expected, that as such great improvements have been made in natural enquiries during the two last centuries, a more accurate account of weather might have been attained; yet the earliest writers on husbandry seem to have established more certain prognostics of the changes of the weather, peculiar to their climates, than any have done for ours; though it may be presumed, that the operations of nature are set in a much clearer light to us, by means of the many discoveries made by the moderns.

The ancients, observing that the weather of each season set in nearly at a stated time, imputed the qualities of the weather to the influence of some stars which happened then to rise or set. In after times, monks and designing priests, being willing to procure every merit to their saints, transferred the supposed influence of the stars to the saint whose commemoration happened near the same time. The moderns, being sensible that the inconceivable distance of the fixed stars, and the smallness of our nearest planets, must render their influence on our atmosphere of no effect, and having little faith in saints, have, perhaps injudiciously, rejected the observations of the ancients, without duly considering, that the facts might have been discovered first; and the stars and saints only called in, to account for these facts. The ancients indeed acted more rationally than the monks, in not fixing the changes to a day, but only to stated times of the year, as appears from Columella and Pliny.

As some of the planets, especially Venus and Mars, are observed to disturb the motion of the Moon, and as the Moon acts so powerfully on the tides, it has been thought probable by some moderns, that the Moon and planets, together with the Sun, might be the causes of the most considerable changes in our atmosphere, while others, with perhaps more reason, seek for these causes in the earth itself. In all doubtful matters, in which experiments or observations can be called in to our aid, experiments or observations should decide the question. Accurate journals of the weather seem to be here the proper vouchers; but even these

are at present rather in disgrace with modern philosophers, who, finding that they cannot trace out the causes of the changes in the height of the barometer, an instrument which they can have constantly under their eyes in their closets, thence too hastily conclude, that no useful inferences can be drawn from observations on the weather: however, Mr. Claridge, who in the year 1744 published *The Shepherd of Banbury's Rules to judge of the Changes of the Weather*, was of a very different opinion, when he expresses himself as follows:

“The shepherd, whose sole business it is to observe what has a reference to the flock under his care; who spends all his days, and many of his nights, in the open air, and under the wide-spread canopy of Heaven; is obliged to take particular notice of the alterations of the weather: and when he comes to take pleasure in making such observations, it is amazing how great a progress he makes in them; and to how great a certainty he arrives, by mere dint of comparing signs and events, and by correcting one remark by another. Every thing, in time, becomes to him a sort of weathergage. The Sun, the Moon, the stars, the clouds, the winds, the trees, the flowers, and almost all vegetables and animals with which he is acquainted, all these become, to such a person, instruments of real knowledge.”—What Mr. Claridge says of the shepherd may, with nearly equal reason, be said of the farmer.

The slightest observation will convince every man, that each year, and the various seasons of the year, have a peculiar character, as to rain, drought, heat, cold, &c. and as the quality of the seasons has a most sensible effect on the productions of the earth, it is evident, that it must be of the greatest advantage to the farmer to foresee the changes that may be expected; because he can thereby regulate his labours accordingly.

When the character of the season is once ascertained, the returns of rain, or fair weather, may be judged of with some degree of certainty in some years, and but scarcely guessed at in others, by means of the barometer; for in general we may expect, that when the mercury rises high, a few days of fair weather will follow. If the mercury falls again in two or three days, but soon rises high, without much rain,



we may expect fair weather for several days; and in this case, the clearest days are after the mercury begins to fall. In the same manner, if the mercury falls very low, with much rain, rises soon, but falls again in a day or two, with rain, a continuance of bad weather may be feared. If the second fall does not bring much rain, but the mercury rises gradually pretty high, it prognosticates settled good weather of some continuance. When a heavy rain has fallen upon the mercury's sinking, and its continuing steadily low, the weather is sometimes fair, and promises well; but no prudent farmer should trust to such appearances. There is indeed a caution of this kind, which the poorest may profit by. When the mercury rises high in the barometer, the air sucks up all the moisture on the surface of the earth, even though the sky be overcast, and that is a sure sign of fair weather; but if the earth continues moist, and water stands in shallow places, no trust should be put in the clearest sky, for it is in this case deceitful.

The character of the seasons is less steady at the equinoxes, and more regular during the intermediate months. Those who favour the celestial influence on the atmosphere, think, that the changes of the weather are much regulated by the Moon's place in the zodiac, or by her situation with regard to the Sun; but observation has not yet ascertained any thing on this head.

Whatever the causes of the changes in the weather, or, what is nearly the same, in the motion of the quicksilver in the barometer, may be, whether celestial or terrestrial, their effects are generally felt over a considerable extent of country at the same time. Every one may be assured of this, by comparing accounts, kept at distant places, of the play of the barometer. They will find, that the great falls or rises happen nearly at the same time, in almost all the northern countries of Europe; I say nearly, because a difference will be observed, usually attending the direction of the wind. If these causes were

celestial, the effects would be universally the same, except where varied by the situations with regard to seas, mountains, &c. As this is not the case, the causes must probably be sought for in the earth. This opinion is favoured by the observations of miners, who have been generally sensible of some prognosticating circumstances in mines, before any change of the weather appeared in the air.

Even the limited fore-knowledge, which is pointed out above, would be of service; for instance, at that season of the year, when it would be of considerable advantage to judge when hay should be cut, with a prospect of fair weather to make it; and at all seasons of the year, in order to get ready every thing necessary for carrying into execution the works usual in every season.

Mr. Du Hamel has very judiciously added to his journals of the weather, an account of the state of all the vegetables or animals useful in the farm; or, what is the same, of the effects of the weather on them.

The ancients have observed, that the early or late arrival of birds of passage indicate the nature of the approaching season; whether it will be early or late, severe or mild. Linnæus has, in the same manner, advised husbandmen to mark the first signs of a beginning vegetation of plants growing wild, and natives of the climate; for that such, by their early or late shooting, inform the attentive farmer of the approach of spring. He advises the husbandman to extend these remarks to different plants, whose vegetation has been observed to coincide with the times of sowing particular seeds. These are objects highly worthy of a place in a journal of the weather; as these facts will, from year to year, remain a register of the state of every article, which in any degree relate to rural economy. I shall readily send you what observations occur to myself on these subjects, and shall be glad of those of other observers, that every possible light may be cast on these subjects\*.

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\* In the latter end of March, or generally in the beginning of April, the barometer sinks very low, with bad weather; after which, it seldom falls lower than 29 deg. 5 min. till the latter end of September or October, when the quicksilver falls again low, with stormy winds, for then the winter constitution of the air takes place; from October to April, the great falls of the barometer are from 29 deg. 5 min. to 28 deg. 5 min. sometimes lower; whereas, during the summer constitution of the air, the

One cannot foresee what useful discoveries may occur, by means of continued observations and communications of this kind. The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the

strong; even so, useful hints may occur to the countryman uninformed in philosophical principles.

OBSERVATOR.

### VARIETIES IN LIFE.

**T**HE various vicissitudes of life are sufficiently numerous to stimulate into exertion every passion of the soul. He who cautiously reviews the scenes of existence and marks the moments as they fleet before him, will find an instructive pleasure in contemplating the universal operations of nature, in tracing her through her immense progression, and in observing the emotions which she incites in the heart.

The sudden transitions of situation from one extreme to another, the strokes of strange adventure, the exaltation of some, and the desolation of others, each concurring to produce unexpected and uncommon effects, abundantly supply every passion with its proper and congenial objects; and furnish matter enough to the contemplative for their speculation, and to the sprightly for their amusement or curiosity.

The everlasting variety of nature is indeed a magazine from whence the speculatist may draw inexhaustible stores of thought; and the wonders of the moral, natural, and intellectual world, will accommodate him with

constant exercise for his abilities: they will prevent his heart from relaxing into a senseless neutrality, preserve its original sprightly tone, and save it from the muddiness of stoical stagnation. The variety of the creation is the only thing which could make it lovely, since without that variety to touch the fancy and animate the passions, a general apathy would seize upon us, and infect our bosoms with rust. It is universal variety, or a constant diversification of the scenes, that constitutes the finest pleasures of life: hence the world wears often a comic appearance; it would otherwise be a perpetual tragedy, too deep and dismal to be borne.

Hence also diversity of tempers and seasons become agreeable; for the attachments we shew to the charms of novelty are inborn, they are the inclinations we express in our infancy, and, "growing with our growth," soon establish themselves into the grand principles of our after conduct.

This reasoning is plain: for the child soon weary of one toy, weeps impatiently for another; and the man satiated with the possessions of to-day,

the quicksilver seldom falls lower than 29 deg. 5 min. It therefore follows from hence, that a fall of one tenth of an inch during the summer, is as sure an indication of rain as a fall of between two and three tenths is in the winter.

It must be observed, that these heights of the barometer hold only in places nearly on a level with the sea; for experiments have taught us, that for every eighty feet of nearly perpendicular height the barometer is placed above the level of the sea, the quicksilver sinks one tenth of an inch: now by an accurate comparison between the motion of the barometer in inland and higher places, with its motion in a place on a level with the sea, the heights of these inland places may be pretty nearly ascertained; and observations must determine the heights of the quicksilver, which in each place denote fair and foul weather.

In all places nearly on the level with the sea, rain may be expected when the quicksilver falls below thirty inches. This points out one cause of the more frequent rains in lofty situations than in low champaign countries. Thus double the quantity of rain falls at Townly-hall, in Lancashire, than does at London.

Very heavy thunder-storms happen without sensibly affecting the barometer; and in this case the storm seldom reaches far. When a thunder-storm is attended with a fall of the barometer, its effect is much more extensive. And here I must mention an observation which I have often seen verified, viz. that when the quicksilver falls very low, the weather continuing mild and the wind moderate, a violent storm happens at that time in some distant place: this accounts for a false prognostic that the barometer has been often unjustly charged with.



sighs for a fresh enjoyment to-morrow.

The Father of Nature, therefore, knowing the desires of the beings he has formed, extending his kindness beyond the mere formation of his capacity and senses, has benevolently induced them with objects perpetually innovating, and becoming more grateful by their changes. And thus is existence rendered agreeable without surfeit, various without disorder, and entertaining without fatigue.

There is no man so abstracted from the common satisfactions of life, nor any so lost in vacuity or dissipation, as to be insensible to the beauties of natural variety. Were we chained down by a cruel necessity to one class of conceptions, to act only from one narrow principle, to converse on one everlasting theme, who could support the permanent insipidity? Even he who possesses the luxuries of life soon disrelishes the disagreeable grandeur, and feels his palate and his senses sicken with inappetency. He who was condemned for ever to his gardens or his palace, however extensive or superb, would in a short time, when the novelty of his curiosity was satisfied, wander discontented through rooms of state and pavilions of pleasure, about bowers of verdure and through anes of flowers, lost to their accustomed enchantments; and finding every effort to escape impossible, the level of the lawn, the tinge of the tulip, and the trophies of magnificence, would become objects of disgust; the velvet couch would disturb his repose, the music of the groves grate harshness on his ear, the profusion of the banquet displease his taste, and the lull of streams glide smooth and beautiful in vain.

It has been observed, that happiness is not more various in its nature or degree than it is variously pursued and enjoyed. This may be seen in two common illustrations, and each will prove the necessity of variety. The man who has acquired great wealth by the labour and assiduity of many years, becomes, as it were, attached to his business, and considers it as the friend which has procured him the golden burthen, which he therefore is less willing to resign. Happy in the reflection of daily accumulations, he refuses to take leave of those means whereby his ends may be even yet

more completely answered. On the other hand, he whose estate is the present of fortune, who has left him independent of toil, and given into his hands the sceptre of command, blest in the ease of his situation, seldom feels the ardour of solicitude, or engages in the drudgery of trade to increase his possessions, but prizes them which the indulgence of fortune has allowed, chiefly in proportion to the convenience or distinction which they will produce.

Thus has every station and season also its peculiar and characteristic pains and pleasures. In the first years of our being, while reason is even less forcible than instinct, we are awhile amused by the rattle,

“Pleas’d with a feather, tickled by a straw:”

but observe the love of variety; the gingle of the coral, or the blaze of a button, will withdraw our attention from its former joys, and the sudden deprivation of the baubles swells the bosom with the anguish of disappointment till we burst into tears. And thus it is at a maturer age; for the same passions, more turbulent, act upon different objects, but “as senseless quite.” Examine the common joys and sorrows of the youth, if the expression of Pope in any degree appears doubtful: he will be found enchanted with the toys of greatness, melting away in the softening idleness of courtship, or bigoted to the gew-gaws of state: nor will his sorrows bear a stricter inspection; he is distressed by trifling miscarriages, mean resentments, or petty disappointments. Nor is the last stage of being exempt from an equal, or even a greater, imbecility. The veteran is pleased or enraged at the smallest circumstance; his passions are easily alarmed, but their gust is soon over; his powers of vociferation are not great, but his malignity sometimes completes what his feebleness of tongue could not. It is therefore certain, that every hour has a fresh supply of objects to engage our notice, as every month, as it circulates through the calendar of time, is favourable to the blooming of some blossom, or the ripening of some fruits. The universe is, in truth, so variegated, that I believe, at least I have never yet seen one object, however sublime or simple, bulky





envy, malice, &c. ; be not corroded with little spleenetic frettings and vexations ; nay, keep even the kind and amiable affections within due restraint : for these, by being suffered to indulge and riot at large, will acquire a violence, an impetuosity, and an unruliness, which may serve for the groundwork of much future tribulation.

4th RULE. *Affect a pure and temperate air.*—COMMENT. I would add, —and, as often as you can, change your air : a change of air, even for the worse, has been found to produce good effects upon invalids ; to say nothing of the exercise, and benefits therefrom.

5th RULE. *Adapt your aliments to your temperament, and let them be such as dissolve and pass easily.*—COMMENT. This must be ascertained by observation and experience of your own ; books and physicians can do nothing here.

6th RULE. *Observe a proportion between your aliments and your exercise.*—COMMENT. I would rather say, proportion your exercise to your strength and spirits, and your aliments to the appetite this exercise shall give you . and (let me add) have a special regard to the temperature of the air, at the time of your using it ; for I am by no means with those who think, that exercise in all kinds of weather is equally salubrious.

7th RULE. *Avoid physic and physicians, if you would be well.*—COMMENT.

Does not this sound as if one was to say, “ Avoid religion and priests, if you are desirous to be saved ? ”

But, whatever may be said for physic and physicians, you, I apprehend, have no occasion for either. You complain of bowels, as I do of nerves : but I do verily believe, that your bowels are sound and healthy. From some cause or other, a defluxion has fallen upon them, which produces an uneasy, it may be a painful sensation : your great object is, that this defluxion pass off as easily as may be. But you must not use purging physic, because that, as it does some violence to all natures, and would a great deal to yours, will infallibly weaken you, who are too weak already ; and you must not be costive. If you can find the mean, you will have done your duty to your bowels ; and I hope and trust, that all your complaints will gradually wear away.

#### POSTSCRIPT.

Your bilious ailment, if you mean any thing more by it than a propensity now and then to be cross and peevish, especially with *you know whom*, is another affair. This propensity, which you call bilious, is mistaken by some for a sourness in the stomach :—an acrimonious humour undoubtedly it is.

*Charlotte-street, Soho,*  
30 Jan. 1778.

### No. III.

#### ON CHEERFULNESS AND GOOD HUMOUR.

Nil ego contulerim jucundo sanus amico. HOR.

The greatest blessing is a pleasant friend.

A HABIT of pleasantry and good humour is of such very great importance, that we cannot be too sedulous in acquiring it. Were we to reflect, how much we have it in our power, by our deportment, either to overcast the cheerfulness, or lighten the sorrows, of those with whom we are connected, this consideration would of itself be a sufficient inducement to a generous mind to cultivate so amiable a disposition. But there is too often found in our nature a shameful selfishness, which

tempts us to prefer our own caprice to the most serious comforts of our friends. Though we are conscious, that it is the duty of every one to contribute to the happiness of others, we yet wish an exception to this general rule to be made in *our* favour, and a peculiar licence, we know not wherefore, to be granted to *us*. But by feeding the flame of our peevishness, we not only occasion unnecessary vexation to others, but also create imaginary evils to ourselves. The man who accustoms him-

self to survey every object with fastidious nicety, will scarcely ever have a respite to his disquiet.

Austerity of manners strikes at the root of every social pleasure: affability, on the contrary, not only heightens the charms of friendship, but wins, by an irresistible impulse, the admiration of our inferiors, the confidence of our equals, the favour of our superiors, and the affections of even our enemies. The churl, whatever may be the endowments of his mind, or the sterling virtues of his heart, will find it difficult to obtain access to our esteem; while the artful knave, under the semblance of good humour, will frequently impose upon our credulity, and betray us into the latent snare.

But notwithstanding these advantages to be derived from a courteous disposition, yet there are many who are more desirous of commanding our admiration than of gaining our affections, who swallow the specious bait of cringing adulation with eagerness, but esteem the familiarities of friendship degrading to their dignity. But such forget, that though we may venerate the lustre of distinguished talents and profound erudition, or the intrinsic value of unspotted integrity, still these eminent qualities become doubly attractive, when there is superadded a pliancy of disposition, which adapts itself reasonably to the inclinations of others. He who thus spurns the reciprocal obligations of friendship, sacrifices at the altar of his own self-importance some of the most pure of all those enjoyments that counterbalance the miseries of human life.

But here I would wish to distinguish between good-humour and that servile obsequiousness which acquiesces in every position that is advanced, however absurd or untrue. This may be invariably considered as a proof either of weakness or duplicity. He who regularly coincides with us in matters of opinion may, perhaps, be an object of our pity rather than our contempt. But when we observe that any one confirms us in every assertion, however notoriously inaccurate, we cannot be too much upon our guard; in every sentence which he delivers, we may with reason suspect the stratagem of designing hypocrisy. The most unfortunate sport of nature can discern truth from falsehood.

Those who are entrusted with the

superintendence of youth should be particularly careful in forming the tender disposition, in encouraging every thing which tends to affability and social pleasantry, and checking every disorderly inclination. That mistaken fondness which gratifies every wish is extremely prejudicial to the real interest of youth. Caprice will be matured into peevishness, and peevishness will soon lead to habitual asperity. When the child is removed from the arms of the doting parent, his wishes will increase with his years; but in vain will he look for that immediate gratification of them to which he has been accustomed. The forced tear, or the momentary pet, once the price of the most unreasonable whim, he will now find to his sorrow to be of no avail in a sphere where his pleasure is no longer consulted in preference to that of others. If we attend him into the world, we shall here see every sorrow exacerbated by the testiness of his own disposition. We shall find him displeased with others and with himself, and shall observe the crosses, which occur to him in common with his fellow-creatures, revenged upon his unoffending family, not because they have in any degree contributed to his uneasiness, but because they cannot resist his power. Many of his griefs may be traced to the source of excessive indulgence in early life. Had he been taught that he should consider himself as on a level with those around him, that he had no right to exercise any greater authority, or foster more buoyant expectations, than others, he would not so frequently have felt the tortures of insulted pride and disappointed hope. It should also be the care of the guardians of the rising generation to discourage every appearance of sullen gloominess. I do not mean to recommend that frivolous turn which is too generally prevalent in the present age, but that happy medium which exists between the madness of mirth and the moroseness of melancholy, that delightful habit of mind which is well calculated to endear our society to our friends, and to arm us against the power of those trivial misfortunes which every day befall us.

It is certain, that the disposition, although its general outlines are laid down at first, may nevertheless be considerably improved by attention, or greatly corrupted by neglect. For this reason it should be the study of our maturer



maturer years to supply the defects of our early education, and overcome the failings of our nature; to suppress with vigilance every sudden rising of anger, and every intemperate fall of malevolence, and to acquire a habit of facility and complacency. Though the task may at first be difficult and irksome, yet our labour will soon be amply compensated by the important advantages which will result from it.

The harmony of society is frequently interrupted by a captious disposition, and the happiness and the good opinion of a friend not uncommonly forfeited for the sake of a paltry joke. Personal illiberality is too often substituted for argument, and sarcastic severity for vivacity; too often he who cannot convince by his ability will confute by his impudence. But no talent is more unprofitable, or more dangerous, than that which only serves to make our companions alternately the objects of ridicule. The sprightly saying, although it may at first give birth to merriment, will soon be stripped of every charm, and will be remembered with indifference; whilst the acrimonious spirit that dictated it will, like the rubbish that has been carried down by the current of the tide, be left behind; and when coolly and maturely discussed, will not fail to excite our contempt.

For my own part, I know of nothing better calculated to promote cheerfulness and good humour than a consciousness of innocence. When a man is stung by bitter remorse for the past, and overwhelmed by the painful anticipation of the future, a certain gloominess and sourness of temper will be the natural consequence. But if he is able to review his life with satisfaction, and to look forward with pious confidence to the momentous destiny of futurity, the little trials of this world will not disturb the serenity of his mind, but the lightness of his heart will be manifest upon every occasion. His conversation, though not edged with the witty gibe, will, however, not want the sportiveness of fancy or the jeit of innocence. The delightful frame of his mind will have an effect upon those who associate with him; it will soften the harshness of misanthropy and suspend the sorrows of distress.

In the character of *Belinda* we have a striking instance of the deplorable effects of ill humour. Her heart was not without integrity, her mind not

without strength; and her sphere in life was that of prosperity and abundance. With these advantages, it may reasonably be supposed, that she was happy in herself, and endeared to those around her. But the fretfulness of her disposition robbed her of every pleasure which she might otherwise have enjoyed, and rendered her society almost insupportable to the dearest of her friends. In discussing any action, she sought to find fault rather than be pleased; and would carefully pass over every excellency to lay hold of some circumstance which she might distort and represent as deserving of animadversion. What she would have done herself in a similar situation she would condemn in others, and would frequently withhold the expression of her will, lest she should be left without a pretext for abuse. The most trifling mistake she would exaggerate into a serious fault; and where she could not censure, she would not, however, commend. She accounted herself the most unfortunate of women in the indifference of her husband, the untowardly disposition of her children, and the worthlessness of her servants; and was wont to express her surprise, that whilst the economy of other families was conducted with regularity and harmony, the affairs of her household should never be without some cause for complaint. This circumstance she never failed to attribute to the negligence of her domestics, rather than to any fault in herself. How little was *Belinda* aware, that while she was reproving others, she herself was the only delinquent; that the discord of her own family, which she was accustomed to compare invidiously with the happiness of others, was to be imputed to no other cause than the unhappy dissatisfaction of her own temper! It would have been well, had she reflected in time, that nothing prepossesses others so strongly in our favour as courteousness of manners and evenness of temper; and that these qualifications are expected particularly from the female part of society, who have more opportunities of acquiring the one, and fewer trials to affect the other. Woeful experience, however, at length taught *Belinda*, that she who gives way to the peevishness of her disposition renders herself the object of general aversion, and is to no one a more bitter enemy than

than to herself. But conviction arrived, alas! too late; for her habits were then established by age, and a very few years closed the life of one

who was loaded with the favours of Fortune, but knew not how to enjoy them.

Oct. 5, 1802.

AURELIUS.

## ON THE SIZE OF CATTLE.

BY SIR JOHN SINCLAIR.

**I**T is difficult to lay down any general rule for the size of cattle, as so much must depend on the nature of the pasture, and on the means which the grazer has for ultimately fattening them; nor has it yet been proved, by decisive and repeated experiments, whether the large or small sized pay best for the food they eat. The experiments ought to be made with similar breeds, but of different sizes, and the particulars to ascertain are, whether it do not require a much greater quantity of food, 1. to rear a great ox than a small one; 2. to feed him when working; and, 3. to fatten him afterwards. A large calf certainly requires more milk than a small one; but if it pay as well for what it consumes, or grow in proportion to what it takes, there is no objection, on that account, on the score of profit; nor if a large ox eat more, provided he work proportionally more, than a small one. In regard to fattening, the experiments of Lord Egremont are rather favourable to the opinion, that fattening stock do not eat in proportion to their weight, but that a small ox, when kept in a stall, will eat proportionally more, without fattening quicker, than a large one.

Without pronouncing decisively on a question so much contested, as whether large or small cattle ought to be preferred (which will require, indeed, a great number of experiments finally to determine), I shall endeavour shortly to sum up the arguments made use of on either side.

In favour of small, or moderate-sized cattle, it is contended, 1. That a large animal requires proportionally more food than two smaller ones of the same weight. 2. That the meat of the large animal is not so fine-grained, and consequently does not afford such delicate food. 3. That large animals are not so well calculated for general consumption as the moderate-sized, particularly in hot weather. 4. That large animals poach pastures more than

small ones. 5. That they are not so active, consequently not so fit for working. 6. That small cows, of the true dairy sort, give proportionally more milk than large ones. 7. That small oxen can be fattened with grass merely, whereas the large require to be stall-fed, the expence of which exhausts the profits of the farmer. 8. That it is much easier to procure well-shaped and kindly-feeding stock of a small size than of a large one. 9. That small sized cattle may be kept by many persons, who cannot afford either to purchase or to maintain large ones; and, lastly, If any accident happen to a small-sized animal, the loss is less material.

In favour of the large-sized, it is, on the other hand, contended, 1. That without debating whether from their birth till they are slaughtered the large or the small ox eats most for its size, yet that, on the whole, the large one will ultimately pay the farmer as well for the food it eats. 2. That though some large oxen are coarse-grained, yet that, where attention is paid to the breed, the large ox is as delicate food as the small one. 3. That if the small-sized be better calculated for the consumption of private families, of villages, or of small towns, yet that the large ox is fitter for the markets of large towns, and in particular of the metropolis. 4. Even admitting that the flesh of the small-sized ox is better when eaten fresh, yet the meat of the large-sized is unquestionably better calculated for salting, a most essential object in a maritime and commercial country; for the thickest beef, as Cully justly remarks, by retaining its juices when salted, is the best calculated for long voyages. 5. That the hide of the large ox is of infinite consequence in various manufactures. 6. That where the pastures are good, cattle will increase in size without any particular attention on the part of the breeder; which proves that large cattle are the proper



proper stock for such pastures. 7. That the art of fattening cattle by oil-cake, &c. having been much improved and extended, the advantage thereof would be lost, unless large oxen were bred, as small ones can be fattened merely with grass and turnips; and, lastly, That large cattle are better calculated for working than small ones in the plough or cart.

Such are the arguments generally made use of on both sides of the question; from which it is evident, that

much must depend upon pasture, taste, markets, &c. But, on the whole, though the unthinking multitude may admire an enormous bullock, more resembling an elephant than an ox, yet the intelligent breeder (unless his pastures be of a nature peculiarly forcing) will naturally prefer a moderate size for the stock he rears; or, perhaps, may adopt that plan of breeding, according to which, the males are large and strong, and the females of a small size, yet not unproductive to the dairy.

### ORIGINAL LETTERS TO DR. SAMUEL CLARKE.

*Hertford Castle, Dec. the 12th, 1723.*

REV. SIR,

SOME days absence from home, with a severe cold since my return, had delayed my acknowledgment of yours.

I flatter myself with the hopes of seeing an answer to the book mentioned in my former, formed on the scheme you propose. I think it would be a thorough vindication of christianity, so far as the objections urged by Mr. Collins require. But I must take the liberty of urging one particular objection to the authority of the Old Testament, under the head of Morality, not only approved, but said to be commanded by God; which I know not how to remove; and yet if not removed, it seems to enter into the very foundation of the Jewish state; I mean, the command to extirpate the Canaanites, and to seize on their lands and possessions.

I have learnt from yourself this short, and, I think, conclusive way of reasoning, that moral obligations necessarily result from the nature of things, and become the eternal laws of right and wrong, of good and evil: which, therefore, do not depend on arbitrary determination, even of the Supreme Being; that therefore nothing can be received as a command from God that requires us to break in upon these moral obligations founded on the relation we stand in to our fellow reasonable creatures.

Now, in fact, the Canaanites had never offended the Jews, or done any action by which they could be deemed in a state of war with that nation. On the contrary, the ancestors of the Jews had been well used by, and lived in friendship with, them.

I acknowledge that God, as Supreme Governor of the World, may dispose of societies of mankind as he pleases; and when they become extremely vicious and corrupt, he may justly eradicate them. But then, I think it must be done either by his own immediate power, or the interposition of foreign spirits his ministers, or of material causes directed by his will. But the force of my objection lies here, that all the several bodies or societies amongst men being mutual obligations of justice and goodness towards each other, one society cannot, on pretence of a command from God, break in upon the being or rights of another society, from whom they have never received any injury.

This, Sir, is my objection in its full force. I should be extremely glad to have your sentiments upon it, after you have viewed the subject in all its lights. I am a sincere enquirer after truth; and, as such, request your assistance in this point. I am,

Reverend Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

JOSEPH COLLET.

*To Dr. Sam. Clark.*

*Hertford Castle, Jan. the 9th,*

REV. SIR, 1723-4.

I acknowledge myself convinced, that the distinction you make between moral obligations, necessarily resulting from the nature of things, and that law of nature which is founded merely on the will of God, made known by natural reason, is just: and consequently, that my objection is fully answered. The illustration you give from the instances of magistrates appointing the execution of criminals, and

and making lawful war upon their enemies, come up fully to the purpose.

