

# European Magazine,

For NOVEMBER 1802.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of ALEXANDER DALRYMPLE, ESQ.  
And, 2. A VIEW of ARUNDEL CASTLE.]

CONTAINING,

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# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*Aurelius's* letter came too late to make the correction desired. The sheet had already been printed off.

The offer of our Correspondent from *the Cottage* we have no objection to accept, provided it comes in time, that is, by the 20th of the month.

*Heranio* is received, and also the Correction.

## AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from November 7. to November 13.

|  | Wheat |    | Rye |    | Barl. |    | Oats |    | Beans |    | COUNTIES upon the COAST. |     |        |      |       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | s.    | d. | s.  | d. | s.    | d. | s.   | d. | s.    | d. | Wheat                    | Rye | Barley | Oats | Beans |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

| OCTOBER. |        |          |        |  | DAY. BAROM. THERMOM. WIND. |       |    |      |  |
|----------|--------|----------|--------|--|----------------------------|-------|----|------|--|
| DAY.     | BAROM. | THERMOM. | WIND.  |  | 10                         | 30.10 | 31 | N.W. |  |
| 27       | 29.47  | 50       | S.     |  | 11                         | 29.70 | 37 | E.   |  |
| 28       | 29.47  | 51       | S.     |  | 12                         | 29.70 | 35 | N.   |  |
| 29       | 29.30  | 53       | S.S.E. |  | 13                         | 29.90 | 36 | N.E. |  |
| 30       | 29.34  | 52       | S.W.   |  | 14                         | 29.76 | 39 | N.   |  |
| 31       | 29.40  | 54       | S.     |  | 15                         | 29.70 | 40 | N.   |  |
|          |        |          |        |  | 16                         | 29.62 | 41 | N.E. |  |
|          |        |          |        |  | 17                         | 29.60 | 42 | S.E. |  |
| 1        | 29.56  | 51       | N.E.   |  | 18                         | 29.61 | 40 | S.E. |  |
| 2        | 29.70  | 52       | S.E.   |  | 19                         | 29.62 | 43 | E.   |  |
| 3        | 29.76  | 52       | E.     |  | 20                         | 29.51 | 46 | W.   |  |
| 4        | 29.82  | 53       | S.E.   |  | 21                         | 29.30 | 48 | S.   |  |
| 5        | 29.81  | 52       | E.     |  | 22                         | 29.24 | 49 | S.   |  |
| 6        | 29.92  | 49       | N.E.   |  | 23                         | 28.70 | 49 | S.   |  |
| 7        | 30.07  | 46       | N.     |  | 24                         | 28.50 | 51 | S.W. |  |
| 8        | 30.10  | 40       | N.     |  | 25                         | 29.51 | 50 | W.   |  |
| 9        | 30.12  | 34       | N.     |  | 26                         | 29.44 | 51 | E.   |  |

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

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MEMOIRS  
OF  
ALEXANDER DALRYMPLE, ESQ.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

ALEXANDER DALRYMPLE was born 24th July 1737, at New Hailes, near Edinburgh, the seat of his father Sir James Dalrymple, Bart. of Hailes. His mother, Lady Christian, daughter of the Earl of Haddington, fulfilled every duty of life with the highest estimation; not only being distinguished for the courtesy of her manners, but for affection as a wife and tenderness as a mother. She bore sixteen children to Sir James Dalrymple, whom the many years survived.

Alexander, her only *now* surviving child, was the *seventh son*, and born on his father's forty-fifth birth-day.

The eldest son, Sir David Dalrymple, Bart. became one of the Lords of Session, by the title of Lord Hailes, and is not only well known in the literary world by his many publications, but was highly respected in his *profession* as a *Judge*, and in his character as a *man* and a *Christian*.

James Dalrymple was brought up in the army, in which he rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; when he quit- ted that profession to enjoy social retire- ment with the wife of his affection, amongst his relations: he was highly respected and esteemed by his *friends*, amongst whom he had the honour of ranking the present Earl St. Vincent and Viscount Howe. His literary en- dowments were great, but he never published any thing during his life. Some much-admired poetical pieces of

his were published by his brother Alexander, after his death, as an Ap- pendix to a Collection of Songs, in 1796, and many more remain in manu- script.

Another brother, Hugh, died a *Cap- tain* in the *Royal Navy*, much respected in his profession.