God being considered as Governor of the World, has an undoubted right to appoint whom he pleases to be the executioners of his sentence against delinquents, without any regard to the relations those persons or societies may stand in to each other. All that is to be regarded in this case is the clearness of the evidence, that this command does really come from the Supreme Being.

I return thanks for the satisfaction you have given me on this subject. My objection, as it stood, struck at the very root of the Jewish dispensation. All the other objections that I have thought of only relate to particular passages, and do not affect the authority of the whole; much less can they have any influence upon the evidences for christianity. I am,

Reverend Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

JOSEPH COLLET.

### HARROW FREE-SCHOOL.

[WITH A VIEW.]

THIS excellent Establishment, which has produced some great scholars, and ranks among the first public seminaries in the kingdom, was founded in the reign of Elizabeth, by Mr. John Lyon, a wealthy yeoman of the hamlet of Preston, in this parish.

In the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, 2211. is recorded the patent granted by the Queen, in the fourteenth year of her reign, to John Lyon, empowering him to erect and endow a Free Grammar School within the village of Harrow, and afterwards appointing six discreet and honest men to be Governours of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the said school; (viz.) Gilbert Gerrard, Esq. the Attorney General, Wm. Gerard, Gent. John Page of Wemley, Tho. Page of Sudbury-Court, Tho. Redding of Pinner, and Richard Edlyn of Woodhall, in the parish aforesaid \*. And in case of death or default of any of these six Governours, the letters patent make it lawful for the Bishop of London for the time being to choose and appoint other fitt person or persons within the parish aforesaid, into the place or places of such keepers and Governours as occasion shall require. Also that they shall have power of choosing a proper master or usher of the said school.

In the same manuscript we also find orders, statutes, and rules sett forth the 18th of January, in the 33d of Elizabeth, by the said John Lyon, to be

observed and kept by the Governours of the said Free Grammar School.

The following extracts are taken from thence.

That the Governours, or the major part of them, within half-a-year after the decease of the founder, John Lyon, and Johan his wife, should appoint a sufficient and able man, not under the degree of Master of Arts, to be School-master, and also one other to be Usher, not under the degree of a Batchellor of Arts.

The Master to have 26l. 13s. 4d. for his stipend, and 3l. 6s. 8d. for fireing. The Usher to have 13l. 6s. 8d. and 3l. 6s. 8d. for fuel.

Wood to be carried annually from the lands at Kingsbury, at the charge of the farmers thereof, for the use of the schoole fire.

The Governours to provide 30 learned and godly sermons to be preached yearly for ever in the parish-church of Harrow, and to pay the preacher 10l. or 6s. 8d. for each sermon. And the School-master or Vicar of Harrow to have the offer of the same at his option.

Also the Sexton of the said church to have yearly 6s. 8d. for tolling the bell before the sermons.

Likewise the Governours shall yearly bestowe 20l. upon 60 of the poorest housekeepers within the parish of Harrow (except the hamlet of Pinner).

Also the same sum to be payed to

\* The present Governors are, the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Grimston, Sir John Rushout, Bart. John Afskill Bucknall, Esq. Richard Page, Esq. and the Rev. Walter Williams, M. A.



four poor schollars (i. e.) to each 5l. towards their maintenance and learning in the Universities, two of them to be of Gonvel and Caius Coll; Cambridge; and the other two of such College as the Governours shall think best\*.

Also that the Governours see that the profit of his lands lying at or near Kilborne, in Middlesex, which were bought and purchased of Alane Hoore, Gent. be yearly applied to repair the high way from the towne of Edgware in the same county, unto the City of London, and the high way from Harrow to London as expressed in the conveyance of the Founder's lands. Also the whole profit of his lands in Marybone, which were purchased of Wm. Sherington, Citizen of London, to be applied towards repairing the said high way from Harrow to London. And that two overseers be appointed to overlook the filling of the gravel, &c. who shall have for their pains 30s. each annually.

Likewise that 4l. be bestowed yearly upon other high ways, (viz.) 40s. towards repairing the high way between Goare Lane Gate, and Hide House; and the other 40s. towards amending the high way between Preston and Dedman Hill.

If the school shall not (as he intends) be built in his life-time, then the sum of 300l. to be carried and taken from the rents of his lands, &c. for three years next after his decease—nevertheless 20 marks yearly, during that time, to be paid out of the same, for teaching 30 poor children of Harrow, till the building be finished.

Any overplus of the profits of the estates in trust to be for the relief of poor marriages, &c.

Every Governour to be chosen out of the honest and substantial inhabitants of Harrow within 28 days after his place becomes vacant.

The School-master and Usher to be single men.

The Founder directs, that a competent number of poor scholars shall be educated freely, but allows the Master to take other children for his profit, without any other limitation than the discretion of the Governors. He adds a singular stipulation, that the Master shall not receive any girls into the school. The statutes for the school also specify the number of forms; point out the books and exercises for each form; settle the mode of correction; the hours of attending school; the vacations and play days; and the nature of the scholars' amusements, which are confined to "driving a top, tossing a hand ball, running, and shooting." The last-mentioned exercise, indeed, is in a manner insisted on in the following direction to parents, and those who bring any scholar to be admitted: "You shall allow your child at all times a bow, 3 shafts, bowstrings, and a bracer, to exercise shooting." The custom of shooting annually with bow and arrow, for the prize of a silver arrow, has been left off some years, and instead of it are given public speeches by the boys.

This school has been in a very flourishing condition, particularly under the late Masters, Drs. Sumner and Thackeray. The following are a few of the Head Masters whom we have been able to trace, (viz.) Bryant, Cox, Thackeray, Sumner, and Heath. The present Master is Dr. Joseph Drury, and the Under-Master the Rev. Mark Drury, M. A. Among other distinguished characters educated here have been Dr. Bennett, Bishop of Cloyne, Dr. Parr, Mr. Sheridan, and Sir William Jones. The number of scholars in the school is usually about 150.

#### VERBAL TRANSLATION OF AN INK-MAKER'S SHOP-BILL IN CHINA.

SINHONE (this is the name of the place where the Ink is made, and whence it takes its name).

"VERY good Ink, very fine, very old shop. Grandfather, Father, and

Self, make this Ink; fine and hard, very hard, pick'd out very fine and black, before and now. Sell very good Ink, prime cost is very dear; this Ink is heavy, so is gold; no one can make like it; the others that make Ink, do it

\* In choosing the exhibitioners, the preference is to be given to his own kin, to natives of Harrow, and such as are "most mete for towardnesse, poverty, or painfulness." These exhibitions, which are held for eight years, have been raised, in consequence of the improved value of the estates, to 20l. per annum each.

for money and to cheat ; I only make it good for a name. Plenty of Gentlemen know my Ink ; my family never cheat : always a good name. I

make Ink for the Emperor, and all the Mandarins round. All Gentlemen must come to my shop, and know my name, UNGWANCHI LOCEE.

## ESSAYS AFTER THE MANNER OF GOLDSMITH.

### ESSAY XX.

“ In this world men thrive by villany, and lying and deceiving is accounted just, and to be rich is to be wise, and tyranny is honourable : and though little thefts and petty mischiefs are interrupted by the laws, yet if a mischief become public and great, acted by Princes, and effected by armies, and robberies be done by whole fleets, it is Virtue, and it is Glory.”

BISHOP TAYLOR.

HAVING just received the following letter, I shall give it verbatim for the benefit or amusement of my readers, with such reflections as occurred to my mind on its perusal.

“ To the AUTHOR of the ESSAYS AFTER THE MANNER OF GOLDSMITH, in the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

Octo. 15, 1802.

“ HONOR'D SIR,

“ I WRITE this, hoping it will find you in good health, as I am at present. You must know, Sir, that I read your Essays every month, and so does my wife ; and I must needs say, that upon the whole we are very much pleased with your morality, and all that there ; but Mister (I don't know your name), we are very much disappointed, that though you do now and then give a fly wipe at politics, yet you never favor us with a good round dose upon the subject. One likes monstrously to hear what you people, whom nobody knows, think about things in general ; and I believe I have some pertensions to enquire into the matter ; for you must know, Sir, that I am an author as well as yourself, nay more, a poet, having written my thoughts publicly, several editions of which may be seen on the windows of numerous inns and alehouses on the roads throughout England and Wales, for I am a glazier and painter by profession ; but that's no matter ; poetry does very well by way of amusement, but politics, politics, Sir, is my forte (as you call it). I was born, Sir, a politician ; it is hereditary in our family : my father was one of your true old English sort ; for you must know, in his days there was no suspension of the Hapus Corpus Act, and every body might tell the truth and shame the devil ; so he rapp'd it

out just as much as he liked against Kings, and Princes, and Patriots, and the whole kit of them. I don't know whether I express myself so elegantly as I cou'd wish, but you know what I mean. Well, Sir, I being the eldest son of my father, succeeded to his trade, and his politics, in both of which I have succeeded beyond my most sanguin expectation. I glaze the windows of half the ward ; am chosen Overseer of the Poor ; and am chief politician of the parish : I settle and determine all disputes upon the laws of nations in our club, and handle the internal affairs of Europe with great dexterity. But, Sir, to the cause of my troubling you with this letter : You must know, that the conduct of a very great Personage (don't be alarm'd, 'tis nobody at home) has lately come under our review and consideration at the club, and much has been said as to what he has done already, and what he means to do next. You may easily guess I means Mr. Bonaperty. Now, Sir, I can't bear that a Great Man sho'd have a parcel of ignoramuses all having a slap at him as if he was running the guantlet. I have, therefore, after mature reflection, thought it best to write to him myself, that is in a civil way, and offer him a little of my advice, for we sho'd none of us be above larning, you know ; and as I have served an apprenticeship to politics, and have drank more porter over the subject, than, I'll venture to say, any man in England, I ought to know something about it ; but you will see what I have said. Now, Sir, the only difficulty was, how to send my letter to the Great Gentleman after I had written it, for I was afraid it might miscarry by the Post, and beside I didn't like to put him to that expence, though to be sure it was on his business.



ness, and I cou'dn't get a frank from Mr. Hotto, do all I cou'd. Luckilly a thought struck me, that if you wo'd have the goodness to cram it in with one of your Essays into the European Magazine the affair wo'd be done, and he might have a chance to read it over a cup of coffee. The following is a true copy.

" MOST RENOWN'D CONSOL,

" I hope you won't, dread Sir, be offended at any thing that I am going to say, because I don't mean no harm. I am none of your newspaper squib-mongers; I scorn such mean scandalous proceedings. I am, like yourself, a politician and a soldier, for I belong'd to a Volunteer Corps for eighteen months, and admire your manner of exercise and platoon firing. I am, in short, your friend, and therefore think it my duty to acquaint you with an important secret, that your conduct has lately been canvass'd at the Club where I belong, and where like yourself somewhere, you know where I mean, I am perpetual President. They are impertinent enough, I assure ye for a fast, to hint, that you have got into a snug birth; that your name is up; that you may—go to bed; that nevertheless they think you may out-run the constable at last; and so forth: for, Sir, as they don't dare talk much *home* politics, and as you are in the Land of Liberty, where folks may say what they please, you know they think it all fair to touch you up a little: in short, some of your actions (I don't mean that at Moringo) don't meet their approbation entirely; they want some explanation about certain things; not but what I am desired by the body, nevertheless, to invite you to become a member of our Club, if ever you visit Old England (that is, in a peaceable way); and if this arrives in safety to your hands, which I hope it will, you will see I have taken great pains to direct it properly, " To the Great Consol, at P—s, or elsewhere, because I didn't know where you might take it in your head to go next, as I was saying to my wife the other night, who adores the very ground you walk on, and admires your fine dress. By-the-by, I had like to have forgot, she desires her duty to you, though I assure you she's very fond of absolute power, and if you was to send your Ady Camp,

or your Mamy Luck, to her, it wo'd be to little purpose; Lord bless ye, she wo'd out-talk them presently, and wo'd rule her own house (as she calls it) after all; she wo'dn't care a fig about your thousands and ten thousands: I know I cou'd do but little with her when I was a Volunteer; but Lord, she's a woman, and not one of the Lords of the Creation, like us. But to the point (my wife always puts me out): never mind, a letter sho'd be like a conversation, and you and I understand each other perfectly; I assure ye I consider myself at home. But to proceed: I believe I told ye before that your conduct was not altogether satisfactory to some of our members. Now Mr. Grumble, the butcher, says, he doesn't like ye, because you drink coffee with a Turk, eat pork with a Christian, oil and fish with a Jew, potatoes with an Irishman, and singet heed with a Scot; in short, that you are, like Saint Paul, " all things to all men." Now I do like you for it; I say 'tis social, 'tis friendly, and I sho'd like to hob-nob with you very much. But this isn't all: they say, that you have the ambition of Alexander the Great; that you have a face like Cesar Borgia, and a nose like Anthony Pagi: now all this is downright scandal, for you are not so ugly as that comes to; they even go far enough to say, that your being Consol is the reason our consols don't get any higher than they do. But a word between ourselves (*the Swiss*); there's the rub: You've no idea, Sir, of the extent of their defamation: but our politicians will say any-thing, Sir, but their prayers; and that was the reason of the suspension of the Hapus Corpus, as sure as I'm born; for can you suppose now, Sir, as a politician, that any wise Government would prevent the truth being spoken, when it is the great support of their just views and upright measures. No, no, no; it was because there are a set of people that will go any lengths, and those are they, renown'd Sir, who wickedly assert that you are fond of Swiss cheese; that you want a slice of it to yourself; that you wish to be acquainted with every body; and that you force yourself, without being ask'd, into all companies. I'll tell you what I told them the other night. Gentlemen, says I (I was in the chair); Gentlemen, says I, depend upon what I'm going to say:

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the Great Confol only means to consolidate (a pun always tells in our Club) the interests of the Swiss, to stop bloodshed, Sir; to assist the weak, Sir; to succour the oppress'd, Sir (and then I thump'd the table); to put them to rights, Sir; to make them happy, and then to wish them a good day, and leave them to enjoy their liberty; that'll be noble, Sir; that'll be great, Sir; that'll be like himself, Sir." Egad, they were all so astounded (as Milton says) that they cou'dn't reply a word. Thunders of applause succeeded. You see I took your part in your absence; but as I must confess I had a few doubts upon my mind, which I wish'd to have clear'd up between ourselves before the next club-night, I thought I had better write to you at once, to know what you actually mean to be at in that there affair. Don't be afraid to communicate your intentions; Mum's the word: but I am pretty sure you don't mean to do them any harm; but if you do, I must once for all be under the necessity of telling you that I shall drop your acquaintance, and that our correspondence must end. I shall be glad of an early answer, to decide my conduct in this respect. A letter directed for me, post paid, at the sign of the Angel and Boot Jack, Turn again Lane, Fleet Market, London, will come safe to my hands. I am,

Most renown'd Confol,  
Yours most affectionately, and devoutly,  
and every thing else that is handsome and polite,

MATT<sup>W</sup> MUDDLE.

P.S. If you wish to become a member of the Free and Easy let me know; only sixpence entrance: two black balls make a negative.

N.B. Mind, I am to keep the Chair. None of your tricks upon travellers; you know what I mean."

The above curious Epistle came to my hands just in time to put into my pocket for a perusal in my morning's walk in the Green Park. I confess I was a little surpris'd at my friend Matthew Muddle's familiarity of style, until I recollected that it was one great man writing to another; for the President of a club-room is doubtless a great man, and absolute in his dominion round the table. It is only enlarging the scale, and he becomes a lord of a province, or a director of a

commonwealth. In short, the epithet Great Man is so vague, and so uncertain in its meaning, that much dependence cannot be placed upon it. It was a misnomer given to Alexander; and has been tacked to the names of innumerable other murderers and robbers ever since; it has, however, been so degraded, abused, and indiscriminately conferred since, that in these days, to use a very common expression, there is no knowing who is who. Nothing would better remedy this evil than strict sumptuary laws, by which every man should carry about him on his back a scale, divided into degrees of greatness and littleness, that might determine his rank in such a way that no person should measure with him in society but his equals. Now this would be excellent, and what one might properly call "keeping one's self to one's self." To establish which opinion, we have only to look at the advantages of external marks of excellence where they do exist. Might not, for instance, a Counsellor be sometimes taken for an undertaker's man, were it not for his big wig, particularly when he makes a long face. One of these fatal blunders happened to a Magistrate of great importance, who took occasion, on a walk out of town, to go into a small public-house for a little refreshment: the Justice, with becoming authority, called for a glass of ale, and seated himself by the fire, with the newspaper to his nose. At this instant entered the Barber of the village (a Great Man), and drawing his chair close to the chair of the Magistrate, sat himself down next him, and giving him at the same time a severe slap on the thigh, hallooed in his ear, "Well, old Boy, What news?" Nothing could restore the dignity of his Worship, and all he had to do was to walk off in sullen majesty.

But however the oddity of my friend Matthew Muddle's epistle might at first create a smile, it led very naturally to more serious reflections: the words Conqueror, Conquest, Mandate, and Manifesto, engaged my contemplation, till I arrived at a seat, where I fell into a dose, but my imagination was disturbed with the same ideas. I fancied I saw spread before me on the ground a Map of Europe, the spaces between the interfections of the countries painted with the most lively green and yellow, exhibiting a pleasing picture of nature



and her luxuriations; when all at once, methought a tall figure of majestic appearance, with a sword in its hand, and its feet bathed in human gore, strode across the verdant carpet, and at every step left stains of blood. I awoke at the frightful vision, and involuntarily exclaimed "Ambition."

The next degree of greatness that destroys the social intercourse 'twixt nation and nation, and man and man, is that which denominates "a Politician." A great Politician (as it is called) is the legitimate offspring of Cunning and Corruption, capable of doing great mischiefs, and incapable of humanity. From him the polluted stream flows into the opinions and sentiments of all ranks, from the highest to the lowest, and turns the natural course of human actions. The present refined system of art, and simulation in politics, business, and manners, may be attributed to the false and dangerous opinion that little is to be gained by ingenuoussness and truth. The conqueror smiles at the notion of good faith in treaties; the statesman ridicules what he calls romantic honesty; and the man of business looks with ineffable contempt on the plain dealer. The manners of the times assume the same character of deception, and false pretences are the resources of the greater as well as the smaller swindler. The spirit of politics is transfused into the most common actions of life; and speciousness of words, failure of promises, and concealment of truth, constitute the character of our transactions in the world, assisting the general depravity, till it will swell to that enormous height when it must break its bounds.

It is not sufficient that some will say, it has ever been so, and ever will be; that we must go with the stream; and that a virtuous administration exists only in theory. Such wise and excellent maxims have but one fault, they are not true; both moral and physical evil increase or decrease in an equal ratio with the good or bad dispositions of the times; and it is in the power of men and nations, by their mutual reciprocities and regard for justice, to be much happier, collectively and individually, than they are. The manners of the present day present only great and monstrous deviations from morality, religion, and virtue, so established, that they frown with auda-

cious effrontery upon the humble advocate of truth, and threaten and awe the just man and patriot into silence. There is, indeed, a being who erects himself into public notice, falsely called a patriot, who sounds the trumpet of reform; all are astonished to behold his pure and disinterested actions during an election; he shakes hands with the butcher, drinks his glass with the tallow chandler, and "hugs the greasy rogues, they please him so;" his heart overflows, and his tongue moves with the stream of his time-serving honesty, while it lasts: but view him seated in Parliament, and where does he take his place? True to his principles, we find him on the Opposition side. Absurd farce! played by Crooked Policy. What has Truth to do with Party. Truth disclaims the distinction, and asserts her proud prerogative *in any place*; Party is the convenient medium of Ambition. True Patriotism has nothing to do with her, and acknowledges *No Side* but Truth.

But to return to the epithet Great. There is in the opinions of philosophy a much higher denomination; it is Good; a title little esteemed, and seldom sought for. Let us not imagine, however, that it is extinct, or that Ambition may not, in the hour of peace, direct its views for the happiness of mankind, and become a candidate for the best of all distinctions. Let the Conqueror recollect that he has, according to the ancient and received opinions of the best men, to live elsewhere than in history.

It becomes, then, the Conqueror to consider, whether there is not much more honour to be achieved in aiding the patriot interests of a noble and once happy Republic, from a pure and disinterested love of liberty, and a desire to meliorate their condition, than from any motive of aggrandizement of territory, which, while it pretends to serve, robs them of their dearest privileges and hereditary rights. The fate of Poland is a disgrace to Europe, and the injustice of high Powers an example of fraud to lesser communities, even from the public to the private family.

Happy for us, in this country the title of Good is to be found in the Crown. The King is good: the King loves his subjects; and the lasting cement of their affections will support the pillars of the Throne. It

is in him to give health to the sickly constitution of the common-wealth : it is in him to make all party yield to truth : it is in him to say, "Stand by, and let me see my people. Let there

be no longer a suspension of their liberties ; let every man be tried whom you suspect ; and we shall find how rich and safe we are in the people's love." G. B.

### RESTORATION OF PICTURES DECAYED OR INJURED.

[The following curious Account of the Restoration of a Picture of RAPHAEL, which had been much injured in its journey from Foligno to Paris, is extracted from a recent French work, published by the Administration of the Museum at Paris.]

#### SUBJECT OF THE PICTURE.

**I**N the midst of a glory of Angels, the Virgin Mary sits holding in her arms the infant Jesus, who is playing with his mother's mantle ; he receives with humility and modesty the vows and the prayers which are addressed to to her by St. John, St. Francis, and St. Jerome, in favour of a Chamberlain of the Pope, who, with hands joined, implores with fervour her protection.

In the middle of the picture, and beneath the Virgin, with eyes raised towards her, an Angel holds a tablet destined to receive the name of the Chamberlain, the donor of the picture.

The ground represents a landscape.

Raphael executed this work for Sigismund Conti, a learned man, Chamberlain and first Secretary to Pope Julius II. The picture was then placed at the high altar of the Church of Araceli at Rome. Afterwards, about the year 1565, it was removed to Foligno, and given to the Church of the *Religieuses* of St. Ann, called *Le Contesse*, from the sister Anna Conti, niece of Sigismund. It was lately brought from that church to Paris, being one of the hundred articles included in the Treaty of Tolentino.

#### RESTORATION OF THE PICTURE.

The Administration think they can render an important service to the Arts, by giving to the Public an extract from the interesting Report made by Citizens Guiton, Morveau, Bertholet, Vincent, and Taunai, Members of the National Institute, to that learned body, respecting the operation to which this valuable picture has been submitted.

When it was received at Foligno, it was in such a state of deterioration that the Commissaries of the Arts in Italy hesitated whether they ought to send it to Paris, nor did they determine upon sending it until they had fixed together the several parts of the picture which

were broken, by means of pieces of gauze pasted on the surface. Besides this injury, the white wood, of about thirty-two inches in thickness, on which the picture was painted, had a cleft of about ten in width at its superior extremity, which descended from the centre, diminishing progressively to the left foot of the Infant Jesus ; on each side of the fracture the wood was bent. A great number of scales were already detached, and moreover the painting was pricked in many parts.

It was time to think of saving this valuable picture from the ruin which threatened it, and the Administration decided that it should be taken off, being well convinced that it could only be refixed upon another ground. But as a religious respect would not permit an operation of this importance, particularly when applied to a picture of Raphael, they requested the Minister of the Interior to invite the National Institute to appoint from its own bosom a Committee to make a Report on the projected Restoration, in order to tranquillize timorous persons, or silence those of bad faith, and above all, to render public operations the most simple, and far distant from Charlatanism and juggling.

This Commission was composed of Citizens Guiton and Bertholet, Chymists, and Citizens Vincent and Taunai, Painters.

They agreed with the Administration as to the urgent necessity of taking off the picture. The following are the operations which followed.

The surface being rendered smooth, a piece of gauze was spread over the picture. Citizen Hacquin cut several little trenches in the wood at some distance from each other, which were continued from the superior extremity of the centre to the place where the ground of the wood presented a surface more straight.



straight. He then introduced into the trenches small pieces of wood, and covered the whole surface with wet linen, which he was careful to renew. The action of the small pieces of wood, swelled by the humidity against the softened wood of the picture, forced it to resume its first form, the two edges of the cleft approached, and the Artist introduced some strong glue to unite the two separated parts; he then applied cross bars of oak to preserve the picture, whilst drying, in the form which it had taken.

The drying proceeding slowly, the Artist applied a second gauze on the first, and successively two sheets of paper of a spongy substance.

This preparation being dry, he turned the picture on a table, and proceeded with great care to separate the wood on which the picture was painted.

The first operation was executed by means of two saws, of which the one worked perpendicularly and the other horizontally: he then used a plane, and afterwards another of a different construction, until the wood was reduced to the thickness of a common sheet of paper.

In this state the wood was successively moistened, by compartments, with pure water, until the Artist was enabled to separate the pieces with care by the point of a knife.

Citizen Hacquin, after having taken off the whole impression to the paste on which the picture was painted, and above all the mastics which in former restorations had been thought necessary, discovered the first sketch of Raphael.

In order to render the painting more yielding, he moistened it with cotton dipped in oil, and afterwards, by means of wax, moistened with oil, took off the impression from the paste, and fixed it by means of a soft brush.

After three months drying, a gauze was pasted on the impression in oil, and over that a fine linen cloth.

When the cloth was dry, the picture was detached from the table and turned, in order to take away the gauze and papers first applied with water. This operation being done, he proceeded to smooth the inequalities upon the surface, which proceeded from the shrinking of different parts. For this purpose the Artist applied successively, on the inequalities, a strong paste, and having placed a piece of paper on the moist-

ened part, he applied a hot iron; and on the part which had shrunk, by which they were returned to their original shape, but not till he had discovered, by infallible means, the degree of heat which the iron ought to possess before it was permitted to approach the picture.

We have seen that he had fixed the painting, disembarassed from its impression, on the paste, and all other foreign substances, on an impression in oil, and that he had restored to a smooth form the shrunk parts of its surface; but the *chef d'œuvre* still remained to be done, namely, to fix the picture solidly upon a new ground. For this purpose he disengaged the gauze, which had been provisionally placed on the impression, added a new coat of oxide of lead and oil, applied a gauze, rendered very supple, and upon that placed another preparation of lead and an unbleached cloth cut in one piece, and impregnated, on the exterior surface, with a resinous mixture, on which was fixed a similar cloth fixed in a frame. The body of the picture, disembarassed from what had been previously placed on it, and furnished with a new ground, was then applied, with exactness, to the cloth, impregnated with the resinous substance, avoiding every thing that might injure it by a too great or unequal extension, and forcing all the points of its extent to adhere to the cloth fixed in the frame. By this process the picture was incorporated with a base more durable than the first, and fortified against those accidents which had produced its deterioration, since it has been finally restored, which is the object of the second part of this Report.

This second operation, which we will call Picturesque Restoration, was confided by the Administration to Citizen Roëser, to whom we are indebted for the reparation of the most valuable pictures, and whose success multiplies the motives for confidence. The Commissioners, after having pointed out the process employed for this purpose, declare, that it is as perfect as it was possible to desire, and thus conclude their interesting Report.

“ We felicitate ourselves on having at length seen this *chef d'œuvre* of the immortal Raphael restored to existence, in all its primitive beauty, and by such means as leave no room to fear the return

return of accidents, whose ravages threaten the objects of general admiration."

The Administration of the Central Museum of the Arts, who, by its Science, has perfected the art of Restoration, will, doubtless, neglect nothing to preserve the art in all its integrity; and, in spite of reiterated success, it will not suffer the application of the Art to objects, unless they are so deteriorated, that it will be better to run the risk inseparable from delicate and

multiplied operations, than to abandon them to the destruction with which they are menaced. The invitation which the Administration of the Museum has made to the National Institute to follow the process of Restoration with respect to the picture of Raphael, is a sure guarantee that the enlightened men who compose it, feel that they ought to render an account of their conduct to the whole of enlightened Europe.

### For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

#### A HINDOO ANECDOTE.

NEAR the city of Smyrna, a Bramin lately died, and left a wife behind him.

In countries subject to the authority and government of the Mahomedans, the custom of women committing themselves to the funeral pile with the bodies of their deceased husbands is, if not abolished, at least under very great restrictions; as it is not allowed to be practised but by express permission.

The widow of the Bramin, therefore, waited in person on the Governor of the City, and in the most pathetic manner implored his permission for the high honour of burning with the body of her deceased husband, which the Governor peremptorily refused to grant her. Nothing discouraged thereby, she continued her entreaties—prostrated herself on the ground before him, and mingled her tears with the dust.

All entreaties were vain: the Governor remained inflexible. Rage and despair then filled the breast of the beautiful victim—and they broke out in these, and such like, exclamations. "Ah! miserable me! Why was my mother burnt? why my aunt? my two sisters?—Ah! miserable me!—Why am I, alone, refused the honours of my sex?"

A Priest, or Bonze, of the same cast of Hindoos, happened to be present at this interesting scene. He gazed ardently on the young woman; and now and then turning his eyes towards the Governor, silently reproached him, for refusing the prayer of the widow's petition. When the Governor took notice of this Priest, he exclaimed, "Wretch, it is you who have administered intoxi-

cating herbs, to excite phrenzy—it is owing to your pernicious doctrines, that a custom so shocking to humanity is still in practice!—Go, depart hence, and be no more seen."

The Bonze, undaunted, stood his ground. He assured the Governor that he had never spoken to the woman before him; but confessed he had prepared many others to undergo the same sacrifice; that it was an act agreeable to her god Brama; and for this reason he begged the Governor, in the most respectful manner, to grant his consent; on which the widow redoubled her tears, prayers, and entreaties. The Bonze, thus encouraged to go on, added, "Sir! great, great will be her reward! great her recompense for it in the other world! there she will be rejoined to her husband, by a second marriage, and live with him to all eternity."

The widow's fine black eyes instantly received new lustre. She darted a piercing look at the Bonze, expressive of satisfaction, mingled with a portion of terror.—"What," exclaimed she, "shall I indeed find my husband in heaven?—How have I been deceived by two old Bonzes!—They never told me this. They knew my husband well. They knew too how he treated me!—Then, Sir," says she, turning round to the Governor, "since the god Brama would reunite me to my husband, I renounce him and his religion for ever, and embrace yours." Then looking at the Bonze, "You may, if you please, when you see my husband, tell him what I have done, and say that I hope to find myself extremely well without him—for he was an old cross wretch;—stupid, jealous, and offensive."



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

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

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Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, in Company with several Divisions of the French Army, during the Campaigns of General Bonaparte in that Country; and published at Paris, under his immediate Patronage, by Vivant Denon. Embellished with numerous Engravings. Translated by Arthur Aikin. Two Editions. 4to. Two Volumes. 8vo. Three Volumes.

THE title of this work coincides in so great a degree with a former publication on the same subject, *viz.* "Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, by SONNINI," on which we bestowed a very ample investigation in our Literary Journal for the months of February, March, and April 1800, Vol. XXXVII.; that some of our Readers, at the first glance, will be apt to exclaim—What, more travels in Egypt! to which we may readily reply—Yes, Gentlemen! and we sincerely hope, as well for your information as for your rational amusement, these will not be the last. The Paris Press has furnished employment for our Translators, Printers, Engravers, and Booksellers; and we trust we may yet expect from some of our own countrymen, who either as companions to, or Officers in, our gallant army in Egypt, had equal opportunities of exploring this wonderful country, one or more original works of equal merit with the labours of the ingenious and assiduous French writers above-mentioned, whose masterly performances are at once an honour and an ornament to polite literature.

It will be recollected by the constant patrons of our Magazine, that Sonnini's travels commenced in the year 1773, and terminated in 1780, when he returned to France: these data must also be the guides to those readers who wish to make comparisons, and to attend to the connexion of the two works. Both Authors travelled over great part of the same ground; their descriptions,

therefore, of particular places, and the subjects they selected for engravings, will in some instances be perfectly accord with each other, that no novelty, and but little variety, will be found, in those instances, by the readers of the present work; but in other respects it will appear to possess considerable advantages over the former.

Denon embarked from Toulon for Egypt in the month of May 1798, and arrived at Alexandria the latter end of June following: here, then, is a lapse of time, no less than eighteen years, which alone constitutes a material difference in the description of the state of the country, at the former, and at the latter period; to which must be added, the two years employed in new discoveries and researches. To the present Author, therefore, we are indebted for the most recent account of the antiquities, curiosities, and internal circumstances of Egypt, the journal of his travels ending only in the year 1800. "An eye witness of the military operations of Bonaparte, and protected in his excursions by an escort of French soldiers, he had the most favourable opportunities of examining those stupendous remains, and eternal documents of the ancient civilization of the country, to which its then unsettled state had denied a peaceable admission. Hence, the work contains an agreeable mixture of incident and description; and Citizen Denon not being a soldier by profession, and, therefore, not hardened to the atrocities

ties of war, has, notwithstanding his natural partiality towards his countrymen, and his personal regard for many of the Chiefs in the expedition, given a fairer account of the treatment which the natives underwent from their invaders, than we are likely to receive from any other quarter; and, indeed, by accompanying the division of the French army, which was destined, under General Desaix, to achieve the conquest of Upper Egypt, he became the sole modern historian of that wonderful region, and on that account his narrative is of peculiar value.

"The taste and sound judgment of Bonaparte was on no occasion more eminently displayed than in his selection of Denon to accompany the troops in this expedition; for being both an artist and a man of letters, the remains of the architecture, the sculpture, and the paintings of the Egyptians, were the principal objects of his attention; and these he has described, both by words and with his pencil, so as to render them highly interesting to all those who feel any curiosity about a nation, from whom ancient Greece derived her sublimest philosophy, and which is inseparably connected with the earlier ages of the Jewish history." These are some of the judicious observations of the respectable translator, which we have selected as the best introduction to the work; other parts of his advertisement we pass over, willing to avoid censure, and to treat him with more lenity than he has shewn to the renowned Commander in Chief, whom future historians may, perhaps, view in a more favourable light than Mr. Aikin has placed him, even though, like him, they may be free-born Englishmen.

It appears, from an accurate survey of the original with the English edition now before us, that the Translator has made several judicious alterations, which may be considered as real improvements; and as he has modestly noticed them in the most concise terms, we lay them before our readers as a proper recommendation of the whole translation.

"The narrative, in the original, is one continued journal, without division of Chapters, from the embarkation of the Author at Toulon to his landing at Frejus, on his return to France; to this are added several notes, more particularly illustrative of the plates, and

mentioning little traits of manners and customs, which, either from inadvertence, or want of opportunity, he neglected to introduce into the text. The translator, however, has taken the liberty of breaking the Journal into separate Chapters, but without altering in the least degree the order of its arrangement, and, in a few instances, of incorporating with the text such parts of the notes as appear to have been thrown to the end of the original work merely in consequence of having been forgotten."

As it is the octavo edition we are reviewing, it may be necessary to add, as another recommendation, that the French original sells in London for *twenty one guineas*; a circumstance which, to the generality of purchasers and readers of English books, must render the cheap edition of a work on which so great a value is set highly gratifying; and they will readily admit the expediency, on the part of the proprietors, of omitting the picturesque views of battles, and of some other transactions; which, from their very nature, must be mere fancy pieces, and of selecting the best of two or three views of the same place from different positions, in order to avoid enhancing the price,—more especially as, by this arrangement, they have been enabled to give a liberal allowance of plates, and to retain nearly the whole of those engravings that represent the architectural and hieroglyphical remains of Upper Egypt, which comprise the valuable part of the decorations of that splendid work *the Original*.

The Translator's explanatory advertisement is followed by Denon's preface, which contains the discourse it was his intention to read to the Institute of Cairo, on his return from Upper Egypt; and is, in fact, a brief analysis of the nature and design of the work, and of his means of pursuing and attaining the objects he had in view. No precise explanation, however, is given of the plan of the Institute; but we believe it to have been an assembly of scientific Frenchmen, consisting of Officers of the army, the French Consul, intelligent merchants, and literati brought from France by Bonaparte, whose business it was to investigate the state of arts and sciences in Egypt, to promote and improve their cultivation, and to transmit to the Government of Paris regular accounts of



of their transactions, more particularly of such discoveries, inventions, &c. as might prove either useful or ornamental to their native country.

In the first Chapter of Vol. I. we have a journal, commencing with Denon's embarkment, on the 14th of May 1798, at Toulon, on board the French frigate *La Junon*, which, in company with two other frigates, was to reconnoitre a-head of the grand fleet destined for the invasion and conquest of Egypt, and to take Malta in their way; the attack and capitulation of which is the principal subject of the next Chapter. In the course of the siege, some Frenchmen in the service of the Maltese Government having been taken prisoners by General Renier, when he made himself master of Gozo, he sent them off in a boat to Bonaparte, the Commander in Chief, on board the *Orient*, who, after having questioned them, said to them with a stern voice—"Since you have taken up arms against your country, you should have known how to die. I will not accept such prisoners: you may therefore return to Malta, which is not yet in my possession." Let the indecent, the ill-timed declaimers, who obstinately persist in the grossest personal abuse of the First Consul of France, in some of our public prints, read this anecdote, and compare it with the conduct of other Generals in similar situations!

After the surrender of Malta, he ordered all the Turkish and Arabian slaves to be set free, and never, says our Author, was there a stronger expression of joy than that which they manifested. "When they met the French, gratitude was expressed in their countenances in so affecting a way, that I repeatedly shed tears. It was to me a true feast of the soul. To convey an idea of their extreme satisfaction on this occasion, it is necessary to state, that their respective Governments never either bought or exchanged them. Their slavery was not alleviated by any hope; and they could not even dream of the termination of their sufferings."

The third Chapter opens with the landing of the French troops, and the storming of Alexandria, on the 2d of July. On the 4th, in the morning, the city being then in the possession of the French army, consisting of thirty thousand men, Denon accompanied

Bonaparte in visiting the forts, when they passed by Pompey's pillar, and on this spot it may be said that his talents as an artist and an antiquary were first exercised. But it being our intention to avoid going over the same ground again, which we have formerly examined with Sonnini, we shall only remark, that Denon assigns satisfactory reasons for concluding that this monument is not antique; and that it may have been erected either in the time of the Greek Emperors, or of the Caliphs. Of the erect obelisk called Cleopatra's needle, and another thrown down at its side, he maintains a different opinion, *viz.* that they formerly decorated one of the entrances of the palace of the Ptolomies (Kings of Egypt), the ruins of which are still to be seen at some distance from thence. An inspection into the present state of these obelisks, and the fissures which existed at the time even when they were fixed on this spot, prove that they were merely fragments at that period, "and that they had been brought from Memphis, or from Upper Egypt;" consequently they are *antiques*; and as such, he was very desirous to have them conveyed to France, asserting that it might have been done without difficulty.

In the following curious observations on the present state of Alexandria, we recognise the discriminating talents of an able artist and a learned investigator, unbiassed by an overweening fondness for every object that wears the appearance of antiquity, yet anxious to give a satisfactory account of such remains of the grand and skilful workmanship of the ancients as are undoubtedly original, and not sophisticated by a mixture of modern fabrication. — "Subterraneous researches made on this spot (near Pompey's pillar) might ascertain the site of the city in the time of the Ptolomies, when its commerce and splendour changed its original plan, and rendered it immense. That of the Caliphs, which still exists, was but a diminution of the ancient city, notwithstanding it comprehends within itself, at this time, plains and deserts. This circumvallation being built of ruins, the edifices bring unceasingly to remembrance destruction and ravage. The jambs and lintels of the doors of the dwelling-houses and fortresses consist entirely of columns of granite,

which the workmen have not taken the pains to shape to the use to which they have applied them. They appear to have been left there merely with a view to attest the grandeur and magnificence of the buildings of which they are the ruins. In other places, a great number of columns have been applied to the construction of the walls, to support and level them; and these columns having resisted the ravages of time, now resemble batteries. In short, these Arabian and Turkish buildings, the productions of the necessities of war, *display a confusion of epochs, and of various industries*, more striking and more approximated examples of which are no where else to be found. The Turks more especially, adding absurdity to profanation, have not only blended with the granite bricks and calcareous stones, but even logs of wood and planks, and from these different elements, which have so little analogy to each other, and are so strangely united, have presented a monstrous assemblage of the splendour of human industry and its degradation."

This nice disquisition may serve as a complete justification of every future attempt to disunite, remove, and preserve in other countries, those precious remains of antiquity which a rude and unlettered race of mortals know not how to convert to the noblest purposes, the elucidation of ancient history, and the embellishment of modern edifices.

Let it not, however, be imagined, that we mean to justify the acquirement of these valuable curiosities by invasion and plunder; opportunities may hereafter occur to obtain many of them by purchase and other peaceable means.

In the journal of the second day's march of the French army, a most affecting anecdote, exhibiting the domestic slavery of the eastern nations and the atrocious effects of jealousy; and another of the savage cruelty of the Arabs to their French prisoners; will make the reader shudder, and, in the moment, wish for the total extermination of such inhuman monsters.

This march to the interior of the country was not interrupted by the Mamelukes, the most formidable enemies the French had to encounter, for having observed that the French army was entirely composed of infantry, a description of soldiery for whom those

barbarians have a sovereign contempt, they made themselves certain of an easy victory, and forbore to harass their march, which was rendered sufficiently painful by its length, by the heat of the climate, and by the sufferings of hunger and thirst; to which were added, the torments of a hope constantly cheated, and constantly renewed. In reality, says our Author, "it was in the midst of heaps of corn that our soldiers wanted bread, while they were a prey to thirst with the image of a vast lake before their eyes. This punishment of a new description requires explanation, as it results from an illusion peculiar to this country. It is produced by the reflection of salient objects on the oblique rays of the sun, refracted by the heat of the burning soil; and this phenomenon has so truly the appearance of water, that the observer is deceived by it over and over again. It provokes a thirst, which is the more importunate, as the instant when it presents itself to the view is the hottest time of the day."

We are informed, that no idea of it could be conveyed by a drawing, as it would be only the representation of a resemblance, but that a philosophical description and analysis of this extraordinary optical deception will be found in the memoirs of the Institute of Cairo, as delivered in a report to that society by Citizen Monge, and published at Paris by the elder Didot. Pistachio-nuts were the first relief which the soil of Egypt afforded to the troops, and of this fruit they never ceased to retain a grateful remembrance. On reaching the Nile, they plunged into that river without waiting to undress themselves, to allay their thirst by the absorbent vessels.

On the 19th of July 1799, the army encamped at *Amm-el Dinar*, from whence it set out on the following morning, before day-break; and, after a march of twelve hours, it reached the vicinity of *Embabey*, where the Mamelukes had collected their force, having an entrenched camp, surrounded by a clumsy moat, and defended by twenty eight pieces of artillery. As soon as the enemy was discovered, the army formed; and when Bonaparte had given his final orders, he said to the soldiers, pointing to the Pyramids, "Push on, and recollect, that from the summit of those monuments forty centuries



centuries watch us." Enthusiasm in war has a similar effect to enthusiasm in religion; it operates with amazing force on the lower orders of society; and a more forcible incitement to extraordinary valour could not well be conceived, or comprised in more energetic and concise terms. On recollecting the pathetic harangues of this fortunate General upon other occasions, we cannot but consider him as much indebted for his success to the revival of this ancient military custom. The total defeat of the Mamelukes, commanded by the famous Murad-Bey, who had threatened to cut up the French like gourds, ensued.

A digression takes place, in this part of the volume, in which Denon gives an account of his accompanying General Menou (who had remained behind the main army, at Alexandria, on account of his wounds) in an excursion into the Delta; and having embarked on board an advice-boat in the new harbour of Alexandria, he has an opportunity to make a drawing of the fortress (engraved Plate V. fig. 1.) constructed on the Island of Pharos, on the site of that celebrated monument, equally useful and magnificent—of that wonder of the world, which, after having taken the name of the island on which it was placed, has transmitted that appellation to all the monuments (light-houses) of the same description.

Menou's division having subdued a party of Arabs, who had opposed their march, and set fire to one quarter of the village of *Salmeé*, which they likewise delivered up to plunder, the neighbouring districts submitted quietly, and the General having established an ordinary post in the other parts of the village, this expedition was concluded by making a circuit through the country.

And here it may afford some relief to the melancholy reflexions on the horrors of war, which may have agitated the minds of our readers, to introduce our Author's account of an Arabic entertainment given to the French Officers at this station.

"A house of public entertainment, which had almost invariably belonged to the Mameluke, heretofore, the Lord and Master of the village, was furnished in a moment, according to the fashion of the country, with mats, carpets, and cushions. A number of attend-

ants, in the first place, brought in perfumed water, pipes, and coffee. Half an hour afterwards, a carpet was spread, and on the outer part three or four different kinds of bread and cakes were laid in heaps, the centre being covered with small dishes of fruits, sweetmeats, creams, &c. the greater part of them pretty good, and very highly perfumed. This was considered but as a slight repast, which was over in a few minutes. In the course, however, of two hours, the same carpet was covered afresh, with large loaves, immense dishes of rice, either boiled in milk, or in a rich gravy soup; halves of sheep badly roasted; large quarters of veal; boiled heads of different animals: and fifty or sixty other dishes all crowded together, consisting of highly-seasoned ragouts, vegetables, jellies, sweetmeats, and honey in the comb. There were neither chairs, plates, spoons, forks, drinking-glasses, nor napkins: each of the guests squatted on the ground, took up the rice in his fingers, tore the meat in pieces with his nails, dipped the bread in the ragouts, and wiped his hands and lips with a slice of bread. The water was served in a pot; and he who did the honours of the table took the first draught. In the same way, he was the first to taste the different dishes, as well to prevent his guests from harbouring any suspicions of him, as to show them how strong an interest he took in their safety, and how high a value he set on their persons. The napkins were not brought until after dinner, when each of the guests washed his hands. He was then sprinkled over with rose water, and the pipes and coffee were again produced."

The glorious victory obtained by Lord Nelson in the engagement with the French fleet in the Bay of Aboukir, which totally subverted the grand object Bonaparte had in view, of establishing a French colony in Egypt, and a communication with India, is described in a partial manner, as might be expected from a French writer; but his most affecting relation of his visit to the sea-side at midnight, after the action which had tarnished the lustre of their arms, and had restored the empire of the Mediterranean to the English, atones for every defect in his account of the bloody conflict; and demonstrates, at once, the goodness of his heart, and his singular talent for pathetic

thetic delineation of scenes of human misery. Few readers, we believe, will peruse it without a tribute of tears to the manes of the wretched victims of the day. It begins thus—"The shore, to the extent of four leagues, was covered by wrecks, which enabled us to form an estimate of the loss we had sustained at the battle of Aboukir."—See the remainder from page 180 to 183 of this interesting volume.

We have now reached Chapter VI. which contains an account of the anniversary feast of the Arabs on the birth of Mahomet, the stratagem of the Musti to avoid it, and General Menou's positive orders that it should be solemnized as usual—of the music of the Egyptians—various races of the people in Rosetta—of the Copts, Arabs, Turks, Greeks, Jews, and Abyssinians—Adgis, or Pilgrims from Mecca—and Egyptian women. The portraits of two of them are engraved, Plate XXXV. figures 1 and 2. An anecdote of the first exhibits a specimen of their libidinous manners: "She was a native of *Rosetta*, and married to a Frank. She spoke Italian, was handsome, of engaging address, and fond of her husband. He was not, however, so amiable, but that she could bestow a part of her affection elsewhere; and the jealousy which ensued on his side was the occasion of perpetual strife. She was all submission, and never failed to renounce the object of his suspicions. On the following day, however, there was a fresh complaint: the Lady again wept and repented: yet, the husband was never without some motive for scolding her. The house in which this couple lived was opposite to mine; and as the street was narrow, I became very naturally her confidant, and the witness of her chagrins. The plague broke out in the city; and my neighbour was so very communicative, that she could not fail either to give or take it. Accordingly, she caught it of her last lover; bestowed it very faithfully on her husband; and they all three died."

The Author's further progress to the centre of the Delta—his description of the number and populousness of the villages—of the Almés, or Female Dancers, at *Metubis*—of *Desuk*, a large village, which has a mosque resorted to twice a year by all the nations of the East, in which *two hundred thousand souls* pay their devotions—a skirmish

with the Arabs at *Scha-abas-Ameri*, and the return of the party to Rosetta, are the subjects of Chapter VII.

From Rosetta, a fresh voyage up the Nile to Cairo enables our Author to describe the Pyramids—the general face of the country—the manners of the inhabitants of Cairo—the kindness of the middle orders of the people, and other circumstances, concurring, for the most part, with Sonnini's relation of the same subjects; but distinguished by three elegant views of the Pyramids, and a beautiful distant view of Cairo, in one plate, illustrating the narrative of incidents in this division of the Journal, Chapter VIII.

In the next Chapter, we have a curious account of the Mummies of the Ibis, the sacred bird of the Egyptians, above five hundred of them being found in a sepulchral cave, in the vaults of Saccara, in separate boxes, two of which were given to Denon, who, in company with Citizen Geoffroi, set down to open them: the result affords a learned dissertation on these birds. See Chapter IX. p. 298. To this Chapter likewise belong a curious description of the juggling tricks of the Psylli, a sect of Egyptian Priests, who pretend to an absolute command over the serpents in that country.—Of the tents, superstitious ceremonies, &c. of the Bedouin Arabs—the march of General Desaix's army to Upper Egypt in pursuit of Murad Bey—the desperate battle of *Sedinan*, and flight of the Mamelukes—also, Views of Old Cairo—of the Port of Boulac—of the great Canal leading to Cairo—and of the tombs of the Caliphs at Cairo.

The volume closes with General Desaix's return from Upper Egypt to Cairo for reinforcements—an account of the Convents near *Bonefuef*—of the Canal Jusuf and other works. The employment of Denon, and the troops left to escort him, during the absence of Desaix, was to reconnoitre the country, to make a progress through it, and to levy contributions for the support of the army. In the course of this rout, he visited the lake Mœris, examines the fertility of the province of *Faïum*—the Pyramid of *Bilabun*, and other antiquities; and when Desaix rejoins him with a corps of twelve hundred cavalry, two hundred infantry, and a train of artillery, our Author indulges the hope of arriving the first at *Syene*, of realizing all his projects,

and



and seeing the object of his journey fulfilled. In fact, the most interesting part of his travels was now beginning. "I was going," says he, "to break up, as it were, a new country; to be the first to see, and to see without prejudice; to make researches in a part of the earth hitherto covered with a veil of mystery, and for two thousand years shut out from the curiosity of Europeans." Here, therefore, we find

a proper pause, for the present. And shall only, by way of note, remind the readers of the work, that prefixed to this volume there is an accurate Map of Lower Egypt. Of the other numerous engravings we shall render an account hereafter, as they follow the progress of the travels, and are not either regularly numbered or properly placed in the three volumes. M.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Memoirs of a Family in Switzerland, founded on Facts. 4 Vols. 8vo.

THIS wonderful story belongs to the class of novels which a taste for the marvellous has rendered fashionable: the success of such performances as Lewis's Monk, the Castle Spectre, and several others, of recent date, has augmented the number of champions in the cause of superstition, the main support of the Roman Catholic religion; which Christian charity teaches to tolerate; but the propagation of which, in this Protestant country, it is our duty to impede.

A reference to the Review of "A Journey from Edinburgh through Parts of North Britain," in our last (See September Review, page 201), will afford a timely hint to guard against the revival of a belief in ghosts, the impressions of which have descended from generation to generation, "and are not altogether extinguished in many parts of the Highlands and Western Islands." Notwithstanding the indefatigable pains that were taken by the first Protestant Ministers of the Gospel to eradicate this branch of superstition, and the assiduity of many of their successors in our day, it is to be feared, that the present taste for novels and dramatic pieces, in which supernatural agency is the ground-work of the plot or catastrophe, may be the fatal means of intimidating and debilitating the minds of the rising generation, at that age when delusive impressions are most apt to fix a durable stamp on the future character—the age of adolescence.

Let parents and guardians reflect on these observations, suggested by an attentive perusal of the Novel now before us, which has the merit of an intention to serve the cause of virtue and piety, but through the means which, as Protestants and rational beings, we are bound to reprobate, more especially

as we can truly affirm, that with very little trouble we could banish the *Spectres*, and the *dead alive*, in the "Memoirs of a Family in Switzerland," and yet, from the remaining materials, produce a very pretty, interesting, and instructive Novel, in three, instead of four, volumes.

The scenes of this medley of inventive imagination; of beautiful and sublime description; of probable facts; and of inconsistent, incoherent, and absurd incidents; are laid partly in Switzerland, and partly in England. A young English Lady, in a long visit to the daughter of Dr. Wesserman, a Swiss Physician residing at *Richterfswyl*, his native village, in the canton of *Zurich*, contracts a warm and permanent friendship for the young Swiss, and on their separation, *Angelica Belfont* returning to England, a correspondence by letters takes place, which is opened by Gertrude Wesserman, on the melancholy subject of their parting.

The brother of Angelica, Sir Charles Belfont, who had likewise been a temporary resident in Dr. Wesserman's family, has fallen violently in love with Gertrude, and after his return to England makes advantageous proposals of marriage in a letter to her father; but Gertrude has long since plighted her faith to Arminfield, the only son of a respectable neighbour; from their infancy, a familiar intercourse between the two families had given un molested opportunities to the children to form an attachment to each other, which ripened into love. On the other hand, Angelica, during her abode at *Richterfswyl*, had discovered so many excellencies in this amiable youth, that it staggered her constancy to a valiant Naval English Officer of the name of Herbert; and Gertrude's brother has conceived

conceived a secret insurmountable passion for Angelica. These crosses purposes in love constitute some of the customary perplexities of a Novel, and furnish ample scope for a series of letters. A dangerous illness however, and the knowledge of the inviolable engagements between her beloved friend Gertrude and Arminfield, restore tranquillity to the bosom of Angelica; and she rewards Herbert's constant assiduities with her hand. Herbert, for his singular bravery, is raised to the rank of an Admiral, and created a Peer; like other men of fashion, he is gallant, and is seduced by an intriguing woman to a breach of conjugal fidelity; and places in a proper point of view the danger of resorting to *Masquerades*.

As a specimen of the talents of the Authoress (for we have not the least doubt of the work being a female manufacture) in delineating the perfections of a lover, take the following, by Gertrude Wesserman—"While we look forward to the period that is to unite us, we each study to cultivate those manners and accomplishments calculated to insure our mutual happiness, and prolong the existence of the passion by which we are reciprocally inspired. Love may originate in personal beauty, but will scarcely outlive the short season of youthful charms, unless it be founded on indestructible qualities."

"Arminfield's form at present is moulded to the most exact symmetry; his motions have an easy agility, arising from the lightness of his elegant figure, the strength of exquisite proportions, and the activity of youth. It glows in the ruddy hue of his complexion, it gives lustre to his fine dark eyes, sparkling with lively intelligence and all the fire of genius. The gaiety of youth animates every feature, and his whole figure, with an indefinable expression, which personifies grace, and addresses the heart in each look and gesture"—Here we want only a Juliet, to cut him out in little stars, &c.

"But youth will lose itself in age. Time will bend his commanding stature, cramp his activity, dim the brilliancy of his eyes, fade the bloom of his cheeks, furrow numberless wrinkles on his smooth forehead, now ornamented with carelessly waving and luxuriant hair, whose shining brown will be bleached into hoary locks.

"Age," adds the lovely Gertrude, "will deprive us both of personal attractions; but may give to our minds more charms than it can take from our appearance—trained in habits of goodness, they will become each day stronger, and meliorate our character." With this view, the lovers study together every accomplishment calculated to enliven their future days, and fit them for social intercourse. Arminfield instructs his fair pupil in those sciences that are best adapted to her sex, in the specification of which we should not have imagined it was necessary to include either *astronomy* or *mathematics*. After geography, we should have introduced *history*; and in the place of mathematics, a course of natural history, as coadjutors to drawing and painting, justly ranked as two distinguished female accomplishments, nearly as fashionable at present as music, which closes the list of Gertrude's instructive and "amusive occupations."

Angelica, exalted to the rank of a Peeress, regrets being obliged to spend the winters in London, and, fettered by the constraints of fashion, to be devoted to its numerous polite amusements, one of which, a *roué*, she describes at length, in a letter to her Swiss friend, more accurately, and with more propriety, than any former account we remember to have read of these motley assemblies.

"The real signification of a *roué*," says Lady Albion, "is *hurry, bustle, noise, tumult, uproar, or a search after something*; also, *a mob, riot, or public disturbance*. These explanations may, with strict propriety, be equally applied as a true description of this modern entertainment, peculiar to our nation.

"The invitation to it is made without trouble. On a visiting card, under the superscription of the Lady's name, she desires her waiting-woman, or, if she cannot write, commands her to order the valet or footman to write down these few words—*At home on Monday evening the 25th of January*.—At the appointed time, it is an assemblage of people of almost every description, and nearly all classes, huddled together promiscuously without order, which is quite out of date.—Near a cold door, which stands open all the evening for the ingress and egress of the numerous visitors, and the



the admission of the keen wintry wind, there stands a Countess. Next to her Ladyship stands the proud Lady of a City Knight, who was once a Grocer, and it is said he married a waiting-woman; but that's no matter: people in this kingdom neither regard profession nor ancestry; Sir John Plumb is wealthy, and that entitles him to come into the *best company*; and his Lady's jewels make a splendid figure in it. My Lady was indeed very brilliant that evening. Next to her a respectable matron and two beautiful young ladies stand quite unheeded by the company. They were invited by the lady of the house, because she could not avoid it; but she does not pay any attention to her old friend or the charming girls her daughters. They are handsome, it must be confessed, but too modestly diffident to make any effect in public; their dress is becoming enough to be sure, but it was not made up at the most fashionable milliners (or fancy-dress-makers): in fact, they could not afford it: they have lost their father, who was in the road to fortune, and was the benefactor of the master of the house, where they are now received as a prodigious favour."—The exhibition continues in a similar style through several pages, and some of the characters are too well known to be mistaken by persons who are in the habit of frequenting these routs—particularly the apothecary's wife—the scene closes with cards, without which no such assemblies could be held; for the company being mostly strangers to each other, have nothing to say to each other, and but for a foreknowledge of card-playing being the only entertainment in which they could expect to partake, would not have regarded the invitation. The

lively Authoress, therefore, annexes a disquisition on our card-players, as they form so very considerable a portion of the inhabitants of this immense metropolis. She divides them into *thirteen* classes. The first and second we give as samples of the rest—

"Card-players by profession are gamblers, who make cards a trade. To-night they are really worth a hundred thousand pounds—to-morrow that sum is staked on a card, it is lost, and they are really ruined.

"Professed card-players differ from the above in several particulars. The first class is entirely composed of men—the second of women chiefly. The first make cards their trade—the second make them a business or occupation. The first live by cards—the second live *for* cards."

As it is neither our inclination, nor within the limits prescribed by our duty to the public, to follow our leader through church-yards, or to visit ghosts, or pretended ghosts, either amidst tombs, or in ladies' bed-chambers, we shall leave the plot and catastrophes of this extraordinary Novel to the gratification of the numerous constant readers of such productions; assuring them, that if the more rational part will take the pains to detach the ore from the dross, they will find some admirable sentiments worthy of preservation; forcible recommendations of morality and piety; and sublime descriptions of the romantic scenery of Switzerland, at present the subject of general attention, on account of its intestine political dissensions, and the fatal commencement of a civil war, which threatens in its consequence a total subversion of its ancient free constitution and national independence. M.

*Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, during the Campaigns of General Bonaparte. By Vivant Denon. Translated from the French. To which is prefixed, An historical Account of the Invasion of Egypt by the French. By E. A. Kendal, Esq. Illustrated by Maps, Views, &c. 2 Vols. 8vo.*

THE travels of Mons. Denon have been expected with impatience by the

Publick, an impatience which has been amply gratified. Besides the complete translation lately published \*, the present performance claims attention, as containing "a mass of information of the most varied nature, and such as only the union of the Author's talents and situation could have permitted him to procure." Alterations and improvements have been made by the present

\* See page 273, &c.

Translator to compress what is valuable in the original, and we think he has succeeded in his attempt. The work is, as he asserts, a compression rather than an abridgment; and consults the advantage of a large class of readers, to whom we recommend the work, as interesting in its subject, and satisfactory in its execution.

*The Infidel and Christian Philosophers; or, The last Hours of Voltaire and Addison contrasted. A Poem.* 4to.

The concluding scenes in the lives of two eminent writers are here depicted with truth and sensibility. They shew the power of religion on the human mind, and its superior efficacy in administering consolation and support in the hour of sickness and of death. To those who seriously contemplate the affecting circumstances here brought to view, few words are necessary to point out the affecting contrast. Every

reader, on the perusal, will be ready to cry out, in the language of the Psalmist, "Let me die the death of the Righteous, and let my end be like unto his."

*On the Improvement of Poor Soils, read in the Holderness Agricultural Society. June 6, 1796, in Answer to the following Question, "What is the best Method of cultivating and improving poor Soils, where Lime and Manure cannot be had?" With an Appendix and Notes.* By J. Alderson, M. D. 8vo.

Agricultural pursuits are now so much attended to, that we doubt not but this important enquiry will meet with the notice it so well deserves. Dr. Alderson has here offered to the consideration of his readers many experiments, accompanied with reasons which tend to shew that the improvements suggested by him are worthy the notice of the practical Farmers. To them we recommend the present pamphlet.

#### SIR FRANCIS BURDETT AND DR. PARR.

THE following Correspondence between these Gentlemen has appeared in one of the Newspapers.

"SIR,

"I am sorry that it is not in my power to place you in a situation which would well become you—I mean in the Episcopal Palace at Bugden: but I can bring you very near to it; for I have the Presentation to a Rectory now vacant, within a mile and a half of it, which is very much at Dr. Parr's service. It is the Rectory of Graffham, at present worth two hundred pounds a year, and, as I am informed, may soon be worth two hundred and seventy; and I this moment learn that the Incumbent died last Tuesday.

"Dr. Parr's talents and character might well entitle him to better patronage than this from those who know how to estimate his merits; but I acknowledge that a great additional motive with me to the offer I now make him, is, that I believe I cannot do any thing more pleasing to his friends, Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Knight; and I desire you,

Sir, to consider yourself obliged to them only.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"With the greatest respect,

"Your obedient servant,

"FRANCIS BURDETT."

"*Vicarage House, Buckden, Sept. 26, 1802.*

"DEAR SIR,

"After rambling in various parts of Norfolk, I went to Cambridge, and from Cambridge I yesterday came to the Parsonage of my most respectable friend, Mr. Malby, at Buckden, where I this morning had the honour of receiving your letter. Mrs. Parr opened it last Friday at Hatton, and I trust that you will pardon the liberty she took in desiring your servant to convey it to me in Huntingdonshire, where she knew that I should be, as upon this day.

"Permit me, dear Sir, to request that you would accept the warmest and most sincere thanks of my heart for this unsolicited, but most honourable, expression of your good-will towards me. Nothing can be more important to my worldly interest than the service you have done me, in presenting me to the Living of Graffham. Nothing



thing can be more exquisitely gratifying to my very best feeling, than the language in which you have conveyed to me this mark of your friendship. Indeed, dear Sir, you have enabled me to pass the years of declining life in comfortable and honourable independence. You have given me additional and unalterable conviction, that the firmness with which I have adhered to my principles has obtained for me the approbation of wise and good men. And when that approbation assumes, as it now does, the form of protection, I fairly confess to you, that the patronage of Sir Francis Burdett has a right to be ranked among the proudest, as well as the happiest, events of my life. I trust that my future conduct will justify you in the disinterested and generous gift which you have bestowed upon me: and sure I am that my friends Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Knight, will not only share with me in my joy, but sympathise with me in those sentiments of respect and gratitude which I shall ever feel towards Sir Francis Burdett.

"Most assuredly I shall myself set a higher value upon your kindness, when I consider it as intended to gratify the

friendly feelings of these excellent men, as well as to promote my own personal happiness.

"I shall wait your pleasure about the Presentation; and I beg leave to add, that I shall stay at Buckden for one week only, and shall have reached Hatton about this day fortnight, where I shall obey your commands. One circumstance, I am sure, will give you great satisfaction, and therefore I shall beg leave to state it. The Living of Graffham will be of infinite value to me, because it is tenable with a Rectory I now have in Northamptonshire; and happy I am, that my future residence will be fixed, and my existence closed, upon that spot where Sir Francis Burdett has given me the power of spending my old age with comforts and conveniences quite equal to the extent of my fondest wishes, and far surpassing any expectations I have hitherto ventured to indulge.

"I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect and most unfeigned thankfulness,

"Dear Sir,

"Your very obedient faithful servant,

"S. PARR."

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## TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE prevailing passion for vocal music must form my excuse for requesting your insertion of a few remarks on the subject, designed to facilitate our estimation of the art itself, and of the various merit of its professors.

Notwithstanding the dispute into which methodical divisions have fallen, from the frivolous and ostentatious pedantry with which they are sometimes displayed, they conduce so much, when judiciously chosen, to a clear and exact view of any subject, that I shall venture to employ them on one, where they may appear, at first view, most incongruous and unseemly.

Singing seems naturally to resolve itself into four distinct parts: I. VOICE. II. EXECUTION. III. TASTE. IV. EXPRESSION. Let us attend to each.

I. The qualities of VOICE are *Tone* and *Compass*.—Of *Tone*, the requisites seem clearness, strength, and richness: clearness, as opposed to whatever is

thick or husky; strength, to tenuity and tremulousness; richness, to meagreness or harshness. I am far from considering these as all the modifications, good and bad, of which tone is susceptible: there are many others. Nothing, for instance, can be more distinguishable than the ready terseness of Storace's voice, the luscious sweetness of Miss Tennant's, or the smooth flow of Mrs. Crouch's. All I mean is, to point out what appear the most striking of these modifications.—*Compass* explains itself, and furnishes little matter for observation. One topic, however, it suggests, which I cannot pass over. The compass of voice, in men, is frequently extended upwards, by what is called a feigned voice, or *falsetto*. To a refined ear, nothing, I believe, can in general be more disgusting than these strained tones, as they are commonly employed: the notes themselves are never quite in tune, so as thoroughly to satisfy the

ear; they seem to defy all delicate management; and they always stare from the fine mellow sounds of the natural voice, like the strokes of a modern dauber, on an old embrowned portrait of Titian or Vandyke. By dint of assiduous practice, the lower of these artificial notes may be so subdued and assimilated, as occasionally to come in aid of the natural voice; but I never knew an instance in which they would bear an obligato part with complete success. Braham himself, who manages his voice on all occasions with infinite felicity, fails here, I think.—The highest, the clearest, the most powerful, and altogether the most extraordinary *natural* voice I ever heard, is that of a Mr. Smith, who is now, I learn, under the tuition of the Athleys. If he succeed in giving it the finish of modulation, he will become a very great acquisition to the musical world.—Neither the *tone* nor the *compass* of the voice, is much under the power of practice: the tones may be a little improved; the compass a little extended; but nature must have done nearly all.

II. In the Voice, Nature does nearly every thing; EXECUTION depends entirely on ourselves.—Execution, so far as it respects a *single note*, consists in holding that note steadily and firmly, with different degrees of strength, in the same even tone; in swelling it, gradually and equably, from the gentlest aspiration to the utmost plenitude of volume; and lastly, in diminishing that volume, by the same imperceptible gradations, till it dies away upon the ear like the vibrations of a bell. Simple as these operations may appear, they are by no means easy: the last, indeed, is so difficult, that very few, even of the first performers, are perfect masters of it. Farinelli, who was great in every thing, is said to have been transcendantly so in this particular.—The elements of execution, as it respects a *succession of notes*, consist, in passing freely, and without any perceptible interval of time, or change in either tone, from one note to another; or, in melting the two notes insensibly one into the other by a blended gradation of intermediate tones.—These requisites in the management of single notes and their connection attained, nothing remains to perfectiate Execution, but that

knowledge and that practice which is necessary for the acquisition of excellence on any musical instrument. One observation, however, I will make, because it holds universally true, and is too generally neglected.—Every note should be distinctly given. Even in the most rapid and difficult divisions, where what is emphatically called Execution, is most brilliantly displayed, not a particle should be flurred over: every thing, even to the minutest *apoggiatura*, should be touched.—I do not mean to say with force and terseness (*that* must depend on the occasion), but, on all occasions, with a decision that may strike the ear. It is only by a strict attention to this particular, that we can hope to emulate that precision and spirit which charms us in the first professional performers.—For eminence in Execution, we cannot look to higher standards, than Mrs. Billington, Mr. Braham, and Signior Morelli: they are perfect models, in their respective departments, of this sort of excellence.

III. TASTE is displayed in whatever is introduced to delight the ear, *beyond* what the composer has prescribed; either by some inflection of the notes as they stand in the score, or by the addition of others in the form of gracings. The subject is obviously too delicate for preceptive criticism: nothing but an original sensibility, cultivated by an attention to the best models, can possibly enable us to excel, or to judge of excellence, in this department of the art. There is an error or two, however, on the subject, which it may be proper to notice. In the first place, the insertions of Taste should intimately partake of the genius and character of the air which they are employed to decorate. A very different species of embellishment is required for “Hope told a flattering tale,” and “The Soldier tired of war’s alarms:” the gracings of the former, should partake of the pensive and the tender; the adornings of the latter, of the animated and the grand. Nothing, however, is more common, than to find the same round of flourishes promiscuously applied on all occasions. In the next place, these insertions, except in ad libitum movements, should never interfere with the time. If the performer have not skill and execution enough to reconcile his gracings with this inflexible



ible standard, by all means let the graciings be dismissed. Lastly, even under both these restrictions, the infusions of Taste should not be too ostentatiously obtruded; the performer, after all, is subservient to the composer; and his efforts are miserably misapplied, if they serve to obstruct that impression which they should only tend to assist.—I cannot point out two more exquisite examples of judicious and tasteful decoration than Mr. Harrison and Mr. Braham.

IV. We are now arrived at **EXPRESSION**. Tones, almost as melodious as the voice, may be produced from the organ, the flute, and the oboe; Execution, in some respects, nearly as perfect, and in some, still more brilliant, may be displayed on these and various other instruments; and something like an emulation of its graceful decorations, may, in hands of exquisite skill, be extracted by the bow; but, on the subject of expression, all competition from instrumental music fades away, and the human voice stands unparalleled and alone. Without entering upon a disquisition on the faculty of sounds to stir the affections, the peculiar aptitude of the voice for this purpose may be considered as arising from its wonderful and exquisite flexibility; from its exclusive property of conveying the sense with the tone in which it is invested; and from its proceeding directly from the person of the performer: by its flexibility, it is susceptible of such turns and touches, true to nature and to feeling, as no instrument can reach; by combining the sense with the sound, it prepares the passion which it designs to excite, and is left the easy task of inflaming the emotions which eloquence has kindled; by proceeding directly from the mouth of the performer, it is capable of uniting to both these capital advantages, the effect and interest of dramatic representation.—The only mode of attaining to Expression, in this enlarged, and indeed in any sense, is to kindle in our own breasts, the passion we design to inspire: this accomplished, nature will do the rest; without it art can do nothing. The only test of its existence, is an appeal to the same quarter.—For high examples of this great excellence, I have no hesitation in pointing to

Mr. Kelly, Mr. Bartleman, and Madame Mara.

Such appear to me the four grand requisites for eminence in singing. They are evidently subservient to each other in the order in which I have placed them: without Voice, there can be no Execution; without both, there can be little display of Taste; and without the union of all three, Expression must remain imperfect. They naturally, too, succeed to our regard, and rise in real value, in the same order: we first set out with admiring simply a good Voice; we next begin to feel the superior merit of Execution; Taste in the management of both, at length attaches our esteem; till at last we justly give our rapture to the superior transcendent virtue of Expression. These qualities may indeed obtain in different proportions, and in different combinations, in different performers; they may even *prevail* in the very opposite arrangement to that I have adopted; but it is only in the complete union of all four, separately sublimed to excellence, that perfection can consist. Imagine a Voice of prodigious compass, and clear, and full, and powerful throughout all its extent: conceive this incomparable voice commanded by an Execution the most correct, the most obsequious, the most brilliant: assume, as a presiding principle to guide these talents, a Taste, pure and exquisite in its nature, and appropriate, varied, and chaste in its application; lastly, feign all these qualities united in a vocal Garrick, full of feeling, full of discrimination, and anxious, as able, to employ them all in the great service of Expression—and we shall possess in our minds a standard of perfection as exalted as human ability can reach. Were I required to assign, from performers whom we have known, ingredients of excellence which might approximate the nearest to this imaginary standard, I would select for this purpose, with little scruple, the Voice of Marchesi, the Execution of Billington, the Taste of Braham, and the Expression of Mara.

I shall here, for the present, close my observations on the art of Singing. Should they prove acceptable, I may perhaps hereafter follow them up with some more detached remarks; and with a scale, on the principle of that of Gray's for painters, to express the particular

ticular and relative proficiency of some of our principal performers in each of the four divisions into which I have

distributed their talents. In the meantime, I remain, &c. &c.

G. N.

## MR. BARRETT'S NARRATIVE RESPECTING HIS BALLOON\*.

*Swansea, Oct. 17, Sunday*  
MR. EDITOR, *Evening.*

I ARRIVED in Swansea about eight o'clock on the morning of the 31st of August, with my wife and child, whom I brought from Devon with me to this place in the packet. My aërostatic machinery being under the care of a trusty servant, who was behind on the road, I waited in Swansea near a fortnight before I received any intelligence. Having taken up my residence, the second day after our arrival, at Mr. Griffith's, the linen draper, in this town, during this vacation, as I had plenty of leisure time upon my hands, I put together a large Montgolfier, made of tiffue paper, which measured twenty feet by eighteen in diameter, likewise a parachute, which was intended to be attached to the balloon, with a small car, containing a cat and dog, likewise a palteboard box filled with combustibles, and a slow match, which was to fire the balloon, and burn away the cord which suspended the parachute and the two little animals. We had every thing ready by the evening of the intended day, which proved exceedingly windy; so much as to render the filling of the Montgolfier extremely difficult, but which I accomplished by the assistance of some Gentlemen of the town.

Just as I brought the fire balloon upon the stage, a Gentleman stepped up to me and said, "Mr. Barrett, send up the balloon to night, and you may get two or three hundred pounds in the town; all your success depends upon to-night! if you succeed you will do well here," &c. I had the mortification to perceive a large hole just below the middle part of the Montgolfier; however, as it was of sufficient magnitude to contain enough of gas in the upper part to carry up its own weight, and we found that it made considerable efforts to ascend, I desired the man who held the lower end of the rope which suspended the balloon, to "cut away;" the machine

ascended; but in a minute was checked by the same rope, which took a dozen turns round about the eye of a key through which it was passed, as a substitute for a block which had been previously removed before the machine was filled, on account of the pulley not working free. The wind being high, brought the longest part of the Montgolfier parallel with the horizon, which immediately took fire, and was in a few minutes consumed; here was a failure that I felt severely; and the more so as there were about a thousand people assembled on the outside of the Ball Court of the George Inn, which was the place fixed upon for my aërostatic experiments; however, chagrined as I was, this did not deter me from making (of the best materials I could get in this place, which was common printing paper, much too heavy) two other Montgolfiers, one about twelve feet high and fifteen diameter, and the other seven feet high, and the same diameter, exactly the same shape as Mr. Garnerin's cylindrical balloon, the top being spherical. The first of these I sent up after discharging two dozen of good maroons, and a few light balls: it ascended very heavily to the height of about 4000 feet, and remained in the air till the fire went completely out, when it fell in the yard of a house about 200 yards from the place where it ascended, and was brought me back again very much torn. About one hour afterwards, I sent up the other, which was still heavier than the former; however, that ascended about 1,000 feet, and fell nearly in the same spot as the first, after being in the air about eight minutes. I let off a few more maroons, and left the court for that night. A few days after this, my large balloon, car, net, twenty tin tubes, and the rest of the apparatus arrived safe in this port; and no other damage done except to the pipes, which were nearly shook to pieces, and unfit for use till repaired. I found

\* See page 156.



that the town seemed rather dissatisfied; but I began to think that as the sight of a proper aërostatic machine, with its apparatus, must be an entire novelty to some hundreds of the inhabitants, I concluded that to attempt an ascent would be still more satisfactory, and, in some measure, make amends for the disappointment occasioned by the non-ascent of the first Montgolfier. It was very windy weather, and there was no covered building, or any other convenient place, to blow it up with common air, but the Ball-court, which was high enough, but exposed to the atmosphere.

In this place I began to have it inflated in the morning; and after half a day's puffing and blowing with a small pair of forge bellows, which had twenty holes in it, we got it about 7-tenths full; the day's exhibition yielded twenty-two shillings; at dark we pressed out the common air, and removed it to my apartments.—A day or two after, I began to fill it again with common air; but the wind being very high, we again pressed out what air had been blown into it, and removed it to our lodgings; the amount of this day's receipts was four shillings, out of which I had to pay for workmen's labour, use of the Court, &c. about four pounds twelve shillings and two-pence halfpenny, and I had about eleven shillings left to pay it with. As I had met with so little encouragement either to go on with any more Montgolfiers, or to attempt to raise the Aërostat, I began to think myself placed in a very whimsical predicament, not to say unfortunate; and, upon retrospection, my past expences, labour, fatigue, and anxiety of mind, as well as ill success, and the daily flagellation of the Gentlemen of the Type\*, put me almost to my wits end, to find out in what kind of mode I could propose to fill my balloon with gas sufficient to carry me up into the atmosphere! indeed it struck me once or twice, whether it would not be more profitable to cut up my balloon and set up a manufactory of bathing caps, umbrellas, and hat-covers, of which I could soon have produced a plentiful stock; but again reflecting that my favourite object was not yet accomplished. viz. making an ascent

into the air, I determined at all events to push my point to the utmost: accordingly, I published hand-bills, and solicited a subscription to the amount of 70l. This would have been ineffectual, had it not been for the kind interference of Mr. Russell, and another Gentleman, as there were three doubtful points existing in the minds of the people, viz. 1st, As to my being able to fill the balloon. 2dly, As to the possibility of getting subscribers sufficient to pay the expences. 3dly, If the balloon was filled, whether I would ascend. However, the vitriol was at my request obtained by a Chymist of the town from Bristol and Neath, and Wednesday the 6th inst. was the day fixed. There were about 500 people assembled; I had been at work three days before in getting the casks, consisting of barrels, hogheads, and puncheons, which were obtained with much difficulty and solicitation. About eight o'clock on Wednesday morning I began to fill the balloon; but, owing to a misunderstanding, which occasioned delays, the gas condensed while I was waiting for vitriol; at length I was necessitated to stop the process of filling for want of vitriol, after using eight bottles, or carboys, and was upon the point of haranguing the audience, when part of the stage broke down, and several persons thereon fell, together with myself: I was no further hurt than falling on my thumb, which pained me for a few hours; a boy fractured the bone of his leg by the fall, which, as it was occasioned in some measure by the balloon as the primary cause, I acknowledge myself willing to pay for the setting of his leg out of the subscription money collected. Thus ended that day's business, which was very incorrectly, not to say maliciously or ill-naturedly, stated in the Papers. This day's business yielded me nothing except chagrin; however, I consoled myself as well as I could with the old adage, "that a bad beginning often makes a good ending;" and that there is "a time for every thing under the sun;" and though that time was yet to come, it might not be long before I should be able to rise above the clouds of adversity, and hold my head as high as any other Aëronaut, either French or

\* Newspaper squibs were daily let off at the non-ascending disposition of Mr. Barrett's obstinate balloon.

English. While I amused myself with these speculations, I was all on a sudden cheered with the animating hope of accomplishing my wishes, and depriving of their venom those wasps who had stung me so often in the public prints. By the kind assistance of the two Gentlemen before named, a formidable subscription was set on foot; the expence of a fresh supply of vitriol was guaranteed; and on my side, to prove to those Gentlemen that I wished to render myself worthy of their confidence and esteem, I made no hesitation to say, that I would stake my balloon and apparatus that I would fill it and ascend; which was approved of, and articles of agreement signed and sealed. Accordingly, last Friday was the day fixed; and, after getting the stage repaired, and all other materials ready the day before, we commenced the process of filling. I forgot to mention to you, that I had been occupied four or five days in re-varnishing my balloon with elastic gum varnish, which I prepared just before I left London, to render all secure, and prevent as much as possible a second disappointment. This job was done in the open fields alternately, as the weather permitted—pardon this digression. We commenced filling precisely at a quarter before ten o'clock; and by half past twelve the balloon was sufficiently inflated barely to carry up my own weight. About this time, a cask, which had been just charged with vitriol and water, burst and let out the materials: this occasioned some delay; beside which a smart breeze, which sprung up from the north-east, occasioned a rent in the lower part of the balloon, owing to the great strain of part of the net across the silk of the machine, to keep it steady: we lost a great deal of gas; but soon repaired this trifling accident. From the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient number of casks, we were obliged to empty and again charge the small casks, while our large refrigatory, consisting of eleven tubes and larger casks, were at work. About half past one, I went to my lodgings to get some roast mutton, part of which I secured and put up in my pocket handkerchief, in case of descending

where no meat was to be had. I returned to the field; but in that space of time (about fifteen minutes) could not perceive much alteration in the size of the balloon. I gave directions for the car to be slung. As our vitriol was all out, and the tubes flaccid, a little before three I got into the car with fifty pounds of ballast, a bottle of brandy, some mutton and bread, flags, &c. all of which I threw out before the balloon began to ascend, except the bottle; and that went soon after to enable me to clear a hedge which the balloon got foul of. The populace then came up, and bore me and the balloon upon their shoulders to the extremity of the field, when I found myself rising gradually, and for the first time in my life abandoned to a new element. However, the pleasure I enjoyed in the prospect of the town and its environs, as well as rising amidst the acclamations and applause of near 10,000 people, was very short lived; for at the moment I was whirling round my cap to take leave of the multitude below me, to my very great mortification and disappointment, I found the balloon descending, which it continued to do until it lighted gently about four fields distance, after which it alternately ascended and descended for the space of a quarter of an hour, carrying me over fields, trees, and hedges, and sometimes skimming a few feet above the surface of the earth. Finding all my endeavours to re-ascend ineffectual, I got out of my cradle; and, after opening the valve, the balloon, which was now lightened by 130lb. ascended with great velocity, till it appeared not larger than an acorn, taking its course directly over the sea, where it remained stationary; but soon after met with a different current of wind, which brought it within six miles of the place it first ascended from, where it fell gently in the middle of a field, after being up three hours, and all the while in sight. The balloon was seized by the country people; and cut through the middle, to let me out, as they alleged, whom they supposed nearly or quite dead.

FRAN. BARRETT.



## MR. TODD'S EXPERIMENT OF A DIVING-MACHINE IN RANELAGH GARDENS, ON THE 23D OF SEPTEMBER.

THIS Gentleman had announced his intention of descending into a reservoir of water twenty-five feet deep, to remain for an hour at the bottom, and to be surrounded with lights: but, notwithstanding the immense importance of such an experiment, provided it could be completely successful, there were not more than 100 spectators present: the trial, however, proved abortive. The apparatus used on the occasion was a tub of deal, encircled with iron hoops, about eighteen feet in height, and not quite five in diameter; on a level with the top of which was a scaffolding. The Operator was provided with a dress formed of leather, iron, and copper, in which he was inserted up to his neck. A wooden box, with a pane of glass in front, was then put on his head; and this being attached to his leathern neck-piece, the joining was afterwards smeared over with tar; he was then raised by

pullies to the top of the reservoir;—to supply him with air, a flexible tube of cane, with copper joints, bound with cordage and tarred over, was screwed into what he called his head-dress; and a second tube was connected in the same manner for the escape of the foul air. The whole appearance of the apparatus was extremely awkward: he was submerged several times; but did not remain under water above five minutes; and his want of success he attributed to the misfitting of his coppersmith. He forgot to take down his lamp: so that nothing could be perceived through the panes of glass, which were inserted about five feet from the bottom of the tub, for the entertainment of the spectators. When the Operator came out, he acknowledged his failure; but promised to repeat the experiment at a future period.

## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

WE understand it to be the intention of the Managers of the Winter Theatres, to give every encouragement to new Candidates for histrionic fame, in all cases where there appears a likelihood of their talents deserving the notice of the Public: and hence, the short time that has elapsed since the commencement of the present Season, has been very productive of novelty in this point.

SEPT. 27. At Covent Garden Theatre Mr. Cooke undertook the part of *Hamlet*. We mention this as a novelty; but respect the general merits of this Actor too much to enter on the painful task of minutely analyzing his performance of *this* character. Suffice it to say, that he completely failed in it, and greatly risked his well-earned reputation.

The performance, however, introduced a Miss REEVE, daughter of the Composer, for the first time to the Stage, in the character of *Ophebia*. Her figure is petite, but elegant; her countenance is expressive, and her voice more pleasing than powerful. She

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sung with sweetness and skill some new and scientific melodies which (we suppose with a view of distinguishing her talents) had most absurdly been substituted in place of the simple and interesting warblings to which we have been accustomed and which always charmed the ear. —Can anything be more ridiculous, than to hear a poor female, wholly bereaved of her senses, executing with the utmost taste, time, and exactness, the divisions and cadences of a laboured and difficult piece of music? —The audience were evidently disgusted with the innovation; though, in tenderness to the fair *debutant*, they abstained from loudly expressing their displeasure. —Miss Reeve seems to have been intended to supply the vacancy occasioned by Miss Waters's secession from the Stage; and the specimens that we have since had of her talents convince us that the Public will lose nothing by the change.

OCT. 2. A Mr. COLLINS (from the Southampton Theatre) appeared for the first time at Drury lane in the characters of *Jabel* (in *the Jew*), and

P p

Robin

*Robin Rough-head* (in *Fortune's Frolics*). In appearance and manner he is not unlike the late *Mr. Blanchard*, of Covent Garden. His person is neat and well-proportioned, his countenance good; and his voice seems to possess sufficient power and versatility to render him extremely useful in a wide range of comic characters. His rustic dialect, gait, and manner, in the Farce, were much applauded.

7. MR. STEPHEN KEMBLE, from Newcastle, (who had engaged with the Proprietors for a few nights' performance) made his appearance at Drury-lane as *Sir John Falstaff* (in the First Part of *Henry the Fourth*). Mr. Kemble's well-known rotundity of person naturally led him to expect that the wits would be jocular with him; he therefore wrote the following humorous descant upon his own obesity, which was admirably delivered by Mr. Bannister, jun. and frequently interrupted by general bursts of laughter:

*A Falstaff* here to-night, by Nature made,  
Lends to your favourite Bard his pond'rous  
aid.

No man in buckram he! no stuffing gear,  
No feather-bed, nor e'en a pillow-beer!  
But all good honest flesh, and blood, and  
bone, [stone:

And weighing, more or less, some thirty  
Upon the Northern Coast by chance we  
caught him, [brought him,  
And hither in a broad wheel'd waggon  
For in a chaise the varlet ne'er could enter,  
And no mail-coach on such a fare wou'd  
venture.

Blest with unwieldiness, at least his *size*  
Will favour find in ev'ry critic's eyes.  
And should his humour, and his mimic  
art,

Bear due proportion to his *outward part*,  
As once 'twas said of MACKLIN in the  
*Jew*,

*This is the very Falstaff Shakespeare drew.*  
To you, with diffidence, he bids me  
say, [mand his stay, }  
Should you approve, you may com- }  
To lie and swagger here another day: }  
If not, to better men he'll leave his  
sack,

And go, as ballast, in a *collier*, back.

His performance of the character furnished an excellent treat to the lovers of the Drama, and shewed him to be an original thinker, and not a copyist from any that had gone before him. His jollity and humour were natural and gentlemanly, though occa-

sionally, we thought, rather loud and declamatory than luxuriant and facetious. His voice is clearer than that of his brother John's, but not much more various in its tones; yet, from a critically just conception of the part, he contrived to throw a variety and richness into it, that has not been equalled since the days of Henderson.

In the scene where he sits down to divide the booty, he succeeded admirably. Nothing could be better described than the gleam of contentment on his countenance, and his chuckling at being so fortunate, with so little danger to himself. At *Dame Quickly's*, after his adventure on the highway, the importance of his manner, the seeming contempt for the *Prince* and *Poins*, succeeded by his confusion and confessional burst when he saw that he was completely hemmed in, were in the true spirit of his character. He was greatly applauded also on his arrival at Shrewsbury. His disquisition upon *honour* was given with admirable effect; and his boasting on Percy's death drew down three distinct peals of applause.

*Mr. Pope* hit off the part of *Hotspur*, and *Mr. Wroughton* that of the *King*, with much credit; indeed, the piece was, on the whole, well cast, and has several times since attracted full houses.

8. MISS WADDY, daughter of the Comedian, appeared on Covent Garden Stage, in the character of *Julia Faulkner* (in *The Way to Get Married*). This very young lady possesses an interesting figure, and is a promising Theatrical bud. She was very kindly received, and merits encouragement.

11. MR. DARLEY, returned from America after about seven years absence, resumed his station on the boards of Covent Garden, as *Hecate* (in *Macbeth*), with no diminution either in his vocal powers or his *personal dimensions*. We presume that he has been engaged in contemplation of the secession of *Townsend* (now *mine host o' the Horns* \*); who, probably, finds it necessary to "keep his house, that his house may keep him." In point of talent as an actor, at least, the latter had greatly the advantage of Mr. Darley.

13. At Drury-lane, a MR. HARDINGE (from the Philadelphia Theatre) made his appearance in the character of *Major O'Flaherty* (in *The West Indian*). This gentleman appeared to

\* At Kennington.



be well acquainted with the business of the Stage. His person is manly, and above the middle size; his voice not much unlike that of Mr. Barrymore; his face, though not very strongly marked, seems capable of expressing all that genteel comedy usually requires. He supported the character with feeling and energy; but sometimes, we thought, relaxed from the brogue of the Irish gentleman into that of the peasant.—His demeanour, however, was polite and becoming, and he met with a very favourable reception.

15. Mr. Braham being suddenly taken ill, his part in *The Cabinet* was undertaken at Covent Garden (at a very short notice) by Mr. WOODHAM, a trumpeter in the orchestra, and a very young man, who, it seems, had performed two or three times in some provincial Theatre.—As he came forward with great diffidence, and solely to prevent the audience from being disappointed of the Opera that evening, his endeavours were received with great candour and kindness.

18. Mr. Lewis, of Covent Garden Theatre, was seized with a very alarming illness during the rehearsal of a new Comedy of Mr. Reynolds's. It was observed, that he had an unusual flush of colour in his face; but nothing was thought of it. He went nearly through the rehearsal; when, soon after beginning the last act, he suddenly stood still, and, to the surprise of every one, ceased to speak. The Prompter continued prompting; after about half a minute, Mr. Lewis exclaimed—"Ah! ah!" and whirling round, as if by giddiness, he fell down. Every one immediately flew to his assistance; he was lifted into a chair, his neckcloth untied, and it was thought he had fallen in an apoplectic fit. As soon as assistance was procured, he was bled in the arm, but without effect. Dr. Kennedy and Mr. Wilson then arriving, had him removed into the Green Room, where he was cupped; and the blood taken in this way happily relieved his head, and restored him to his senses. He was then removed to his own house, and was next morning pronounced out of danger; but continued for several days too ill to resume his professional functions.

21. Mrs. Glover (late of Covent Garden Theatre) made her first appearance at Drury-lane, as Mrs. Oakley

(in *The Jealous Wife*). This lady's talents are well-known; it is, therefore, sufficient to say, that she played the part with much spirit and propriety, and was greatly applauded.—She cannot fail to be a valuable acquisition to this House.

22. A gentleman of the Navy Office, whose name we understand to be BRAINE, made his *début* on the boards of Covent Garden, in the difficult character of *Othello*. Though possessing a good person, easy action and demeanour, and a just conception of the part, he failed for want of powers of voice to express the more violent sensations that are excited in the Moor. Beside which, we frequently observed a thickness, or lisp, in his utterance, which must for ever bar his way to theatrical eminence.—He received a very attentive hearing and much applause; but we cannot encourage him to adopt the Stage as a profession.

#### READING-SCHOOL THEATRICALS.—

The annual Play performed by the young Gentlemen of Dr. VALPY's School (the receipts of which were humanely appropriated to the benefit of *The Literary Fund*) for three nights attracted all the Beauty and Fashion of Reading and its vicinity. The Play was the *Merchant of Venice*. The Performers in their respective characters displayed much taste and classical judgment; and where general excellence prevailed, it would be unfair to distinguish individual merit. Suffice it therefore, to say, that the young Actors received and deserved the plaudits of very numerous and respectable audiences.

Of the PROLOGUE (written by Mr. PYE, the Poet Laureat,) we have not yet obtained a copy. The following, however, was the

#### EPILOGUE,

written by Mr. Bollond, and spoken by Mr. Wheelwright, in the character of Portia.

YOU, who so oft before assembled here,  
In pity's cause have dropp'd the sacred  
tear, [lie,

With ready hands bestow'd the kind re-  
And shar'd your comfort with the sore  
of grief;

You well I know. Your charity to raise,  
No beggar's cant requires, nor courtier's  
phrase. [vail,

In feeling minds unvarnish'd truths pre-  
Beyond fictitious mystery's artful tale.  
Proud

Proud of the task to my poor skill con-  
fig'd, [mind :  
To-night I plead the cause of injur'd  
Of mind, whose bright and heav'n aspir-  
ing flame [frame,  
Is doom'd to languish in its earthly  
Extinguish'd its blaze, and chill'd its genial  
glow,

The sport of Envy, and the prey of Wee.  
Hope swells my bosom—on each face I  
read, [ceed.—  
The claims of starving genius must suc-  
Long had our isle, for virtuous deeds re-  
nown'd,

Awak'd the wonder of the nations round;  
Astonish'd travellers admir'd, and prais'd  
The sumptuous palaces by Pity rais'd.  
By wounds disabled in the battle's rage,  
Or worn by toil and fast-approaching  
age,

The Soldier bids adieu to worldly strife,  
'Mid Chelsea's groves to pass the eve of  
life. [fleets restore

When crown'd with glory Britain's  
The Sons of Valour to their native shore,  
The hardy Veteran views, with fond de-  
light, [his sight—

The towers of Greenwich bursting on  
Not such the Scholar's fate—no spacious  
dome [home

Suppl'd the Child of Science with a  
Tho' fraught with genius, 'twas his hap-  
less lot

To toil for empty praise, and be forgot :  
To starve in secret, or be doom'd to dwell  
Th' imprison'd tenant of the gloomy cell ;  
'Till, press'd by ills too great for man to  
bear,

He sunk, at last, the victim of despair.  
Ah ! there—methinks with these affright-  
ed eyes

I see the shade of famish'd Otway rise !  
Immortal Otway, darling son of fame,  
At once the nation's glory, and her shame.  
Hark ! 'tis the plaintive sound of woe I  
hear, [ear ;

The greans of death now vibrate on my  
Thy spirit, Savage, from the dungeon  
calls, [walls.

And screams of sorrow shake the solid  
All's still—'tis past—th' indignant soul  
is fled, [dead.

The Poet's free—he numbers with the  
Still, still, the fiends their magic spells  
renew,

Oh ! hide the horrid vision from my view !  
Misguided youth, thy mad design forego,  
Swift from thine impious hands the poi-  
son throw : [thy breath,  
Bear, bear thy fate, 'till Heav'n demand  
Drink not—the vial's drugg'd with dou-  
ble death :

'Tis gone—the searching streams the vi-  
tals gain,

And ev'ry sinew is convuls'd with pain ;  
Life can no more sustain the unequal fight,  
He dies—and Bristol's glory sets in night.  
Blest be the man—who first in Learning's  
aid [sing maid,

Stretch'd forth his arm to save the faint-  
Rais'd her pale form, upheld her droop-  
ing head, [bread :  
Gave, what the world denied—a little  
Whole comprehensive mind, with noblest  
aim

(To make his bounty lasting as his fame),  
First form'd the generous plan, in whole  
support

I come this night your charity to court.  
Touch'd by that tasteman, imperial gold,  
The prison gates with eager haste unfold.  
Still'd is the watchful Cerberus of the  
law, [draw.

And learned Mis'ry quits her bed of  
To light and joy restor'd, the nymph pur-  
sues

Her favorite toil, her wonted task renews ;  
Reverses thro' the maze of fancy unconfin'd,  
Freedom alone gives energy to mind ;  
Safe from their malice, scorns the frowns  
of men,

And rescued Genius is herself again.

#### OCCASIONAL ADDRESS,

Spoken previous to the Representation of  
HAMLET at a Private Theatre.

IN days of yore, ere Learning's reign  
was known,

Or Science with its fairest lustre shone,  
While, yet, the dark, untutor'd, feeble  
mind, [in'd,

To rude and savage customs was con-  
A Bard arose to teach th' unletter'd age,  
And, friend to virtue, rear'd the infant  
Sage. [plan,

Mankind with pleasure hail'd the noble  
Receiv'd its lessons, and rever'd the man :  
To future ages still transmit his name—  
And *Theophrastus* lives, immortaliz'd by Fame !

In after-times, when social ties began  
To claim an empire o'er the mind of  
man ; [contend,

See Greece and Rome with rival arts  
And the Stage flourish—as the People's  
friend !

Draw humble merit from its low retreat,  
And lash the crimes and follies of the  
Great ; [bed,

Raise the sick captive from his lonely  
And call down curses on a Tyrant's  
head ! [Stage,

When such the useful purpose of the  
To form the people, and instruct the  
age,

We



We gladly volunteer in such a cause,  
And hail the Drama with sincere ap-  
plause ! [mem'ry dear,  
Still Shakspeare lives ! to British  
And claims of sympathy the tenderest  
tear.

\* What tho' the Attic fire he never knew,  
Or from the Sapphic strings no sounds he  
drew : [age,

What tho' he ne'er perus'd the Hæcic  
Nor felt the beauties of the Mantuan  
Sage ;

Yet tho' restricted to this isle alone,  
Still Nature, charming Nature, was his  
own ! [tore ;

She frankly gave him from her bounteous  
All the possessor'd the gave, what could she  
more !

To night a few adventurers appear,  
And hope to find a gen'rous welcome  
here !

Whate'er their merit, or how slight their  
claim, [blame.

*Praise where you can - but pause before you*  
And, as in time I ne, unfrequented spot,  
Its fragrance slighted, and its charms  
forgot, [head,

The modest violet hides its drooping  
And shrinks, neglected, on its humble  
bed ; [penic,

Yet if the morning sun its beams dis-  
And cheer it with its genial influence,  
Its opening bud the toasting warmth re-  
ceives, [leaves,

It drinks the dew-drop falling on its  
Yields its rich odour to the passing gale,  
And blooms - the pride and envy of the  
vale ! [ceal'd -

So be it yours to draw forth worth con-  
*Yourself* shall reap the harvest of the  
field !

J. G. JONES.

## POETRY.

### THE RETREAT TO THE COFFAGE OF MON REPOS.

A POETICAL OLIO.

BY JOHN, THE HERMIT.

(Continued from page 53.)

OCCASIONAL POEMS, WRITTEN AT  
THE COFFAGE ; WITH INSCRIPTIONS  
IN THE GARDEN, &c.

#### XV.

*Elegy on visiting the Remains of a Country-  
seat, at which, during my Boyish Days,  
I had passed the happiest Moments of my  
Life.*

To this lone vale, by Contemplation  
led, [quent tray !  
Pensive, and worn with grief, I tre-  
O'er all its ruin'd beauties, as I tread,  
*Remembrance* wakes, and paints my  
youthful day !

She talks of times when happiness was  
mine. [brow !

When Hope sat smiling on my placid  
Ere yet I dropp'd one tear at Sorrow's  
throne ! [lets vow ;

Ere yet I rais'd to heaven one fruit-

I pause ! for here the ancient mansion  
role, [bride :

Where dwelt Agrestes and his frugal  
The hand of Time, e'en then, with secret  
blows, [left pride.

Had robb'd the mansion of its fair-  
Still did its mouldering front, its spa-  
cious bounds, [view :

Inspire the mind with reverence at the  
Its fruitful orchards, and its garden  
grounds, [too.

Produce the means of life and pleasure  
But vainly, now, its long-lov'd bounds I  
trace ! [ing feet ;

The furly briar retards my wander-  
And shapeless heaps, which fill'd the  
ruin'd space, [retreat.

Bid me, reluctant, from my search

I seek in vain the lawn behind the gate ;  
In vain the smooth-thorn box, and  
spiral yews ; [state.

In vain the spacious hall, devoid of  
And Memory weeps, regretful, as she  
views !

She notes the hours, of rustic hours most  
blest, [dome :

When shouts of joy resounded thro' the  
" 'Tis harvest home" (exclaimed some  
maudlin guest) : [home."

And soon forgot his toils in "Harvest

\* It is generally believed, that Shakspeare was denied the benefits of a classical education ; and obtained most of his information, and the incidents of many of his plays, from translations of French and Italian novels,

" 'Tis

"'Tis harvest home," a hundred tongues  
replied !— [sparkling eyes,

—Whilst many a sun-burnt lass, with  
As, hand in hand, she graced her lover's  
side, [for sighs.

Heard his blunt vows, and echo'd sighs  
And many an age-worn swain, and ma-  
tron grey, [along,

By youths supported as they creep'd  
Glow'd with new vigour on that festive  
day, [choral song !

And join'd, with trembling voice, the  
I saw their eyes with smiles unwonted  
shine ; [old :

I heard them talk of happier times of  
Close to their ears, I, pleas'd, united  
mine, [they told !

And much I wonder'd at the tales  
Oft, on the marble floor that grac'd the  
hall, [the plain,

When bursting clouds had delug'd all  
At many a sport, I met with many a fall,  
Yet still pursued, regardless of my pain.

What lively joys my parting bosom  
knew ! [strung ;

'The bat I wielded, and the bow I  
The drum I rattled, and the fife I blew,  
A noisy imp ! and hills and vallies  
rung !

But all is silent now ! mute every sound !  
The milk-maid's carol, and the  
thrasher's flail ; [ground ;  
The creaking plough along the furrow'd  
The sportive children, prattling in the  
vale !

Where is the cot, which, built beneath  
the hill, [lon ?

Was once possessed by old Agrestes'  
Where, oft, of milk and fruits I took my  
fill, [work was done ?

When the horn summon'd, and our  
O thou ! with whom I shared each rural  
toil, [were past,

With whom my happiest hours of life  
Oft would I follow, as thou till'd the  
soil, [blast !

And chide the bitings of the wintry  
Alas ! no longer at thy cottage door,

At eve's return, shall I behold thee  
stand ! [no more,

Shall fold, with thee, the bleating flock  
Armed with a little switch in either  
hand !

—I turn to yonder gently-rising hill,  
Where, lovely once to view ! the  
garden rose : [will ;—

Yon sedgy pool was then a purling  
No more it, twinkling, murmurs as it  
flows !

Where are the verdant walks, with mar-  
gins gay. [loveliest flow'rs ?

Deck'd with the sweetest shrubs, and  
Where are the daïsied banks on which I  
lay ? [jest'min bow'rs ?

Where the tall elms ? and where the  
Near yon lone yew, the green-house reared  
its head, [were seen ;

Where fair exotics, rang'd in urns,  
At evening oft their parching roots I  
fed, [pelling skreen.

And o'er them clos'd the cold-re-  
—— But lo ! the sun declines behind  
the hill ! [the sky ;

Yon changeful clouds that redden in  
Whose transient forms elude the painter's  
skill, [ply !

A faithful emblem of man's life sup-  
O thou ! whose flow-consuming hand,  
unseen, [cay ;

Bade all the glories of this vale de-  
Fire long, alas ! thou'lt creep my breast  
within,

And steal a passion, or a pow'r away !

O Time ! to youth how bright thy prof-  
pests shine ! [so fair !

Entranc'd we gaze, allured by scenes  
We little deem how soon the bow'rs de-  
cline, [rish there !

Which Fancy's plastic hand bids flou-  
With eager footsteps as we urge the  
chace, [light,

And busy Hope leads onward to de-  
A group of sorrows check our heedless  
pace, [all is night !

Tear us from Hope's fond arms, and  
Wakes not the *Spring* to grace with  
flow'rs the plain ; [ver crest ;  
Lifts not the *Moon* on high her sil-  
Nor *Day* returns, with all its active train,  
But some sweet hope expires within the  
breast.

Not distant far, perhaps, the saddening  
year, [soul's delight ;

When death shall snatch me from my  
When, sick of life, I dwell a hermit  
here, [night,

Grown fond of ruin, and the gloom of  
Perhaps like thee, O bard of Arun's  
stream \* ! [cline !

Feel all the radiance of my mind de-  
Feel all its fires extinct ! save one faint  
gleam ! [vine !

Oh "darkness visible !" Oh ray di-  
Weak ! suffering man ! how gloomy is  
thy view ! [scene will rise,

——But cease, my soul ! a brighter  
When to this transient world thou bid'st  
adieu, [parent skies !

And seek'st, on trembling wing, thy



## XVI.

*Stanzas, addressed to Agricola Snellius, at Oxford\*.*

O LITTLE deem'd I whence the chaplet  
came, [around my head !  
Which, Bard unknown ! thou twin'd  
O little deem'd 'twas from the bower of  
Fame ! [fed !  
That *Isis*' wave its parent roots had  
Exult my Muse ! and elevate thy strain !  
Firm be thy step, and bear erect thy  
crest !  
No more sit lonely on the distant plain ;  
No more let thoughts despondent gloom  
thy breast !

The wreath was gather'd from the *Muses*'  
bower ! [the Gothic night,  
From that fam'd bower, which, midst  
In *Albion* rais'd fair *Learning*'s earliest  
flower, [light.  
And saw the *Arts* diffuse their earliest

Yes ! from notrivial stem the wreath was  
torn, [and me !  
Tho' the first tribute to my Muse  
O ! with what pride, sweet gift ! shalt  
thou be worn, [tree !  
Thou proffer'd branch from the *Aonian*

No vulgar hand the unfought wreath be-  
stow'd, [rent bough ;  
Or pluck'd it, rudely, from its pa-  
But, to a *Poet*'s care the gift I owed,  
Who courts the Muse with many a  
secret vow.

Yes ! I must honour that auspicious  
day,  
And ever bless that unexpected hour,  
When, pensive as I trod my lonely way,  
A *Poet* crown'd me, from the *Muses*'  
bow'r !

Now, *Stour* ! exult ! Now, native *Dure* !  
rejoice ! [crown'd.  
O Nymphs ! by *Isis*, lovely *Isis*,  
*Stour* ! mix thy whispers with my *Dura*'s  
voice. [around.

And each bid Echo swell the tale  
JOHN, THE HERMIT.

*Cottage of Mon Repos,  
near Canterbury, Kent,  
July 3, 1802.*

(To be continued.)

## EXTEMPORE, JULY 16, 1802.

How widely *Doctors* disagree !  
One cries, " *Abstain ! abstain !*  
" So shall beat soft each artery,  
" And health glow in each vein."

When, lo ! another learned wight,  
In physic-skill more great,  
Cries, " Nothing do from morn till  
night,  
" But eat, eat, eat, eat, eat †."

RUSTICUS.

*Cottage of Mon Repos.*

## EPITAPH

ON A LOVELY YOUNG LADY, WHO  
JOCOSELY ASKED THE AUTHOR, IN  
A PARTY AT DINNER, TO WRITE  
HER EPITAPH.

STERN Death at last has seiz'd my beau-  
teous flower, [less charms ;  
Spite of her youth, spite of her match-  
Not all our prayers could stop the ruf-  
fian's power, [less arms.  
Or snatch the prize from out his ruth-

And now, beneath this melancholy sod,  
Her lovely form to moulder is con-  
sign'd, [trod.  
No more to cheer the circle where she  
Or charm us with her elegance of  
mind.

Hard fate, that beauty such a change  
should know, [sconce,  
Should turn to soon to such a loathed  
A ghastly skull, that not one trace can  
show [once.  
Of the lov'd beauties that adorn'd it

Dear maid, thy friend inscribes this  
mournful verse, [with woe,  
He whose afflicted heart's oppress'd  
He whose affection follow'd thy sad hearse,  
He who on earth shall comfort never  
know.

T. DAY.

*Woodford, Oct. 1802.*

## EPITAPH

IN WOOLWICH CHURCH-YARD,

SACRED to the Memory of RICHARD  
BANKS, Shipwright, who was un-  
fortunately killed on March 21, 1799.

\* See a " Sonnet addressed to Rusticius Dellius, by Agricola Snellius," at page 448, Vol. XL.; also, " To Rusticius Dellius, at his Cottage of Mon Repos," Vol. XII. page 207 of the European Magazine.

† See Memoirs of Dr. Darwin.

The Shipwrights' Apprentices, as a testimony of their respect for his amiable character, and to perpetuate his memory, have caused this Stone to be erected by their voluntary contributions.

YE generous youths, whom sympathy  
has led  
To raise this sad memorial o'er my head,  
While genial Friendship heaves for me  
the sigh, [die :  
Remember, dear Companions, you must  
No human power can elude the blow ;  
Death uncontroll'd lays all distinction  
low. [ways,  
Then let religious Virtue guide your  
That we may meet, and join in endless  
praise.

### THE ROSE.

#### A PASTORAL BALLAD.

I LATELY one morning observ'd my fair  
Phyllis, [der'd alone,  
As in good Lycon's garden she wan-  
Improving the charms of the roses and  
lilies, [own.  
To make them the nearer resemble her  
Tho' my joyful emotions I scarce could  
suppress, [bowers,  
I stole into one of the neighbouring  
Where the sweetest of mortals I heard  
thus address, [flow'rs.  
In mellifluous accents, the sweetest of  
" Gay child of Aurora ! most beautiful  
Rose ! [main,  
The fairest in Flora's extensive do-  
Haute ! haute ! those exquisite charms  
to disclose, [yet remain.  
That conceal'd in these promising buds  
Rash fool that I am ! alas ! why said  
I so ? [delay,  
That feast of the senses a moment  
For experience tells us you scarcely can  
blow, [cay.  
Before we perceive the approach of de-  
Tho' at present so constantly lov'd and  
admir'd, [me, deceives ;  
The voice of the world, Rose, believe  
As you fade, of its constancy it will  
grow tir'd, [with your leaves.  
And your friends so sincere will fall off  
Imagine not vainly, when wither'd and  
dead [eye ;  
You still will continue to charm every  
For the bitter remembrance of excellence  
fled,  
Produces at best but a tear or a sigh."

Thus far I attentively heard the sweet  
maid, [could subdue ;  
But my patience no longer my love  
And revealing myself, I in ecstacy said,  
What I fervently swore on her lips to  
be true.

" When that beauty shall fade that in-  
raptures my mind, [with thee :  
It shall not be so, my sweet flow'ret,  
Should the rest of the world prove deceit-  
ful and blind, [ship in me.  
My Phyllis shall find more than friend-  
When the Rose, thro' the chill blasts  
of winter, decays, [lest ;  
It then, I allow, will experience neg-  
And the girl who alone from her beauty  
gains praise, [must expect.  
As she equals the Rose, the same fate  
But when Time shall have robb'd my  
sweet Phyllis of youth,  
More pow'rful attractions she still will  
retain : [ness and truth,  
For the girl who to beauty joins mild-  
In her age will be sure to bear blossoms  
again."

Sept. 1802.

J. H.

### MARIA.

#### BY D. STIDOLPH.

AH ! once, alas ! I had a friend sin-  
cere,  
Her name Maria, fairest of the fair,  
Sweet as the honey of the Narbonne bee ;  
I lov'd my charming friend, and she lov'd  
me.  
Soon as the moon arose at silent night,  
Beneath the elm my love she blest my  
sight ; [dove,  
There, seated near the gentle meek-ey'd  
We to each other vow'd eternal love ;  
The bird of night, responsive, sung his  
lay ; [way.  
The murm'ring brook belov'd in its  
Ah ! we were happy, blest with health  
and youth ; [truth.  
Sweet was each scene, endear'd by sacred  
But now, alas ! no longer in the grove  
Sweet Philomel attunes his notes to love.  
The brook still murmurs on the oozy  
ground,  
But with a sad and melancholy sound ;  
The branching cyprus fills the moonlight  
glade, [shade.  
Where once arose the tow'ring elm-tree's  
Maria's gone to the bright realms above,  
And I, alas ! no longer seek the grove :  
But to her grave at midnight oft return,  
And pour my sorrows o'er her lonely urn.



## NEW PARLIAMENT.

**I**n our Magazine for August, p. 146, &c. we gave a List of the Members returned to the New Parliament; placing the *Counties, Cities, Towns, and Boroughs*, which they respectively represent, in *Alphabetical Order*.—For the purpose of reference, however, we think it equally necessary to give the List in a different form; placing the *Members' Names alphabetically*.

[*Those in Italics are New Members.*]

## A.

Abbot, Right Hon. Charles, Heytesbury  
 Abbot, Right Hon. Charles, Woodstock  
 Acheson, Hon. Colonel Archibald, Armagh County  
 Adair, Robert, Camelford  
 Adams, Charles, Weymouth and Melcombe Regis  
 Adams, William, Totnes  
 Addington, John Hiley, Boffiney  
 Addington, Right Hon. Henry, Devizes  
*Ainslie, R. S. Midghall*  
 Alcock, John William Congreve, Waterford  
 Alexander, Henry, Old Sarum  
 Allen, Jefferys, Bridgewater  
 Amyatt, James, Southampton  
 Anderson, Sir John William, bart. London  
*Andover, Thomas Viscount, Arundel*  
 Andrews, Miles Peter, Bewdley  
 Annesley, Francis, Reading  
 Anson, Thomas, Litchfield  
*Antonie, William Lee, Bedford*  
 Archdall, Colonel Mervyn, jun. Fermanagh County  
 Archdall, Richard, Dundalk  
 Ashley, Hon. Cropley, Dorchester  
 Attley, Sir Jacob Henry, bart. Norfolk  
*Atkins, John, Arundel*  
 Aubrey, Sir John, bart. Aldburgh

## B.

Babington, Thomas, Leicester  
*Bagenet, Walter, Catherlough County*  
 Bagwell, John, Tipperary County  
 Bagwell, William, Clonmell  
*Baillie, Evan, Bristol*  
 Baillie, George, Berwickshire  
*Baker, John, Canterbury*  
*Baldwin, William, Westbury*  
 Bamfylde, Sir C. W. bart. Exeter  
 Bankes, Henry, Corff. Castle  
 Barclay, George, Bridport  
*Barclay, Sir Robert, bart. Newtown, Hants*

*Barham, Joseph Foster, Stockbridge*  
 Baring, Sir Francis, bart. Chipping Wycombe  
*Barlow, Francis William, Coventry*  
 Barlow, Hugh, Pembroke  
 Barne, Snowdon, Dunwich  
 Baltard, John Pollexfen, Devonshire  
 Baltard, Lieut. Col. Edmund, Clifton, Dartmouth, and Hardness  
 Beach, Michael Hicks, Cirencester  
 Beaumont, Thomas Richard, Northumberland  
 Belgrave, Viscount (now Earl Grosvenor), Chester  
*Bennet, Richard Henry Alexander, Launceston*  
*Bent, Robert, Aylesbury*  
 Bentinck, Lord William Henry Cavendish, Nottinghamshire  
*Benyon, Richard, Pontefract*  
 Beresford, John Claudius, Dublin  
*Beresford, Lord George Thomas, Londonderry County*  
 Beresford, Right Hon. John, Enniskillen  
 Beresford, Right Hon. John, Waterford County  
 Berkeley, Rear Admiral Hon. George Cranfield, Gloucestershire  
*Bernard, Thomas, King's County*  
 Bertie, Lieut. Gen. Albemarle, Stamford  
*Best, William, Petersfield*  
*Bixning, Thomas Lord, St. Germain's*  
*Birch, Joseph, Nottingham*  
 Bishopp, Sir Cecil, bart. New Shoreham  
 Blackburn, John, Newport, Hants  
 Blackburne, John, Lancashire  
*Blandford, George Marquis of, Tregony*  
*Bagb, Thomas, Meath County*  
 Bloxam, Sir Matthew, kn. Maidstone  
 Bond, Nathaniel, Corff. Castle  
 Bootle, Edward Wilbraham, Newcastle-under-Lyme  
 Boucherett, Ayscoghe, Great Grimsby  
 Bouverie, Hon. Edward, Downton  
 Bouverie, Hon. Edward, Northampton  
 Boyle, Henry Viscount, Cork County  
 Bragge, Right Hon. Charles, Bristol  
 Brandling, Charles John, Newcastle-upon-Tyne  
 Brodie, James, of Brodie, Elginshire  
 Brodrick, Hon. William, Whitechurch  
 Brogden, James, Launceston  
 Brome, Charles Viscount, Suffolk  
*Brooke, Charles, Chippenham*  
*Brooke, Henry Lord, Warwick*  
 Brooke, Thomas, Newtown, Lancashire  
 Brown,

- Brown, Francis John, Dorsetshire  
 Browne, Isaac Hawkins, Bridgnorth  
 Browne, Right Hon. Denis, Mayo  
     County  
 Bruce, Charles Lord, Marlborough  
*Bruce, Patrick Craufurd, Evesham*  
*Buller, Edward, East Looe*  
*Buller, John, East Looe*  
 Buller, James, Exeter  
 Buller, James, West Looe  
 Bullock, John, Essex  
 Bunbury, Sir Thomas Charles, bart.  
     Suffolk  
 Burdett, Sir Francis, bart. Middlesex  
 Burdon, Rowland, Durham County  
*Burland, John Berkley, Totness*  
*Burrard, Major-Gen. Harry, Lymington*  
 Burton, Francis, Oxford  
 Burton, Hon. Francis Nathaniel, Clare  
     County  
 Burton, Major-General Napier C. Be-  
     verley  
*Butler, Hon. Charles, Kilkenny*  
*Butler, Hon. James, Kilkenny County*  
 Buxton, Sir Robert John, bart. Great  
     Bedwin  
 Byng, George, Middlesex  
     C.  
 Calcraft, John, Wareham  
 Calvert, John, Huntingdon  
*Calvert, Nicolson, Hertford*  
 Campbell, John, Rothefay, &c.  
 Campbell, Lieut. Gen. Alexander,  
     Anstruther, &c.  
 Campbell, Lord John Douglas Edward  
     Henry, Argyllshire  
 Canning, Right Hon. George Tralee  
*Carbery, George Lord, Rutlandshire*  
*Carew, Reginald Pole, Forvey*  
 Carnegie, Sir David, bart. of Southesk,  
     Forfarshire  
 Cartwright, William Ralph, Northamp-  
     tonshire  
 Castlereagh, Robert Viscount, Down  
     County  
 Cavendish, Lord George Augustus  
     Henry, Derbyshire  
*Caulfield, Hon. Henry, Armagh County*  
*Chaplin, Charles, Lincolnshire*  
*Chapman, Charles, Newtown, Hants*  
 Cheiter, Charles, Castle-Rising  
*Chichester, Lord Spencer, Carrickfergus*  
     County and Town  
 Chinnery, Sir Broderick, bart. Ban-  
     donbridge  
 Cholmondeley, Thomas, Cheshire  
 Chute, William, Hampshire  
 Clements, Viscount, Leitrim County  
*Clapham, William Douglas M'Lean, of*  
     *Kilkeesh, Kintrosshire*  
 Clive, Hon. Robert, Ludlow  
 Clive, William, Bishop's Castle  
 Cochrane, Hon. Captain Alexander,  
     Stirling, &c.  
*Cockerell, Charles, Tregony*  
 Cocks, Hon. John Sommers, Ryegate  
 Codrington, Christopher, Tewkesbury  
 Coke, Edward, Derby  
 Coke, Thomas William, Norfolk  
 Cole, John Willoughby Viscount, Fer-  
     managh County  
 Colquhoun, James, jun. Dumbarton-  
     shire  
 Combe, Hervey Christian, London  
 Cooke, Bryan, Malton  
 Cooper, Joshua Edward, Sligo County  
*Coote, Major-Gen. Sir Eyre, K. B. Queen's*  
     County  
*Cornwall, Sir George, bart. Herefordshire*  
 Cornwallis, Hon. Admiral William,  
     Eye  
 Cornwallis, James, Eye  
 Corry, Right Hon. Isaac, Newry  
*Cotterell, John Geers, Herefordshire*  
 Courtenay, John, Appleby  
*Cowper, Hon. Edward Spencer, Hertford*  
 Cranley, Thomas Viscount, Guilford  
*Craufurd, Robert, East Retford*  
*Creevey, Thomas, Thetford*  
 Crickett, Charles Alexander, Ipswich  
 Crossbie, James, Kerry County  
 Curtis, William, London  
 Curwen, John Christian, Carlisle  
 Curzon, Hon. Robert, Clithero  
*Cust, Hon. John, Clithero*  
     D.  
 Dalkeith, Charles William Earl of,  
     Lndgershall  
*Dallas, Robert, Midshall*  
 Daly, Dennis Bowes, Galway  
*Dashwood, James, Gatton*  
 Dathwood, Sir Henry Watkin, bart,  
     Woodstock  
 Dawkins, James, Chippenham  
*Dawson, Richard, Monaghan County*  
 Denison, John, Colchester  
 Dent, John, Lancaster  
 Devaynes, William, Barnstaple  
*Deverell, Robert, Saltash*  
 Dickens, Francis, Northamptonshire  
 Dickenfon, William, Somersetshire  
 Dickenfon, William, jun. Lestwithiel  
 Dillon, Hon. Henry Augustus, Mayo  
     County  
*Dixon, Lieut. Col. William, Linlithgow,*  
     &c.  
 Dolben, Sir William, bart. Oxford Uni-  
     versity  
*Douglas, Alexander Marquis of, Lancaster*  
 Douglas, Sir George, bart. of Spring-  
     wood Park, Roxburghshire  
*Dugdale, Dugdale Stratford, Warwick-*  
     *shire*  
 Duigenan,



Duigenan, Patrick, LL.D. Armagh  
 Duncombe, Charles, jun. Aldborough  
 Dundas, Charles, Berkshire  
 Dundas, Hon. Charles Laurence, Mal-  
 ton

*Dundas, Hon. George Heneage Laurence,  
 Richmond, Yorkshire*

Dundas, Hon. Laurence, York

Dundas, Right Hon. Henry, Edinburgh

Dundas, Right Hon. William, Suther-  
 landshire

Dundas, Robert, Edinburghshire

Dupré, James, Aylesbury

*Durant, John Hodsdon, Maidstone*

### E.

Egerton, Lieut. Gen. John William,  
 Brackley

Egerton, William, Cheshire

Elford, Sir William, bart. Plymouth

Eliot, Hon. John, Liskeard

Eliot, Hon. William, Liskeard

Elliot, William, Peterborough

Ellis, Charles Rose, Seaford

Ellison, Richard, Lincoln

Erskine, Hon. Thomas, Portsmouth

Erskine, Major-Gen. Sir James St.  
 Clair, bart. Dyfart, &c.

Erskine, Sir William, bart. of Tory,  
 Fifeshire

Estcourt, Thomas, Cricklade

Evelyn, Sir G. A. W. Shuckburgh,  
 bart. Warwickshire

Everett, Thomas, Ludgershall

Eulton, George Henry Earl of, Cam-  
 bridge University

### F.

Falkiner, Frederick John, Dublin  
 County

Fane, Francis, Dorchester

*Fane, Henry, Lyme Regis*

Fane, Hon. Thomas, Lyme Regis

Fane, John, Oxfordshire

Farquhar, James, Aberdeen, &c.

Featherston, Sir Thomas, bart. Long-  
 ford County

*Fellowes, Hon. Newton, Andover*

*Fellowes, Robert Norwich*

Fellowes, William Henry, Huntingdon

Ferguson, James, Aberdeenshire

Finch, Major-Gen. the Hon. Edward,  
 Cambridge

*Fitzgerald, Lord Robert, Kildare County*

*Fitzgerald, Right Hon. James, Ennis*

Fitzgerald, Right Hon. Maurice, Kerry  
 County

Fitzgerald, Robert Uniacke, Cork  
 County

*Fitzbarris, James Viscount, Helston*

Fitzpatrick, Right Hon. Lieut. Gen.  
 Richard, Tavistock

*Fitzroy, Lord Charles, St. Edmondsbury*  
 Fitzwilliam, Richard Viscount, Wilton  
*Fleeming, Hon. Captain Charles Elphinstone,  
 Stirlingshire*

Fletcher, Sir Henry, bart. Cumberland

Foley, Hon. Andrew, Droitwich

Foley, Hon. Edward, Worcestershire

Foljambe, Francis Ferrand, Higham  
 Ferrars

Folkes, Sir Martin Browne, bart.  
 King's Lynn

Folkstone, William Viscount, New Sa-  
 rum

*Fonblanque, John, Camelford*

Fordyce, John, Berwick-upon-Tweed

Forester, Cecil, Wenlock

Fortescue, John Inglett, Callington

Fortescue, William Charles, Louth  
 County

Foster, Right Hon. John, Louth County

Fox, Hon. Charles James, Westminster  
*Francis, Philip, Appleby*

Frankland, William, Thirsk

Frederick, Sir John, bart. Surrey

French, Arthur, Kesteven County

French, Hon. Richard, Galway County

Fullarton, Colonel William, Ayrshire

Fuller, John, Suffex

Fyddell, Thomas, Boston

### G.

Gamon, Sir Richard, bart. Winchester

Gardner, Admiral Lord, Westminster

Garland, George, Poole

Garrard, Charles Drake, Agmondesham

Garthshore, William, Weymouth and  
 Melcombe Regis

Gascoyne, Major-Gen. Isaac, Liverpool

Geary, Sir William, bart. Kent

Giles, Daniel, East Grinstead

Glenbervie, Sylvester Lord, Hastings

Goddard, Ambrose, Wiltshire

*Godfrey, Thomas, Hythe*

Golding, Edward, Fowey

*Golding, Edward, Plympton Earl*

*Gordon, Alexander Penrose Cumming, For-  
 trose, &c.*

Gower, Captain Edward Leveson, Truro

Gower, Lord Granville Leveson, Staf-  
 fordshire

Graham, Colonel Thomas, Perthshire

*Graham, James, Cockermonth*

Graham, Sir James, bart. Ripon

Grant, Charles, Invernesshire

Grant, Lieut. Colonel Francis William,  
 Elgin, &c.

Grant, Right Hon. Sir William, knt.  
 Banffshire

*Greene, William, Dungarvon*

Gregor, Francis, Cornwall

Grenville, Right Hon. Thomas, Buck-  
 ingham

Greville, Hon. Robert Fulk, Windfor  
Grey, Hon. Charles, Northumberland  
Grimston, Hon. James Walter, St. Alban's  
Grosvenor, Thomas, Chester  
Gunning, George William, Hastings  
H.

Hall, Thomas, Berwick-upon-Tweed

Hamilton, Hans, Dublin County

Hamilton, Lord Archibald, Lanarkshire

Hammet, John, Taunton

Hamond, Sir Andrew Snape, bart. Ipswich

Handcock, Right Hon. William, Athlone

Hardman, Edward, Drogheda County and Town

Hare, James, Knaresborough

Harrison, John, Thetford

Hartopp, Sir Edmund Cradock, bart. Leicestershire

Harvey, Eliab, Essex

Hawkesbury, Robert Lord, Rye

Hawkins, Sir Christopher, bart. Gram-pound

Hawthorn, Charles Stewart, Downpatrick

Haynes, Samuel, Brackley

Heathcote, John, Ripon

Heathcote, Sir Gilbert, bart. Lincolnshire

Heathcote, Sir William, bart. Hampshire

Henderson, Sir John, bart. Stirling, &c.

Heron, Patrick, of Heron, Kirkcudbright Stewartry

Hervey, Frederick William Lord, St. Edmundsbury

Hill, Hon. William, Shrewsbury

Hill, Sir George Fitzgerald, bart. Londonderry

Hill, Sir Richard, bart. Shropshire

Hilliard, Edward, Horsham

Hinchinbroke, George John Viscount, Huntingdonshire

Hippesley, Sir John Cox, LL.D. bart. Sudbury

Hobhouse, Benjamin, Grampound

Hodson, John, Wigan

Holdsworth, Arthur Howe, Clifton, Dartmouth, Hardness

Holland, Henry, jun. Oakhampton

Holland, Sir Nathaniel, bart. Great Bedwin

Honeywood, Filmer, Kent

Honeywood, Sir John, bart. Honiton

Honyman, Captain Robert, Orkney and Shetland

Hope, Hon. Colonel Alexander, Linlithgowshire

Hope, Hon. Colonel Charles, of Waughton, Haddingtonshire

Hope, Right Hon. Charles (Lord Advocate), Annan, &c.

Horrocks, John, Preston

Housloun, Alexander, Glasgow, &c.

Howard, Henry, Gloucester

Hughes, William Lewis, Walsingham

Hulkes, James, Rochester

Hume, William Hoare, Wicklow County

Hunter, William, Ilchester

Huntingfield, Joshua Lord, Dunwich

Hurst, Robert, Shaftesbury

Hurst, Robert, Steyning

Hussey, William, New Sarum

Hutchinson, Hon. Christopher Hely, Cork

## I.

Jaffray, John, East Retford

Jeffery, John, Poole

Jefferys, Nathaniel, Coventry

Jekyll, Joseph, Calne

Jephson, Denham, Malton

Jervis, Thomas, Yarmouth, Norfolk

Jervoise, Jervoise Clerke, Yarmouth, Hants

Inglis, Sir Hugh, bart. Ashburton

Joddrell, Henry, Bramber

Johnes, Thomas, Cardiganshire

Johnstone, George, Hedon

Jolliffe, Lieut. Col. Hylton, Petersfield

Jones, Walter, Coleraine

## K.

Keck, George Anthony Legh, Leicestershire

Keene, Whitshed, Montgomery

Kene, Sir John, bart. Youghall

Kenington, William Lord, Haverfordwest

Ker, Richard Gervas, Newport, Hants

King, Hon. Captain Edward, Rescommen County

King, Sir John Dashwood, bart. Chipping Wycombe

Kinnaird, Hon. Charles, Leominster

Kirkwall, John Viscount, Heytesbury

Knight, Richard Payne, Ludlow

Knox, Hon. Doctor George, Dublin College

Knox, Hon. George, Dungannon

## L.

Ladbroke, Robert, Winchelsea

Lamb, Thomas Davis, Rye

Lambe, Hon. Penniston, Hertfordshire

Lambton, Ralph John, Durham

Langham, James, St. Germain's

Langmead, Philip, Plymouth

Langton, William Gore, Somersetshire

Lascelles, Hon. Edward, Northampton

Lascelles, Hon. Henry, Yorkshire

Latouche, David, jun. Catherlough County

Latouche, John, jun. Dublin

Latouche, Peter, Leitrim County

Latouche,



*Latouche, Robert, Kildare County*  
*Laurence, French, LL.D. Peterborough*  
*Laurie, Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert, bart.*  
*Dumfriesshire*

*Larley, Sir Robert, bart. Newcastle under-Lyme*

*Lee, Edward, Waterford County*

*Lefevre, Charles Shaw, Bodmyn*

*Lefevre, Charles Shaw, Reading*

*Le Fleming, Sir Michael, bart. Westmorland*

*Leigh, James Henry, Marlborough*

*Leigh, Robert Holt, Wigan*

*Leland, Lieut. Gen. John, Stamford*

*Lemon, John, Truro*

*Lemon, Sir William, bart. Cornwall*

*Lenox, Major-Gen. Charles, Suffex*

*Lellie, Charles Powell, Monaghan County*

*Leycester, Hugh, Milburne Port*

*Littleton, Sir Edward, bart. Staffordshire*

*Lloyd, James Martin, Steyning*

*Loft, John Henry, Great Grimsby*

*Loftus, John Earl of, Wexford County*

*Loftus, Major-Gen. William, Tamworth*

*Long, Right Hon. Charles, Wendover*

*Longfield, Lieut. Col. Mounteford, Cork*

*Lopez, Manasch, New Romney*

*Lovaine, George Lord, Beeralston*

*Lowden, Edward Lowden, Shaftesbury*

*Lowther, James, Westmorland*

*Lowther, John, Cumberland*

*Lubbeck, John, Leominster*

*Luthington, Sir Stephen, bart. Penrhyn*

*Luttrell, John Fownes, Minehead*

*Lygon, William, Worcesterhire*

### M.

*Mackenzie, Major Gen. Alexander, Cromartyshire*

*Maddocks, William A. Boston*

*Maitland, Hon. Colonel Thomas, Jedburgh, &c.*

*Mann, Sir Horace, bart. Sandwich*

*Manners, Lord Charles Somerset, Cambridgeshire*

*Manners, Lord Robert, Scarborough*

*Manners, Major-Gen. Robert, Cambridge*

*Manning, William, Lymington*

*Markham, Captain John, Portsmouth*

*Martin, James, Tewkesbury*

*Martin, Richard, Galway County*

*Mathew, Francis Viscount, Tipperary County*

*May, Edward, Belfast*

*M'Dowall, Andrew, Wigtonshire*

*M'Dowall, William, Renfrewshire*

*Metcalfe, Philip, Plympton Earl*

*Metcalfe, Thomas Theophilus, Abingdon*

*Milbanke, Sir Ralph, bart. Durham County*

*Mildmay, Sir Henry Paulet St. John, bart. Winchester*

*Milford, Richard Lord, Pembrokehire*

*Mills, Charles, Warwick*

*Milnes, James, Blechingley*

*Milner, Sir William Mordaunt, bart. York*

*Mitford, William, Beeralston*

*M'Mahon, John, Aldburgh*

*M'Naghten, Edmund Alexander, Antrim County*

*Moffatt, William, Winchelsea*

*Monckton, Hon. Edward, Stafford*

*Montagu, Lord Frederick, Huntingdonshire*

*Montgomery, James, jun. of Stanhope, Peebleshire*

*Moore, George Peter, Queenborough*

*Morgan, Charles, Monmouthshire*

*Morgan, Sir Charles, bart. Brecon*

*Morland, William, Taunton*

*Morpeth, George Viscount, Morpeth*

*Mottyn, Sir Thomas, bart. Flintshire*

*Mundy, Edward Miller, Derbyshire*

*Murray, James Patrick, Yarmouth, Hants*

*Myers, Thomas, Harwich*

### N.

*Nepean, Sir Evan, bart. Bridport*

*Newill, Richard, Wexford*

*Newborough, Thomas Lord, Beaumaris*

*Newcomen, Hon. Thomas G. Longford County*

*Newport, Sir John, bart. Waterford*

*Nicholl, Sir John, bart. Penrhyn*

*Noel, Gerard Noel, Rutlandshire*

*North, Dudley, Banbury*

*Northey, William, Newport, Cornwall*

*Norton, Hon. Lieut. Gen. Chapple, Guilford*

### O.

*O'Brien, Sir Edward, bart. Clare County*

*Odell, Lieut. Col. William, Limerick County*

*Ogle, Henry, Drogheda County and Town*

*O'Hara, Charles, Sligo County*

*Oliver, Charles Silver, Limerick County*

*O'Neil, Hon. John, Antrim County*

*Orchard, Paul, Callington*

*Ord, William, Morpeth*

*Ormsby, Charles Montague, Catherlough*

*Osborn, John, Bedfordshire*

*Osborne, Lord Francis G. Lewes*

### P.

*Paget, Hon. Arthur, Anglesea County*

*Paget, Hon. Edward, Carnarvon*

*Paget,*

- Paget, Henry Lord, Milburne Port  
 Palk, Sir Lawrence, bart. Devonshire  
 Palk, Walter, Ashburton  
 Palmer, John, Bath  
*Parnell, Henry, Portarlington*  
 Parsons, Sir Lawrence, bart. King's  
     County  
 Patten, Peter, Newtown, Lancashire  
*Patteson, John, Minehead*  
*Pedley, John, Hindon*  
 Peele, Sir Robert, bart. Tamworth  
 Peirse, Henry, Northallerton  
*Pellew, Sir Edward, bart. Barnstaple*  
*Penn, John, Heston*  
 Penn, Richard, Hadlemere  
 Perceval, Hon. Spencer, Northampton  
*Petty, Lord Henry, Calne*  
 Phillips, John George, Carmarthen  
 Phipps, Major-Gen. Hon. E. Scarbo-  
     rough  
 Pierrepont, Hon. Charles Herbert,  
     Nottinghamshire  
 Pitt, John, Gloucester  
 Pitt, Right Hon. William, Cambridge  
     University  
 Pitt, William Morton, Dorsetshire  
 Plumer, William, Hertfordshire  
*Plummer, Thomas, Ilchester*  
 Pocock, George, Bridgewater  
 Pole, Hon. William Wellefley, Queen's  
     County  
*Pole, Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Maurice,*  
     *bart. Newark*  
 Ponsonby, George Wicklow County  
 Ponsonby, Right Hon. William Braba-  
     zon, Kilkenny County  
*Porcher, Josiah Dupré, Bodmyn*  
 Porchester, Henry Lord, Cricklade  
 Porter, George, Stockbridge  
 Portman, Edward Berkeley, Borough-  
     bridge  
 Powell, John Kynaston, Shropshire  
 Poyntz, William Stephen, St. Alban's  
 Praed, William, St. Ives  
 Preston, Sir Robert, bart. Cirencester  
*Price, Charles, London*  
 Price, Richard, New Radnor  
*Prinsep, John, Queenborough*  
*Proby, William Allen, Viscount, Bucking-*  
     *ham*  
 Pulteney, Sir James, bart. Weymouth  
     and Melcombe Regis  
 Pulteney, Sir William, bart. Shrews-  
     bury  
*Pytches, John, Sudbury*  
     R.  
*Raine, Jonathan, St. Ives*  
 Ram, Abel, Wexford County  
 Richardson, Joseph, Newport, Corn-  
     wall  
 Ridley, Sir Matthew White, bart. New-  
     castle upon-Tyne
- Robarts, Abraham, Worcester  
*Robinson, John, Bishop's Castle*  
 Robinson, John, Harwich  
 Rochfort, Gustavus, Westmeath County  
 Rooke, Lieut. Gen. James, Monmouth-  
     shire  
 Rose, George Henry, Southampton  
 Rose, Right Hon. George, Christ-  
     church  
 Ross, Major Gen. Sir Charles, bart.  
     Rossshire  
*Ross, Patrick, Horsham*  
*Rowley, Samuel Campbell, Kinsale*  
 Ruffell, Lord William, Surrey  
*Russell, Matthew, Saltash*  
*Rutherford, John, Selkirkshire*  
 Ryder, Hon. Richard, Tiverton  
 Ryder, Right Hon. Dudley, Tiverton
- S.
- Salisbury, Sir Robert, bart. Brecon  
 Savage, Francis, Down County  
 Savile, Christopher, Heydon  
 Saunderson, Francis, Cavan County  
*Scott, Claude, Malmesbury*  
 Scott, David, of Dunninald, Perth, &c.  
 Scott, Hon. John, Boroughbridge  
*Scott, Joseph, Worcester*  
 Scott, Right Hon. Sir William, knt.  
     Oxford University  
*Scott, Samuel, Malmesbury*  
 Scott, William Henry Cavendish Ben-  
     tinck, Marquis of Titchfield,  
     Buckinghamshire  
 Scudamore, John, Hereford  
 Seymour, Lord Robert, Orford  
 Shakespeare, Arthur, Richmond, York-  
     shire  
*Shelley, Henry, jun. Leaves*  
*Shelley, Timothy, New Shoreham*  
 Sheridan, Richard Brinley, Stafford  
 Shum, George, Honiton  
 Sibthorpe, Humphrey, Lincoln  
 Simpson, Hon. John, Wenlock  
 Sinclair, Sir John, bart. Caithnessshire  
 Sloane, Hans, Lestwithiel  
*Smith, Charles, Westbury*  
 Smith, George, Midhurst  
*Smith, John Spencer, Dover*  
 Smith, John, Wendover  
 Smith, Joshua, Devizes  
 Smith, Samuel, Leicestershire  
 Smith, Samuel, Midhurst  
*Smith, Sir William Sidney, knt. Rochester*  
 Smith, Thomas Alsheton, Andover  
*Smith, Thomas, West Looe*  
 Smith, William, Norwich  
 Smith, William, Westmeath County  
 Smyth, John, Pontefract  
 Sneyd, Nathaniel, Cavan County  
 Somerset, Lord Charles Henry, Mon-  
     mouth
- Somerville,



Somerville, Sir Marcus, bart. Meath  
County  
Spalding, John, Stranraer, &c.  
Spencer, John, Wilton  
Spencer, Lord Francis Almeric, Ox-  
fordshire  
Spencer, Lord Robert, Tavistock  
Stanhope, Walter Spencer, Carlisle  
*Staniforth, John, Kingston-upon-Hull*  
Stanley, Edward Lord, Preston  
Stanley, Thomas, Lancashire  
Steele, Right Hon. Thomas, Chichester  
*Steele, Robert, Weobly*  
Stephens, Sir Philip, bart. Sandwich  
Steward, Gabriel Tucker, Weymouth  
and Melcombe Regis  
*Stewart, Hon. Charles, Londonderry County*  
Stewart, James, Tyrone County  
Stewart, Right Hon. John, Tyrone  
County  
*Stewart, Sir James, bart. Donnegal  
County*  
*St. John, Hon. Gen. Henry, Wootton-  
Basset*  
St. John, Hon. St. Andrew, Bedford-  
shire  
Strachey, Sir Henry, bart. East Grin-  
stead  
Strahan, Andrew, Wareham  
*Strange, James, Oakhampton*  
Strutt, Joseph Holden, Malden  
*Stuart, Lord William, Cardiff*  
Stuart, Sir John, bart. of Fettercairn,  
Kincardineshire  
Sturges, William, Christchurch  
Sudley, Arthur Viscount, Donnegal  
County  
*Sullivan, John, Aldborough*  
*Sullivan, Richard Joseph, Seaford*  
Sutton, George, Bramber  
Sutton, Sir Thomas Manners, knt.  
Newark  
Sykes, Sir Francis, bart. Wallingford  
Symonds, Thomas Powell, Hereford

## T.

Tarleton, Lieut. Gen. Banastre, Liver-  
pool  
Taylor, Charles William, Wells  
Temple, Richard Greville Nugent  
Temple, Earl Temple, Bucking-  
hamshire  
Thellusson, Charles, Evesham  
Thellusson, P. I. Castle-Rising  
Thomas, George White, Chichester  
Thornton, Henry, Southwark  
Thornton, Robert, Colchester  
Thornton, Samuel, Kingston upon-  
Hull  
*Thoroton, Thomas, Grantham*  
Thynne, Lord George, Weobly  
Thynne, Lord John, Bath

Tierney, George, Southwark  
Titchfield, Marq. of, Buckinghamshire  
*Tottenham, Charles, jun. New Ross*  
Townshend, Hon. William Augustus,  
Whitchurch  
Townshend, Lord John, Knaresborough  
*Trail, James, Orford*  
Trevanion, John Dover  
*Troubridge, Sir Thomas, bart. Yarmouth,  
Norfolk*  
Tudway, Clement, Wells  
Turner, Sir Gregory Page, bart. Thirsk  
Tyrwhitt, Thomas Drake, Agmonde-  
sham

## V.

Vanfittart, George, Berkshire  
Vanfittart, Nicholas, Old Sarum  
Vaughan, Hon. John, Cardigan  
Vaughan, Sir Robert William, bart.  
Merionethshire  
*Vereker, Charles, Limerick*  
Villiers, Right Hon. John Charles,  
Tain, &c.

## W.

Wallace, Right Hon. Thomas, Hindon  
Walpole, Hon. George, Derby  
Walpole, Hon. Horatio, King's Lynn  
*Walsh, John Benn, Blechingley*  
*Ward, Hon. John William, Downton*  
*Ward, Robert, Cockermouth*  
Warren, Admiral Sir John Borlase,  
bart. Nottingham  
Watson, Hon. George, Canterbury  
*Welby, Sir William Earle, bart. Grantham*  
*West, Hon. Frederick, Donigh*  
Western, Charles Callis, Malden  
*Wharton, John, Beverley*  
*Wharton, Richard, Durham*  
Whitbread, Samuel, Bedford  
*White, Matthew, Hythe*  
Whitmore, John, Bridgnorth  
*Wickham, Right Hon. William, Cassell*  
Wilberforce, William, Yorkshire  
Wilkins, Walter, Radnor County  
Willet, John Willet, New Romney  
*Williams, James Hamlyn, Carmarthen-  
shire*  
*Williams, John, Windsor*  
Williams, Owen, Great Marlow  
*Williams, Robert, jun. Wootton Bassett*  
Williams, Sir Robert, bart. Carnar-  
vonshire  
Williams, Thomas, Great Marlow  
Williams, Watkin, Flint  
Windham, Right Hon. William, St.  
Mawes  
Winnington, Sir Edward, bart. Droit-  
wich  
Wood, George, Haslemere  
Wood, Mark, Gatton  
Worcester, Henry Charles Marquis of,  
Gloucestershire

Wortley, James Archibald Stuart, Bof-  
finey

*Wright, John, Atkins, Oxford*

Wrottesley, Sir John, bart. Litchfield

Wyndham, Henry Penruddock, Wilt-  
shire

Wyndham, Thomas, Glamorganshire

Wynn, Charles Watkin Williams,  
Montgomeryshire

Wynn, Sir Watkin Williams, Den-  
bighshire

Wynne, Owen, Sligo

Y.

Yarmouth, the Earl of, Lisburne

York, Joseph Sydney, Ryegate

Yorke, Right Hon. Charles, Cam-  
bridgeshire

Young, Sir William, bart. St. Mawes

## STATE PAPERS.

### INDEMNITIES IN GERMANY.

**T**HE Imperial Commissioners having refused to ratify the *Conclusum* of the Extraordinary Deputation, the following important Notes have been presented by the Ministers of France and Russia :—

#### NOTE OF THE FRENCH MINISTER.

The undersigned Minister Extraordinary of the French Republic to the Diet of the Germanic Empire has taken the earliest opportunity of transmitting to his Government the Rescript communicated by the Sub-delegate of Bohemia to the Extraordinary Deputation of the Empire, in the sitting of the 24th of August, and communicated also to the undersigned on the 28th of the said month. He is charged to transmit to the Deputation the following observations :—The First Consul has been much affected to see that his intentions for securing the peace and prosperity of the Germanic Body have been misunderstood, since they reproach him with not having answered the overtures made by his Imperial and Royal Majesty, since the conclusion of the Treaty of Luneville, and having thus retarded to Germany, that interesting portion of Europe, the advantages of the peace, he must declare, that the overtures which, though confidential and secret, are at present publicly alluded to by the Court of Vienna, far from being calculated to procure the execution of the 9th article of the Treaty of Luneville, could tend only to remove, rather than to indicate, the means of providing for the indemnification of so many secular Princes who had sustained such considerable losses; their only object was to regulate the indemnification of the Archduke Ferdinand, by employing lay and hereditary dominions. The projects of the Court of Vienna tended to extend its territory beyond the Lech, and their effect consequently would have been to erate Bavaria from

the number of the Powers. Justice and generosity, which are always the first heard in the heart of the First Consul, made it a law with him to forget what wrongs the Elector might have done to the Republic, and not to suffer to perish a State weakened and threatened, but however hitherto secured by the policy of the Governments interested in maintaining a just equilibrium in Germany; for if the equilibrium of Europe requires that Austria should be great and powerful, that of Germany requires that Bavaia should be preserved entire, and protected from all farther invasion. What would become of the Germanic Body, if the principal States which compose it should see their independence every moment endangered! and would not the honour of that ancient federation suffer, by weakening a Prince whose house has concurred in so honourable a manner to the establishment and support of the Germanic Constitution? It is not then at Paris that the insinuations of the Court of Vienna, in regard to the affairs of Germany, could be received, and though it has since renewed them at Peterburgh, they could not meet with better success. The great and generous soul of the Emperor Alexander could not permit him to neglect the interests of Bavaria, which were recommended to him also by the ties of blood, and by every consideration of sound policy. Having been unable to succeed, either at Peterburgh or Paris, the Court of Vienna nevertheless pursued at Munich the execution of its projects, and it was the communication of his uneasiness made by the Elector to the French and Russian Governments, which contributed above all to make them feel the necessity of uniting their influence to protect the hereditary Princes, secure the execution of the 7th article of the Treaty of Luneville, and not to suffer to fall to the lowest rank one of the oldest, and not long ago



one of the most powerful, Houses of Germany. The undersigned, therefore, is charged to declare to the Deputation, that the States of his Serene Highness the Elector Palatine of Bavaria, as well as the possessions destined for him as indemnities, and as necessary for re-establishing the equilibrium of Germany, are naturally and indispensably placed under the protection of the Mediating Powers; that the First Consul, personally, will not suffer the important place of Passau to remain in the hands of Austria, nor allow it to obtain any part of the territories which Bavaria possesses on the right of the Inn; for he considers that there would be no independence for Bavaria, the moment when the troops of Austria should be near its capital. It remains to the undersigned to express to the Deputation the regret which the First Consul feels for divulging negotiations which took place only under the seal of confidence, and the secrecy of which ought consequently to have remained sacred; but he has been constrained to it by just reprisals, and by the value which he attaches to the opinion and esteem of the brave and loyal German people.

(Signed) LAFORET.

*Ratisbon, Sept. 13.*

NOTE OF THE RUSSIAN MINISTER.

The undersigned Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias to the Germanic Diet, has seen a Note, dated the same day, which was transmitted to the Extraordinary Diet of the Empire, in the name of the French Republic, in consequence of the Rescript communicated by the Sub-Delegate of Bohemia to the Deputation, in its sitting of the 24th of August, and communicated also to the undersigned on the 28th of the same month. At present he can only refer to the contents of his Note delivered to the Deputation next day, August 29, without dwelling on the facts which preceded and rendered necessary the concert between Russia and France. But he must again declare, that his Imperial Majesty has manifested the sentiments of justice by which he is distinguished, and the interest he takes in the happiness and equilibrium of the Germanic Empire, in the Declaration which he caused to be transmitted on the 18th of August last, conjointly with the First Consul. His Imperial Majesty cannot then but expect a speedy accomplishment. He particularly considers the

Hereditary States of his Serene Highness the Elector Palatine of Bavaria, as well as the possessions assigned to him as an indemnity, as indispensably placed under the protection of the Mediation; and has no doubt that the town of Passau will be immediately given up to its destination.

(Signed) BARON DE BUHLER.

*Ratisbon, Sept. 13.*

RATISBON, SEPT. 28.

NOTE OF M. THE BARON DE HUGEL, PLENIPOTENTIARY OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY, ADDRESSED, THE 26TH SEPT. 1802, TO C. LAFORET, MINISTER EXTRAORDINARY OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

“The declaration delivered at Ratisbon, in the name of the intervening Powers, contained an heavy and unmerited imputation upon the delays which attended the meeting of the Deputation of the Empire. His Majesty owed it to himself, as well as to the Germanic Empire, to prove by facts, that nothing had been neglected on his part to abridge these details. Far from wishing to inculpate any body, the faithful exposition of what is passing had only for its object to evince the purity of the conduct of the Emperor.

“Such is also the motive which obliges his Majesty to call to mind here other facts relative to anterior conferences which had taken place upon the Indemnity of Tuscany, for the purpose of opposing them to assertions contained in the Note transmitted the 13th of this month to the Undersigned, by C. Laforet, Minister Extraordinary of the French Republic. His Majesty willingly submits it to the judgment of all Europe, whether he can be charged with injustice or ambition, for having insisted upon the full and entire indemnity which the Treaty of Luneville assures to his august Brother. As to the means which he has employed to obtain the execution of so formal a stipulation, far from entertaining a fear of exposing them in full day, he can only feel a desire for their publicity, inasmuch as all his efforts have had exclusively for their object to combine the strict execution of the Peace of Luneville with the maintenance of the Germanic Constitution. Some indirect insinuations made at Vienna, by a distinguished person in the service of the Court of Munich, have given reason to think, that

that the Elector Palatine himself wished to settle with the Grand Duke of Tuscany upon the exchanges for their mutual convenience; nobody then doubting but that the Indemnity of his Royal Highness would be such as the Treaty imported. In the supposition that the complement of the Indemnity of Tuscany could not be found, except in the ecclesiastical properties of Suabia, it was in question to concentrate the respective possessions by an exchange of the part of Bavaria, in the neighbourhood of the Bishop of Salzburg.

"His Majesty, having no motive to object to such an arrangement, did not shew himself disinclined to give effect to these overtures. Insinuations of the same kind took place at Paris at the time of the ratification of the Treaty of Luneville, and they went even so far as to put in doubt what had been said to the Austrian Plenipotentiary, whether the Elector would be able to preserve the City of Munich; but it never had been, nor could be, a question, in these different Conferences to carry so far as the Lech the Indemnity of the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

"Upon what title could the Elector be deprived of the whole of Bavaria? Where could the means be found to indemnify him? and though his Majesty should have had views so foreign from his sentiments, how could he conceive the idea solely to engage the French Government to adopt them? He appeals, in this, to the testimony which he has himself furnished, to that of the Court of Munich, and to that of the Imperial Court of Russia, to which every thing was communicated upon this subject. All those who had a knowledge of the subject which was then in treaty, know that the only question was, that of the Iser, with the addition of the proposition made by Austria to leave to the Elector a suitable extent of country, for the purpose of removing the City of Munich from the frontier: and that this project, which surely was not exaggerated in the supposition of a full and entire indemnity for Tuscany, at the same time that his Palatine Highness should have obtained in Suabia a complete equivalent of cessions, to which it would be willingly carried, was entirely abandoned by the Emperor the moment it was perceived that the Elector was not inclined to put his hand to it. Since that time the views of his Majesty for a supplementary portion to be given to his august Brother have been solely fixed upon Ecclesiastical

Properties and Free Cities situate in the circle of Suabia. The plan of it has been drawn up in Paris, and afterwards proposed by his Imperial Majesty of Russia, who in his wisdom adopted it in full. In confining himself to this faithful statement of every thing that passed upon the subject, he may dispense with noticing the inductions contained in the Note of Citizen Laforet. Never could the Emperor have entertained a thought of procuring for his august Brother any part whatsoever of Bavaria in any other manner than by an arrangement of mutual consent, to the perfect convenience of the Elector Palatine. His Majesty has already given, relative to the City of Passau, every assurance that could be expected from his justice and moderation. He is ready to surrender that city to the person who, by the legal and definitive arrangement of the Indemnities, shall be acknowledged its lawful owner. It is not until then, that the present possessor shall cease to be so, and that his Majesty will be disengaged from the obligation which he has contracted, at the request of the Prince Bishop, to provide for his safety until the decision of his fate. The Emperor would not willingly renounce the hope, that the moderate and equitable propositions with which he has recently charged his Ambassador to the French Republic, shall put an end to all differences of opinion between him and the First Consul; but should it be otherwise, his august Brother, without having any pretensions to make to any part of Bavaria, which he never entertained an idea of acquiring, except by the way of exchange with mutual consent, will not the less retain the incontestable right, secured to him by the Treaty of Luneville, to a full and entire indemnity in Tuscany; a right, of which the Empire and France have solemnly bound themselves to put him in possession.

"The undersigned eagerly embraces this opportunity to repeat to C. Laforet, Minister Extraordinary of the French Republic, the assurance of his high consideration."

NOTE ADDRESSED THE SAME DAY TO  
THE MINISTER OF RUSSIA BY THE  
IMPERIAL PLENIPOTENTIARY.

"The undersigned has not failed to make his august Master acquainted with the Note which M. the Baron de Buhler transmitted to him the 13th of September. He is charged to inform him, in answer, that the welfare of the Germanic Empire, and



and the most prompt arrangement of what still remains to be regulated in consequence of the Treaty of Luneville, form equally the object of the most ardent wishes of his Imperial and Apostolic Majesty and King.

"In claiming the accomplishment of what the Treaty of Luneville secures to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, as his Majesty cannot dispense with it, the means of conciliation which he has himself proposed in that respect, the moderation of his demands, notwithstanding the incontestable rights of his Royal Highness to a full and entire indemnity: every thing unites to prove, that it is not his Majesty's fault that the issue of important affairs, which are at this moment treating of, should not be as prompt as all those interested in them might desire. The Emperor is convinced of the sentiments of equity entertained by his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias: he

relies with confidence upon his friendship; he cannot doubt but that august Sovereign appreciates, at once, both the justice of his demands, and the spirit of conciliation that directs his whole conduct.

"His Imperial Majesty shall be, no doubt, immediately informed of all the circumstances which have rendered necessary the occupation of the City of Passau by the Imperial troops. He will acknowledge in his wisdom, that this occupation having taken place at the instance of him, who is still its lawful possessor, his Imperial, Royal, and Apostolic Majesty, has satisfied every thing that could be required of him, in declaring, that this city should be delivered up, without any obstacle on his part, to the person to whom it should be legally adjudged by the definitive arrangement."

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, SEPT. 16.

THE late excessive heats having nearly dried up one of the arms of the Saone, at Pontailier, several of the inhabitants of the neighbouring country went there to procure stones for building. They discovered several columns, fragments of beautiful marble, instruments of copper, and a figure of bronze, about ten inches in height, representing a woman coming out of the water with her hair wet. The figure is singularly graceful. A Member of the Academy, Citizen Leschevin, hearing of the circumstance, immediately went to Pontailier, to examine the bed of the river. In addition to what had been already discovered, he found there several chirurgurgical instruments, a number of medals in bronze of Nerva, Vespasian, Nero, Antonius, Domitian, &c. and several copper utensils.

A mine of amber, of the finest colour, has been discovered a few leagues from Laon, in the Department of l'Aisne, in France. The pieces which have hitherto been found do not present any vestige of plant or insect; several have been met with incruited with sulphur of iron. Near the same place have also been found several blocks of wood, almost converted into charcoal, supposed to be parts of trees that have

lain in the earth a considerable time. Specimens of both have been presented to the Museum of Natural History at Paris.

20. Prince Charles of Hesse, and Felix Lepellitier, are among the French patriots transported to the Seychelles.

Mr. Fox, and the party at Paris with him, assisted at the extraordinary Sitting which took place at the Tribune on the 16th. A few minutes before the opening of the Sitting, Citizen Boyer, Captain of the Guard to the Tribune, advanced to Mr. Fox, who was in one of the adjoining rooms, and addressed him in the following terms: "I am one, Sir, of two hundred French Officers, who, in the year three, were prisoners at Portchester. We applied to you; you had the generosity to exert your eloquence in our favour. On a sudden our chains were broken, and we were almost free. This benefit will never be forgotten by my companions in misfortune: but I am at present happier than they are, because I am able to declare to you publicly my gratitude. I intreat you to add to it, if it be possible, by condescending to accept my weak, but sincere, expression of it." Mr. Fox appeared to be much affected by this act of gratitude. He replied, with a motion

motion expressive of modesty—"Oh! Sir—yes—I recollect."

On the 27th ult. the Union of Piedmont with France was celebrated at Turin in a splendid manner, after the celebration of a solemn mass in the cathedral of Turin, by the Archbishop of that city. Over the principal entrance of the cathedral were two figures of Fame proclaiming these words—"The Union of Piedmont with the French Republic"—"Glory to the Eternal Being."—On one of the side gates was written—"Toleration," and on the other—"Concord."—After the ceremony, a variety of military evolutions were performed; to which succeeded dancing in the National Gardens from two in the afternoon till midnight.

In pursuance of a plan of the First Consul to establish camps in the vicinity of the Piedmontese territory, the following curious orders to that effect have just been published:

*The Minister of War to the General having the present Command of the First Military Division.*

"The Government is desirous to give a substantial testimony of the national gratitude to those soldiers who have been maimed or otherwise wounded in the war, for the support of its liberties; and has therefore come to a resolution to form five camps of veterans, each to consist of 400 men, in the departments of the Po, Marengo, La Doira, La Sesia, and Tanaro, forming the twenty-seventh military division; as also five other camps, each to contain 300 men, in the four departments of Mont Tonnere, the Rhine and Moselle, the Sarre and Roer. To each individual of the soldiers in these camps will be assigned an extent of land, of which the produce shall be equal to the present national allowance for his support. He shall, besides, continue to enjoy his present pay. Of this, one month's pay shall be given in advance, to enable the soldier to purchase furniture and other necessities for his new establishment. All soldiers who have obtained the benefits appropriated to invalids, all who have been maimed or severely wounded in the war, are competent to receive these recompences, if, under forty years of age, and unmarried, they are disposed to marry women, natives of the departments in which the lands are situated to be allotted."

A new *Nocturnal*, or small pocket

instrument, to ascertain the hour by the stars, has been invented in France by M. I. Berard.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—On receipt of the intelligence of the present disturbances in Switzerland, the First Consul issued the following Proclamation:

BONAPARTE, *First Consul of the French Republic, President of the Italian Republic, to the EIGHTEEN CANTONS of the HELVETIC REPUBLIC.*

*St. Cloud, Sept. 30.*

INHABITANTS OF HELVETIA,

You have afforded, for two years, an afflicting spectacle. Opposite factions have successively taken possession of the sovereign authority: they have signalized their temporary empire by a system of partiality which proved their weakness and want of ability.

In the course of the year 1801-2, your Government desired that the small number of French troops in Helvetia should be withdrawn. The French Government willingly availed themselves of that opportunity to honour your independence; but soon afterwards your different parties began to be agitated by fresh fury; the blood of the Swiss was shed by the hands of Swiss.

You have been disputing for three years, without coming to any understanding; if you are left longer to yourselves, you will be killing each other for three years more, without coming to a better understanding. Your history besides proves, that your intestine wars could never be terminated but by the efficacious intervention of France.

It is true that I had determined not to interfere at all in your affairs; I had constantly seen your different Governments ask advice of me, and not follow it, and sometimes abuse my name, according to their interests and their passions.

But I neither can nor ought to remain insensible to the miseries of which you are the victims; I recall my determination—I will be the mediator of your differences, but my mediation shall be efficacious, such as befits the great people in whose name I speak.

Five days after the notification of the present Proclamation, the Senate shall assemble at Berne.—Every Magistracy that shall have been formed at Berne since the capitulation, shall be dissolved, and shall cease meeting and



and exercising any authority.—The Prefects shall repair to their posts. All the Authorities which may have been formed shall cease meeting.—Armed assemblages shall disperse.—The first and second Helvetic demi-brigades shall compose the garrison of Berne.—The troops who have been on service for upwards of six months shall alone remain in corps of troops.—Finally, all individuals disbanded from the Belligerent Armies, and who are now in arms, shall deposit their arms at the Municipality of the Commune where they were born.—The Senate shall send three Deputies to Paris; each Canton may also send Deputies.

All Citizens who, for the last three years, have been Landamman Senators, and have successively occupied places in the Central Authority, may repair to Paris, to make known the means of restoring union and tranquillity, and conciliating all parties.

On my part, I have a right to expect that no City, no Commune, no corps, will do any thing contrary to the dispositions which I make known to you.

Inhabitants of Helvetia, let your hopes revive.—Your country is on the brink of a precipice; it shall be immediately drawn from it; all men of good intentions will second this generous plan.

But if, which I cannot believe, there be among you a great number of individuals who have so little virtue as not to sacrifice their passions and their prejudices to the love of the country; People of Helvetia, you will have indeed degenerated from your forefathers!

There is no sensible man who does not see that the mediation which I take upon myself is a benefit to Helvetia from that Providence which, in the midst of so many shocks and convulsions, has always watched over the existence and independence of your nation, and that this mediation is the only means of saving both.

For indeed it is time you should see, that if the patriotism and union of your ancestors founded your Republic, the bad spirit of your factions, if it continue, will infallibly destroy it; painful would it be to think, that at a period when several new Republics have arisen, destiny had marked out the fall and termination of one of the most ancient.

(Signed)

BONAPARTE.

*Oct. 8.* An attempt was made on the 6th instant to blow up the theatre at Lyons—part of one side wall was thrown down but no one hurt.

Letters from Paris, of the 16th inst. mention that great dissatisfaction prevails in the most respectable of the private circles in the capital, at the conduct of Bonaparte to the Swiss.

On the 16th, the Corn Hall at Paris caught fire, and was totally destroyed, together with a part of the corn it contained. The accident is attributed to the negligence of some plumbers.

21. A dispatch has been received by the Minister of Marine from Admiral Lacrosse, dated on the 11th ult, at Basseterre, announcing the death of General Richepanse on the 3d, after an illness of sixteen days. The Admiral states, that his death caused the most lively sensations of regret throughout the island, and his funeral was accompanied with every ceremony that could add solemnity to the spectacle. He was buried under the ruins of the grand bastion, the attack of which he had a few months before directed. A monument has been erected to his memory. The Admiral then reverts to the present situation of the Colony, which is in a state of increasing prosperity. The remainder of the rebels, who, on their defeat, resorted to the woods, amounts only to a few hundreds, and not above half of them armed. In order to subdue them completely, he has caused their retreats to be surrounded, and has formed snares to surprise them; which was the system pursued by Gen. Richepanse. From the concluding part of the Admiral's letter, it appears that the yellow fever has this year ravaged Guadaloupe; and although it is now abating, yet the state of convalescence is tedious and painful. The French soldiers, in chasing the Maroons, abandon themselves to their impetuosity, they become exhausted, and the consequence is disease and death.

This letter is followed by another from Gen. Gobert, who gives an awful account of the impenetrable woods which conceal the Brigands. The mornes on which they rise are steep, and form peaks above a number of rivers, and streams that traverse them in every direction—and as soon as the army advances towards them, they disappear

disappear with the rapidity of lightning. To escape, they throw themselves down the steepest precipices; they then follow the current of the water through the rocks, so that their traces cannot be discovered, and absolutely become invisible. Towards the end of July a body of Negroes was attacked near the woods of Goyave, and being defeated, about 700, the whole that remained, retreated to the mountains. A proclamation of amnesty was published, which induced 600 of these Brigands to return, but the remainder, having retired to the woods of Capesterre, refused to submit; they were therefore attacked on the 3d of August, and dispersed, when they collected in an old camp of the Mandigoes, which had existed for many years, and their retreat could never after be discovered.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, *Sept. 23.*—Our resolution is taken. We join ourselves to the five Democratic Cantons, and send Deputies to Schwitz. Zurich has done the same. A Committee has been named of twelve Members, six from the town and six from the country, to establish a Provisional Government.

The Insurgents have been everywhere successful: they have compelled the City of Berne to enter into a capitulation; and the Government, together with the Helvetic military force, have been compelled to retire to Lausanne.—This event, however, did not take place without a strong resistance on the part of the Government troops; a desperate engagement was fought under the walls of the City, the result of which was, that the constituted authorities were completely defeated.

The Convention for the evacuation of Berne consists of eleven articles, the purport of which is, that there shall be an armistice for 24 hours, during which time the Helvetic troops are to retire from the city; the Leaders of the Insurgent troops undertaking to furnish the Members of the Government with the means of a safe conveyance; they were also to carry with them 20 pieces of artillery, and a sufficient quantity of ammunition, together with the records, papers, and every article belonging to the offices of State.

The partizans of the new revolutionists flatter themselves that the an-

cient Swiss Constitution will speedily be re-established, and that the French Government will be too wise to force, by its authoritative interference, such regulations upon them, as they cannot view with satisfaction, and to which they have given serious proofs that they will not submit with tameness or servility. It is however reported, that 12,000 French troops are on the point of entering Switzerland;—hence we cannot reflect without horror on the sanguinary scenes which will again be acted in that unfortunate country.

This unexpected revolution was effected by the army under the command of Baron D'Erlach; it is composed of Swiss emigrants, of deserters from the constituted force, and of Officers and men who had served in Holland and France previous to the revolution. This revolutionary army is supposed to be 30,000 strong. When the accounts came away, the whole of the peasantry in the Pays de Vaud had taken up arms, but it was not known which party they intended to support.

General Andermatt is proceeding by forced marches towards Lausanne; he is pursued by Aloys Reding, and it is only by one favourable article in the Convention of Berne that they are preserved from destruction.

LAUSANNE, *Sept. 29.*—The Bernese have been forced to abandon the siege of Friburgh: the insurgents have been checked in the valley between the Lake of Morat and that of Neuchâtel: forty prisoners were taken, and twelve men killed.—The head-quarters of the Helvetic army have been re-established at Morat, a post that was abandoned the moment the cannonading of Friburgh was heard. The Administrative Chamber of Friburgh had refused to place their treasure at the disposal of the Helvetic Government; orders were therefore given to proceed to the opening of the chest. The Chiefs of the insurgents, who call themselves Generals in Chief of the troops of the Swiss Cantons, sent on the 26th, a summons to all the Members of the Government; they say, that the whole of German Switzerland has declared for them, and that the peasants, crowding from all parts to their standard, have proclaimed the ancient Constitutions of the Canton.—The following Convention was signed at Berne, on the 25th of September, between



tween the Democratic Cantons, and the Canton of Berne.

“ The Congress of Deputies assembled at Schwitz, Unterwalden, Glaris, Appenzel, and the Grisons; who have constituted themselves, and the Canton of Berne, which has joined them, have bound themselves in the closest manner, in order to pursue, with arms in their hands, the *soi-disant* Helvetic Government at Lausanne, to force it to dissolve itself, or to quit Switzerland. They admit into their Confederacy all the Cantons which shall constitute themselves, and be of the same sentiments; they solemnly declare, that they will not interfere in any manner whatever in the internal regime of the Cantons, and that each of them shall have the liberty of giving to itself such a Constitution as it shall deem to be conformable to the wants and wishes of the people; they engage to furnish the contingent of the troops which the general interest shall require. All the troops shall be under the orders of General Bachman, which shall act in concert with the Council of War of the Confederacy.

LAUSANNE, *Oct.* 6.—The City of Fribourg surrendered the day before yesterday to the Confederate Swiss. The Chief of Brigade Clavel, Commander of Fribourg, was positively assured that Lausanne was in the power of the Confederates, and that the Government had passed into Savoy.—The battalion of Militia of Citizen Bourgeois, which was also at Fribourg, has been disarmed, and sent to the Pays de Vaud.

*Oct.* 7.—Yesterday morning the new Suspension of Arms was concluded. This morning General Von-der-Weidt returned to Montpreveyre, where the Ratifications were exchanged.—By this Convention, hostilities are not to recommence till 24 hours after the return of General Rapp to Lausanne.—The Suspension of Arms is general, and those who on either side shall continue refractory to their Chief, are to be reduced by detachments from both armies.

*Oct.* 8.—General Rapp, informed of the taking of the City of Fribourg after the General in Chief of the Confederates had promised him not to commit any hostility, has signified to General Bachman, that if, in 24 hours, Fribourg was not delivered to the Hel-

vetic troops, he would quit the country, and force respect to the proclamation of Bonaparte, by the entrance of a French Army.—Notwithstanding the declaration of the equality of political rights, and the independence of the Cantons, proposed by the Committee of State established at Berne, Argovie and Oberland are declared by the said Committee united to the Canton of Berne.—The 27th September was a day of great rejoicing at Schwitz, on account of the opening of the Diet. It was composed of Deputies from all the Cantons, except Fribourg and Leman.—Aloys Reding made a speech upon the occasion, and was appointed President.

BASLE, *Oct.* 9.—The Members of the Diet assembled at Schwitz, have agreed on the plan of a Constitution, which they have addressed to the different Cantons. The following are its principal points:—“ Switzerland forms one Federal Republic under the denomination of the Helvetic Confederation.—Each Canton to govern itself according to its own will, and to exercise in its own territory all the rights of sovereignty which it exercised under the ancient regime.—The towns shall not enjoy any prerogative over the country; both to participate in the Administration of Justice, of the Police, and in the internal Government of the Canton.—The Government of one Canton cannot publish ordinances prejudicial to another Canton.—The Government of each Canton to name a Deputy to the Helvetic Diet. The Deputies remain in office until their Constituents think proper to recall them. They are indemnified by the Canton.—The Diet is permanent; it deliberates on war and peace, and on the conclusion of such treaties of alliance and commerce, as the general interest of the confederation may call for. It is authorized to repeal and annul the ordinances of the Cantonal Governments, which are prejudicial to the Helvetic Confederation, or to any of its Cantons.—Every Deputy, Member of the Diet, is obliged to conduct himself upon the discussion of an important object, particularly of treaties of peace, commerce, and alliance, according to the instructions of his Constituents.—The Diet chooses, from among its Members, a President and a Secretary, who continue in their functions for three months, and are always

re-eligible.—All the Swifs are foldiers. None can exercife the rights of Citizenship, nor be received into the Corporation of Artifts and Tradefmen, nor exercife a profefion, nor marry, unlefs he has a mufket, a fword, and a pouch. The Government fupplies the poor with arms. The expences of war are charged upon all the Cantons in proportion to their refpective means.

BERNE, *Oct. 8.*—The anfwer of the Diet of Schwitz to the proclamation of the Firft Conful is not yet known.—The Diet haftens the levy of troops. A great number of detachments have arrived at Zurich and Soleure.

The *foi-disant* Helvetic Government (the French intereft) have published a Proclamation to the Swifs People, couched in the moft fervile language. It ftates, that in confequence of contending factions, it had continued to prefs the Firft Conful for his kind intervention; and adds, that by the intervention of Divine Providence, he has taken upon himfelf the mediation which has been offered to him. The Proclamation concludes with the following remarkable apoftrophe:—"May all parties be filent, and hear Bonaparte! May the weapons fall from every hand! May every heart be opened to sentiments of fraternity and concord! Surely, people of Helvetia, you never have been fo near happinefs; but if you are deaf to the voice of Bonaparte, you will never have been fo near deftruction!"

The French General Ney is faid to have received orders to repair with his divifion from Nancy immediately to the frontiers of Switzerland, where he is to take the command of the French force deftined to act againft that unfortunate country. It is added, that the General has already proceeded with two Aids-de-Camp to Huningen; and that ten battalions of infantry and fix fquadrons of cavalry, from the vicinity of Mentz, have like wife been ordered to march to Switzerland.

The houfe of Hope, at Amfterdam, is reported to have granted a loan of 13,000,000*l.* to Portugal, on a pledge of diamonds.

A fhock of an earthquake was felt at Naples about the middle of September; it was preceded by a thick fmoke from Mount Vefuvius.

A Danish merchant, named Nil Brock,

died lately, leaving a property of feveral tons of gold (a ton of gold is 100,000 dollars). It is reported, that he has bequeathed to the town of Randers, in Jutland, where he was born, the fum of 100,000 dollars, for the constructing a harbour there.

The Swedifh merchants have had a gold medal, of the fixteenth fize, prepared as a compliment to Mr. Grey, M. P. for his defence of the rights of neutral nations, during the laft Session of the Britifh Parliament.

VIENNA, *Sept. 11.*—The capitulation made between the Porte and Paffwan Oglou has been figned. The Pacha has obtained a complete amnefty for all paft offences; and has been affured by his Government of payment of the arrears due to his troops. Paffwan engages to remain perfectly obedient, and to difband his troops on their receiving the money due to them. The Grand Signior has confirmed him in the Government of Widden, and raifed him to the dignity of a Pacha of Three Tails.

Paffwan Oglou has received an order from the Porte to reduce the rebellious Janifaries to fubmiffion.

Letters from Stutgard, of the 30th ult. ftate, that by a late fire at the theatre of that place, all the wardrobe of the performers became a prey to the flames. The Dutcheff gave part of her own wardrobe to enable the Actors to continue their performance. Her Royal Highnefs is faid to be almoft adored by the States of Wirtemburgh, for her liberal, humane, and condefcending behaviour.

It is faid, that a body of Aultrian troops will be formed in the Tyrol and the Voralberg, to co-operate in the re-eftablifhment of tranquillity in Switzerland, if circumftances require it.

Several important changes have juft taken place in the Ministry of Ruffia: Count A. Woronzow, a brother of the Ruffian Ambaffador at London, has been appointed Grand Chancellor, and principal Director of Foreign Affairs; Count Kotschubey, who before was in the preceding department, has been made Minifter of the Interior; and Count Waifilieff, Finance Minifter. The Prince of Czartorinsky takes the place of Count Kotschubey in the Foreign Department. Prince Kurakin, in confequence of his repeated requests, has received of his Imperial Majefty his difmiffion from that department.

The



The Emperor Alexander has ordered, that the loss sustained by British subjects, through the embargo laid on their ships by the Emperor Paul, shall be made good. According to the determination of the Commission of Liquidation, the whole sum amounts to 700,000 rubles.

The following singular circumstance has been the subject of much alarm at Petersburg, and has been deemed of sufficient consequence to be inserted in the Gazette of that city:—"An Officer, who was walking in the Emperor's garden, was wounded by a musquet-ball. It was immediately rumoured, that the ball was not intended for him, but for another person. Inquiries were set on foot, and the affair soon assumed another aspect. It was found, that the event related to an *imaginary* conspiracy, the only object of which was to obtain a large sum of money. The Officer who was wounded, it was added, in order to give an air of probability to the affair, fired a pistol at his own arm, and lodged a ball in it. The Government, however, is now occupied in investigating the affair."

The unfortunate Royal Family of France, it is now determined, are to reside at Warsaw. The Russian Court has granted them an allowance of 700,000 rubles annually, and has offered them a considerable extent of territory in Lithuania, the revenue of which is 30,000 rubles: this, however, was only on condition of their residing on the territory, which they have refused.

A Russian Prince has been arrested at Leipzig, on suspicion of having forged bills on Russia.—He has been conveyed to Petersburg under a strong guard.

A storm more violent than was ever remembered in that city, was experienced at Petersburg and in the adjacent country on the 25th and 26th of August. Many sheep were killed in the adjoining country by the violence of the hail.

Doctor Oreus, of Petersburg, has obtained the countenance and approbation of the Emperor for manufacturing bread by a new process from the *Lichen Islandicus*, which will be a valuable resource to the natives of the North in times of scarcity.

Mr. Falcon, the British Consul at Algiers, has signified to all the Consuls of his Court in the Mediterranean, that

the Dey has expressed his resolution to order his cruisers to seize all British merchant ships having Admiralty passes of the present form.

A letter from Malaga, dated August 28, says, "On the 20th, there was the most dreadful storm of thunder and lightning ever experienced here. The torrents of rain from the mountains were so great, that they carried every thing before them. There is an old bed of a river near the town, which has been long dry, and on which many houses, stables, &c. have been built. All these, with four women, several children, sixteen men, thirteen mules, thirty-eight swine, and ten waggons, were forced into the sea. The bridge in the town was broken, and the ships in port driven out.

Accounts from Gibraltar, of the 23d ult. mention the occurrence of a dreadful storm of thunder and lightning, which did great damage to the British squadron lying in the Bay. The accidents were the more numerous, as none of the ships were provided with metallic conductors.—The Gibraltar was first struck by a tremendous flash on the fore-top-gallant-mast head; it split the fore-top-mast, and shivered the top-mast to pieces, propelling vast splinters in every direction; it then passed into the light-room, close to the magazine, breaking the whole of the strong plate glass, and thence to the gunner's store-room, where it completely destroyed several boxes of grape shot. Two men only were injured by the stroke. Shortly afterwards the *Adiye* was struck by another flash, which split the top-gallant-mast, and in a singular manner carried away part of the main-top mast, several feet of which completely disappeared. The main mast was also split; and the ship's butcher, who was standing on deck with his cleaver in his hand, was struck dead, and almost every person on deck was forced down by the shock.—The *Superb* and *Dragon* were also struck; the former was much injured.

Captain John McKeellar, of the *Terp-sichore*, was, on the 29th of May, tried by a Court Martial at Madras, for tyranny and oppression, and dismissed his Majesty's service.

Peace has at length been re-established between the Emperor of Morocco and America. The news has been announced to Mr. Skipwith, Commercial

Commercial Agent at Paris, by Mr. Simpson, Consul of the United States at Tangiers.

The American States have paid 2,059,320 dollars to the Barbary Powers since 1791.

The new Treaty between the United States and the Creek Indians was received at Washington on the 6th September.

The Spanish Government in North America, unable to make efficient opposition to the predatory warfare of Bowles and his Indian followers, is negotiating a Treaty of Peace with them.

It is estimated that 30,000 of the inhabitants of Philadelphia have retired from that city in consequence of the yellow fever. Commerce has been nearly suspended by it; and the merchants, and in fact all description of traders, have been involved in great embarrassment. The Custom-house is shut up, and the business of that office is transacted in the chamber formerly occupied by the Senate of the United States during the prevalence of the fever there.

The malignant fever is on the decline at New York and Philadelphia, but has made its appearance at Washington and other places.

Accounts from St. Domingo of the 2d of August state, that the Blacks had risen in Tortuga, a small island near Cape Francois, and had massacred every White inhabitant on the Island.

Accounts from the West Indies state, that the crops have been so very abundant as to lower the price of sugar and rum considerably in all the islands, and sufficient shipping could not be procured to export them.—Price of rum in some islands is only 2s. 1d. of our currency.

The New York Paper, of the 12th August, contains a notice from the poor-house of Newcastle, Delaware, signed by the Governor; which states, that a maniac, who had been admitted there, had not taken any kind of nourishment between the 27th July and the 6th August, a term of ten days, notwithstanding which he continued alive and in apparent health!

A large naval force belonging to the Continental Powers is collecting in the Mediterranean; two Dutch ships of the line, two frigates, and a sloop, had passed a short time before the accounts came away. The French are making preparations to garrison and fortify two harbours belonging to the Algerines.

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

SEPTEMBER 19.

**A** FIRE broke out in the premises of Mr. Cooper, near the Patent Shot Manufactory, Lambeth, which consumed the whole of the buildings, besides damaging the cooperage and the lead-melter's adjoining. Nine horses out of eleven, kept by Mr. Cooper, were burnt to death; one man, endeavouring to draw them from the stable, was so dreadfully bruised by the roof falling in upon him, that he is not expected to live; five others were also maimed at the same time; and two children were crushed nearly to death by the engines coming unexpectedly upon them.

*City Improvements.*—The Gazette of Sept. 24 contained a Notice from the Corporation of London of their intention to apply to Parliament for five Acts.—The first, to remove Bethlem Hospital; and on its site to build

a new square, with two new streets, the one leading into Throgmorton-street and the Royal Exchange, and the other from Moorgate to Mansion-House-street, and to widen, improve, &c. the intermediate lanes, &c.—The second, for taking down London Bridge, and rebuilding another bridge across the Thames instead of it.—The third, for enlarging Smithfield Market, and for the better regulation of it.—The fourth, for enlarging and amending the powers in the Act for improving the Port of London.—And the fifth, for establishing a free market for the sale of Coals in the Wards of Billingsgate and Tower, or one of them, and to prevent imposition in the sale of this article.

26. Last week a large copper table, weighing twenty tons, was cast at Bersham iron works, for the Ravenhead Glass Company. The metal was melted



in five furnaces, each containing four tons: the building was secured from the immense heat of the casting by a wrought iron umbrella. A carriage with eight wheels has been constructed to convey it to the place of its destination.

27. In the morning, a fire broke out in a large store-house, in Store-street, Bedford-square, belonging to Messrs. Combe and Co. brewers, by which the greater part of the building was destroyed. A large quantity of porter was in the store-house at the time the fire broke out, and was used to supply the engines for an hour, till water could be procured.

Same night, about eleven o'clock, a fire broke out at the new Assembly-room behind Russell-square, which was entirely consumed. The fire is attributed to an incendiary.

27. At Stirbitch fair, a full audience was collected, to witness the representation of *A Bold Stroke for a Wife* by an itinerant company. At eight o'clock an alarm of "Fire" was given by some person in the gallery. The play was stopped, and a consternation ensued. A woman, in excess of fear, threw herself from the gallery into the pit. The company rushed instantly towards the door; some were crushed to death by the pressure, and more were either killed or wounded severely by being trampled upon. The accounts state the deaths to be six or seven, and the number of the bruised and wounded to exceed thirty! The author of this alarm, for which there was not the smallest foundation, is yet undiscovered. The Magistrates have offered 100*l.* for his apprehension.

28. A shocking murder was committed at Mortlake:—A man named Stillwell, who keeps a public-house in that village, rose at five o'clock; and having some words with his wife, towards whom he had always manifested great conjugal affection, was so hurried away by passion, that, fetching a horse-pistol, loaded with eight flags, he presented it at her, and pulled the trigger! The flint being worn out, the discharge was prevented; when, with a vengeance truly diabolical, he rushed upon the woman, and with the butt-end of the pistol beat her on the head till her brains were scattered about the room.—He is committed for trial.

OCT. 3. A few days since, as Lord Gage was going down Glynde Reach

(a branch of the Ouse), in a boat, with his son and several young Gentlemen, Master Gage, by some accident, fell overboard; when the Noble Lord instantly plunged into the water, and rescued his son, by bearing him in safety to the shore.

6. The formal Prorogation of Parliament took place in the House of Lords. The Lord Chancellor, and Lords Hobart and Carleton, attended. The Commons appearing in the usual manner at the Bar, the Proclamation was read, and the Lord Chancellor declared, that the Parliament was further prorogued until the 16th day of November; and then to meet for the dispatch of business.

At a Meeting of the Magistrates of the Tower Hamlets, the Rev. Mr. Robson, of Whitechapel, in a long speech, opposed the renewal of the annual licence of the Royalty Theatre. After a patient hearing by the Magistrates, amounting to 29, the result was, that 22 of the number were against the renewal.—It is probably closed for ever.

7. Several persons were separately examined at Hutton Garden, for assaulting and wounding T. Pamphlin, a clerk to Mr. Gordon, distiller, in Goswell-street, who is since dead of the wounds he received: and also for committing a similar outrage on a Mr. J. Shiffall. They have been committed for trial.

In the afternoon a fire broke out at a timber-yard, near the Gaol, in Reading, and, communicating to some stacks of corn, reduced them to ashes.—The wind fortunately was from the South-west; or, from the violence of the flames, it is probable that the greater part of the town would have been destroyed. The loss is very considerable, and the property, for the greater part, uninsured.

10. Mr. Whitehead, the owner of a lime kiln at Wigmore, which had been burning a few days, inadvertently attempted to walk across the top of the pit; when the chalk giving way beneath, he sunk down, and in a very short space was literally burnt to a skeleton; his wife who had accompanied him, ran and alarmed a neighbouring congregation, but too late to afford him any assistance.

The son of a taylor at Framlingham, in Suffolk, died there some days since; he was eight years old, only 28 inches

5 f 2

high,

high, and weighed no more than 28½ pounds.

11. As Lady E. Bentinck was returning from Penhurst on horseback, with a party, her horse stumbled; in consequence of which accident, her right thigh was broken at a small distance from the knee. She was conveyed to the house of her father, Richard Cumberland, Esq. at Tunbridge Wells, and is now in a favourable state.

12. Mr. Pitt's late residence and estate at Holwood, was sold at Garraway's, by Messrs. Skinner and Dyke, and was knocked down at 15,000l.; but as 36,000l. was the sum originally demanded, it is supposed that the estate may have been bought in.

An Impostor, who personated Col. Hope, M. P. and duped many people at Kewick, in Cumberland, has absconded. He contrived to marry a young woman, called the *Beauty of Buttermere*, and lived some time on her friends, till he was detected by Mr. Hardinge, the Welch Judge, who issued a warrant for his apprehension.

15. In the morning two Dover boats discovered a dead whale floating down the Channel, mid-way between Dover and Calais, and towed it on shore near Shakespeare's Cliff. It is 81 feet long, and between 50 and 60 in girth. The tail, from one fork to the other measures 20 feet.

16. About five o'clock in the evening, a man genteelly dressed went into Mr. Maryan's (silversmith's), in Lombard-street, drew a pistol from his pocket, and demanded money; which Mr. M. hesitating at, he fired, and the contents grazed his hair. He then attempted to escape; being closely pursued, he endeavoured to shoot himself; the pistol missing fire, he drew out a clasp-knife to defend himself, but was secured and lodged in the Compter. From Saturday night to Tuesday noon he obstinately refused to take any sustenance, and still persists in concealing his name, alleging that his brother is a reputable merchant in the city, but should never know his present disgrace.

There is now a hog at the Salisbury Arms, Hertford, which was bred by Alderman Curtis, at South End; the exact weight of which is 960lb. or 120 stone. It is of the Leicestershire breed, and supposed to be the largest in the kingdom.

The largest ox ever bred in this kingdom is now at Berwick-on-Tweed: his weight is 320 stone, 14lb. to the stone: he measures four feet across the shoulders, and his back is ascended by means of a ladder. He was bred by John Spottiswood, Esq. near Dunfermline (and of Sackville street, London), who sold him lately for 200 guineas.

Lord Mulgrave has been humanely and patriotically employed in giving premiums to his tenants and poor neighbours, for their improvement in agriculture, for industry and general good conduct. To some, pieces of plate were given; to others, cows, pigs, &c. proportioning the premiums to the condition and the merit of the candidates.

The old chapel on the Cliff at Reculver, in Kent, was in part washed down by a late swelling of the tide, and the church, with the adjoining buildings, which form a beacon to mariners on the coast, is considered to be in danger.

18. A General Court Martial was assembled at the Royal Marine Barracks, Chatham, on the 10th inst. and continued by adjournments to this day, to try Captain H. Lee, of that corps, on the undermentioned charges, exhibited against him by First Lieutenant Hand:—1st, For ungentlemanlike conduct to Lieutenant Hand—2d, For being drunk on the Dock Guard, on the night of the 17th of August last. —The Court were of opinion, that the charges were unfounded, vexatious, and groundless; and that the prosecutor's conduct was deserving of the highest censure.

19. *Mansion House*.—An information was heard, which had been laid against Mr. Hatfield, a grocer, near Shore-ditch, for selling an ounce of refined liquorice without the stamp required by the late Act.—The Solicitor to the Commissioners of the Stamps stated, that it was the opinion of his employers, that the article in question did not come within the meaning of the Act, in the manner it was sold by grocers and confectioners; it not being advertised as a nostrum or specific for any disease. This was not the case with Tolu Lozenges, which, though equally simple, were originally a patent medicine. The Lord Mayor was about to give his opinion to that effect, when an error being discovered in the indictment,



diction, the prosecution fell to the ground.

21. *Guildhall*.—A case of some importance to Bookellers was heard before Sir W. Staines. An information was exhibited against Mr. Holmes, a Bookseller, at the Royal Exchange, for publishing a book called "*The Wonderful Adventures of Baron Munchausen*," the book not having the Printer's name to it, as directed by act of Parliament. The information was laid by one of those pests to society, a Common Informer. The book was proved to have been purchased at the shop of the defendant by J. Collinson, on the 24th of September. On the cross-examination of the witness by the defendant's Counsel, it appeared, that he was employed at the rate of 5s. per day, for the sole purpose of purchasing these books, and that he had procured 13 of them at different Book-sellers. It was contended, that the defendant must be acquitted, as the law on which this information was founded, did not mean to enact that persons printing and publishing books which were not of a seditious or irreligious nature, and which happen not to have the Printer's name, should be liable to the penalties therein imposed; and further, that the book in question

might be considered in a moral point of view, as it was written for the purpose of exhibiting in the most odious light the practice of lying. Sir W. Staines said, he was fully convinced that the act was intended for the suppression of sedition and infidelity, and was not meant to apply to harmless publications. The indictment consequently fell to the ground, and the informer received a severe reprimand.

22. *Westminster Sessions*.—W. Putney, foreman of Mrs. Bridges, a chimney-sweeper in Swallow-street, was indicted for assaulting and ill-treating a child, the son of ——— Kavanagh, an infant under eight years old. The prisoner having lately beaten the child unmercifully, some female neighbours, attracted by his cries, rushed into the house, seized the object of their pity, and carried him to the Work-house. The treatment which this infant had experienced, was shocking in the extreme. Besides compelling him to go up chimnies by goading him with sticks having pins at the end, Mrs. B. who was ill in bed, used to have him brought frequently to her bed-side, for the purpose of chastigation. The Prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to six months imprisonment.

## MARRIAGES.

SIR R. WILLIAMES VAUGHAN, bart.  
M. P. to Miss Anna Maria Moy-  
ton.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Johnston  
to Miss Susan De Lancey.

The Hon. Charles Murray to Miss  
Law.

Captain Robert Mends, of his Majesty's  
navy, to Miss Butler, of Bagshot Lodge.

Captain Whitby, of the royal navy, to  
Miss Symonds.

Benjamin Holloway, esq. of Lee Place,  
to Miss Roberts, daughter of Major-  
General Roberts.

Captain Croser to Miss Hannah Pear-  
son, second daughter of Sir Richard Pear-  
son.

John Disney, of the Inner Temple,  
esq. to Miss Sophia Disney Fytche.

Captain Stephen Poyntz, of the royal  
navy, to Miss F. Brace, of Hambleton.

## MONTHLY OBITUARY.

AUGUST 24.

THE Rev. Charles Smith, rector of  
South Kippis, Norfolk.

SEPT. 6. Mr. James Bahre, engraver,  
in his 73d year.

Lately, at Kentish Town. Mrs. Gre-  
ville, formerly of Drury-lane Theatre,  
where she appeared the first time in the  
Lish Widow, 1st November 1773.

14. In his 69th year, the Rev. John  
Hepworth,

Hepworth, A. M. He was born at Hepworth, near Huddersfield, educated at Wakefield from whence he was removed to Bennet College, Cambridge.

15. At Marlborough, Mr James George Russell, many years a bookseller in London.

17. The Rev. Edward Estcourt, LL D. in his 52d year.

18. At Bath, Granado Pigott, esq. F. R. S. and A. S. S.

Thomas Maitland, esq. of Maitlandfield, aged 83.

20. Mr. Thomas Askham, of Thurstone, near Penrystone Lancashire.

At Carlisle, William Chisholm, of Chisholm, esq.

21. Mr Alexander Angus, bookseller, Aberdeen, in his 82d year.

22. Mr. Hunt, apothecary and surgeon, of Burford, Oxfordshire.

24. At Bath, Mr. Gill Slater, late of Liverpool.

John Rixon, esq. of Great Hermitage-street.

Simon Frazer, of Boblainy, esq.

25. W. Tooke, esq. of Thompson, near Watton, Norfolk, and of the Middle Temple, London, in his 83d year.

At Chertsey, in Surrey, Charles Pembroke, esq. aged 45.

At Bambro' Grange, near Doncaster, James Farrer, esq.

26. At Kensington, Frederick Dingley, youngest son of the late Rev. Robert Henry Dingley, of Beaumont Common, Essex.

Mr. Laborde de Mereville, of Paris.

Lately, W. Van Hemert Burt, of Portman-street, esq.

28. Mr. John Langdon, of the Excise Office.

At Ripon, in his 46th year, William Harrison, M. D.

Mr. Hay Donaldson, town-clerk of Haddington.

Mr. J. Rodwell, farmer, at Livermere.

29. Mr. Joseph Smith, of the Woolpack Inn, St. Alban's.

At Glasgow, Captain James Fairful, late of the 49th regiment of foot.

30. George Law, esq. of Brathay, near Ambleside, Westmorland.

Mr. Edward Turner, of Everton, near Liverpool, attorney.

At Dalquin, in the county of Galway, Ireland, the Right Hon. John Birmingham, Lord Baron Athenry, premier baron of Ireland.

OCT. 1. John Hobcroft, esq. of Norton-street, aged 82.

3. William Barrington Richardson, esq. one of the magistrates, and a deputy lieutenant for the county of Surrey, and many years deputy comptroller of the customs of the port of London.

At Ramsgate, St. John Charlton, esq. of Apley Castle, Shropshire.

At Grove-hill, Mrs. Elliot, wife of Dr. Elliot, and eldest daughter of Dr. Lettson.

4. At Purford, Surrey, Mr. J. Whitburn, sen. many years a brewer at Ripley.

At Bath, William Sainsbury, esq.

John Wallace, esq. of Kennington.

At Radliffbeg, in Dunbartonshire, the Rev. Gordon Stewart, minister of Bonhill, in his 68th year.

5. At Kentish Town, Mr. Thomas Liddell, partner in the house of Telford, Liddell, and Smallman, Blackwell Hall factors, Aldermanbury.

At Poole's Hotel, Thomas Burnett Tucker, esq. aged 31.

Lately, at Hampstead, John Page, esq.

6. At Tottenham, in his 74th year, Mr. Thomas Gibson, late of White Lion-court, Cornhill.

At Belmont-place, Vauxhall, Mrs. Waters, wife of Mr. Waters, of the East India Company's ship *Britannia*.

At Kennington Cross, Surrey, aged 50, John Wallis, esq. of his Majesty's customs.

7. Colonel Gilbert Ironside, late of the East India Company's service.

The Rev. Dr. Knowles, of Bury. He had been lecturer in St. Mary's Church there upwards of fifty years; was prebendary of Ely, rector of Ickworth, and vicar of Winston, in Suffolk. He was formerly of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, of which society he was fellow, and where he proceeded A. B. 1743; A. M. 1747. He was author of

(1) An Answer to the Essay on Spirit. 8vo. 1753.

(2) Observations on the divine Mission and Administration of Moses. 8vo. 1763.

(3) Objections to Charity Schools candidly answered, in a Sermon preached OCT. 11, 1772. 4to.

(4) The Passion; or, a descriptive and critical Narrative of the Incidents as they occurred on each Day of the Week in which Christ's Sufferings are commemorated; with Reflections calculated for religious Improvement. 12mo. 1780.

9. The Rev. R. Sumner, vicar of Kenelworth and Stoneleigh, in Warwickshire.



## 12. At Bath, Major Brooke.

In Brock-street, Bath, Edward Vanbrugh, esq. descended from Sir John Vanbrugh.

Lieut. William Frazer, of the 1st regiment of life guards. He was on his way to Ramsgate, in a tandem, accompanied by his Groom. About three miles beyond Canterbury, he overtook a waggon in an uneven part of the road. He was at all times a steady and cautious driver; and, in truth, his extreme caution on this occasion proved fatal to him. That he might be at as great a distance as possible from the waggon, he unhappily drove too near the hedge, in which a post concealed in the quickset coming in contact with the wheel of the tandem overlet it. The servant being on the near-side, fell short of the waggon; but Mr. Frazer was thrown from a greater height to a greater distance, and unfortunately fell between the fore and hind wheels of the waggon, which passed over the lower part of his breast. When he was raised from the ground, he said to his servant, "John, Don't leave me—I am a dead man."—His servant having supported him against the hedge, and committed him to the humanity of some persons who were looking on, disengaged the leader from the traces, and rode full speed to Canterbury for professional assistance. In the mean time, Mr. Frazer was conveyed, on a hurdle covered with straw, to the Swan Inn, at the little village of Sturry, about a quarter of a mile from the spot where the fatal accident happened.—He complained of being cold; and called for some brandy and water.—When the Surgeon arrived, Mr. Frazer begged that he might be bled; but the Surgeon, on examining his pulse, and finding it low and languid, and his body extremely cold, declared he could not venture to do so; but requested that he would suffer himself to be conveyed to Canterbury, where all proper attention might be paid him. He acquiesced; for he was by this time incapable of opposition. He was put into a post-chaise, in which, supported by the Surgeon and his faithful attendant, he was conveyed to Canterbury with as much expedition as the nature of his situation would admit. When he reached the King's Head Inn, at Canterbury, the Surgeon ventured to bleed him, and administered some other remedies, but in

vain; for in about a quarter of an hour he expired, after a slight convulsion.

13. At Merton, Mrs. Downing, wife of James Downing, &c.

At Bromley, in Kent, Mr. Enoch Holding, attorney-at-law.

14. Mr. John Clarkton, of Market-street, St. James's.

Dr. Ludlow, at Bath, in consequence of a slight puncture of a thorn in one of his fingers, which inflaming, occasioned a lock-jaw.

The Vicar of St. Ives, Hunts (the Rev. T. Smith) lately died at Haverfordwest, whither he went for recovery of his health; and on the same day, his wife died at St. Ives, leaving seven young children unprovided for.

15. At Ramsgate, James Daniell, esq. of Wimpole-street, formerly of the Madras establishment.

## DEATHS ABROAD.

JULY 17. At Aux Cayes, Bartholomew Dandridge, esq. consul of the United States for the southern department of St. Domingo.

At Port Royal, Jamaica, on board his Majesty's ship Santa Margareta, Augustus Livingstone Gower, esq. late commander of that vessel. His remains were interred in the church-yard at Kingston, on the 3d of August. His funeral was attended by Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth, K. B. and the principal Officers of his Majesty's ships on that station. A detachment of the 4th battalion of the 60th regiment fired three volleys over the grave.

At Kingston, on the 4th of August, Mr. Richard Lloyd.

SEPT. 15. At Lamb Spring, in Hanover, aged 85, the Rev. William Heatley, abbot of the English Benedictine monastery of that place, to which he was elected in 1762. He was a native of Preston, Lancashire.

AUG. 5. At the Havannah, Lieut. Richard Payne, of the Leviathan.

JULY 5. At Cape Francois, island of St Domingo, Charles Gataker, esq. paymaster of the 6th battalion of the 6th regiment of foot.

FEB. 20. In India, Major Thomas Riddell, of the East India Company's service.

SEPT. 6. At Paris, Colonel Alexander Malcolm, late of the 76th regiment.

# EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR OCTOBER 1802.

Days	Bank Stock	3perC Reduc	3perCt 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			69 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		101 $\frac{1}{8}$				8 dit.									
27			68 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 69 $\frac{1}{4}$		101 $\frac{1}{4}$				8 $\frac{1}{4}$		12 $\frac{1}{4}$							
28			69 $\frac{1}{8}$		101 $\frac{1}{4}$				8 $\frac{1}{4}$									
29																		
30	187		69 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$		101 $\frac{1}{8}$				8 $\frac{1}{4}$	68 $\frac{3}{8}$	12 5 10	208						
1	187 $\frac{1}{4}$		69 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$		101 $\frac{1}{2}$				8	68 $\frac{7}{8}$	12 5 10	208						
2			69 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$		101 $\frac{1}{2}$				7 $\frac{1}{2}$		12 5 10							
4			69 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$		101 $\frac{1}{2}$				7 $\frac{1}{2}$									
5			69 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$		101 $\frac{1}{2}$				7 $\frac{1}{2}$									
6			69 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$		101 $\frac{1}{2}$				8 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$					99 $\frac{1}{2}$		
7	188	69 $\frac{5}{8}$	69 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$		100				8 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	207 $\frac{1}{2}$				99 $\frac{1}{2}$		
8			69 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{4}$				8 $\frac{1}{4}$		12 $\frac{1}{4}$	206 $\frac{1}{2}$						
9			69 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$		101 $\frac{1}{4}$				8	68 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 5 10	208						
11		68 $\frac{3}{8}$	69 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$	86 $\frac{3}{8}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$		12 $\frac{1}{4}$							
12	183	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 69 $\frac{1}{4}$	85 $\frac{3}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$		8 $\frac{1}{4}$			206					98 $\frac{1}{4}$	
13	186 $\frac{1}{8}$		68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$		101				9			205 $\frac{1}{2}$						
14	186 $\frac{1}{2}$		68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$		100				9			205 $\frac{3}{4}$						
15			67 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 68 $\frac{1}{2}$		100				10			205 $\frac{1}{4}$						
16	181 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{8}$	67 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 68	84 $\frac{1}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{7}{8}$	4 7-16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$									
18																		
19		66 $\frac{3}{8}$	67 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$	84	100	100	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 7-16	10 $\frac{1}{4}$									
20			67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$		100 $\frac{1}{2}$				10 $\frac{1}{2}$			202						
21	148 $\frac{1}{4}$		67 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 68		100				10 $\frac{3}{4}$			203						
22	180	66 $\frac{3}{4}$	67 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$		100 $\frac{1}{8}$				10 $\frac{1}{2}$			203						
23		66 $\frac{1}{8}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	100	100	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$									
25																		
26																		

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.