John was repeatedly *Lord Provost* of Edinburgh, and much esteemed for his social virtues.

Alexander, at a very early period of his life, was taught *GEOGRAPHY* by his father, not learning by rote the *names* of *countries*, *capitals*, and subordinate *towns*, but by Sir James shewing his son the *Maps*, and pointing out those distinctions of *form* and situation, which were likely to make impression on a child's *attention*, and fix that impression on his *memory*; interesting the child, still the more, by narratives of his own travels, though they had not been ex- tended beyond *EUROPE*.

At the breaking out of the rebellion, in 1745, Sir James Dalrymple, debili- tated in constitution by ill health, car- ried his female and young family to Berwick; his eldest son being then at Utrecht pursuing his studies, and two others from home in the service of their King and country.

Alexander well remembers to have seen Sir John Cope on horseback, in a blue fustout coat, come over the *bridge* into the *town* from the *English- side*.

After the prosperous turn of affairs,  
T t 2 Sir



Sir James Dalrymple returned home with his family ; and from thence Alexander went back to Haddington School, where he had been a short time before the rebellion drove his father to Berwick.

Alexander received his education under Mr. David Young, at a time when Mr. Young's school, at Haddington, was in high reputation ; but as he left school before he was fourteen years of age, and never was at the University, his scholastic endowments were very limited. At school he had the credit of being a good scholar ; and, after he left school, his eldest brother was wont to make him translate, off hand, some of the *Odes of Horace* ; so that he was, for his years, a tolerable proficient in Latin : but going abroad, entirely his own master, before he was sixteen years of age, he neglected his Latin ; and has never found so much use for it as to induce him to take any pains to recover it.

Sir James Dalrymple died in 1750 ; and the Hon. General St. Clair having married Sir James's *sister*, a very sensible and accomplished woman (the relict of Sir John Baird, Bart.), in 1752, from his intimacy with Alderman Baker, then *Chairman* of the *East India Company*, General St. Clair got Mr. Baker's promise to appoint his nephew, Alexander Dalrymple, a *Writer* in the Company's service ; Alexander having conceived a strong desire of going to the East Indies, by reading *Nieubuff's Voyages*, and a novel of that time, called *Joe Thomson*.

Alexander Dalrymple left Scotland in the spring of 1752, with his brother Sir David, who affectionately accompanied him to London. He was put to Mr. Kinross's academy, at Four-Tree-Hill, near Endfield, for some months antecedent to his appointment in the Company's service : he was obliged to Mr. Kinross for his great kindness and attention to him, and received much good instruction for his conduct through life ; by which he greatly profited : but Alexander was too short a time at that academy to learn much of what was the object of sending him there, viz. *writing and merchants' accounts* ; which are, at least were at that time, the *only qualifications* the East India Company thought requisite in their servants : the absurdity of supposing a boy of sixteen from an academy competent to keep a *set of*

*merchants' books* not entering into their wise noddles, some demur was made to Mr. Kinross's certificate of this part of Alexander's education not being expressed in terms sufficiently direct ; however, this was not insisted on.

On the 1st of November 1752, Alexander Dalrymple was appointed a *Writer* in the East India Company's service, and, on the 8th of November, stationed on the *Madras establishment*. Alderman Baker disqualified early the next year ; so that it was by a very accidental contingency that Alexander Dalrymple went to INDIA, his family having no India connexions ; more particularly as he wanted a few months of sixteen years of age, which was the age required for a *Writer* to be : and his mother Lady Christian strongly objected to *his father's son* even tacitly assenting to countenance what was *untrue* ; and she was not quite satisfied with being assured that it was with Alderman Baker's concurrence and approbation ; it being urged, that the *spirit* of the regulation was to prevent *infants* being introduced into the service as *Writers*, and not to preclude a person for the difference of a few months in age. This is the only instance in which Alexander Dalrymple is conscious of having been accessory to *cheating* the Company, if it can be so termed.

Mr. James Baird, then of Downing-street, and afterwards of Soho-square, an army-agent, carried Alexander Dalrymple one day to Chelsea, where Mr. Baird visiting Sir John Trelawney, then a very old man, they were invited to stay dinner. Alexander having drank a glass or two of wine passed the bottle. This the old man took notice of, and said, to this effect : " Young man, I am very glad to see that ; always judge for yourself, and you will do right ; few men act wrong of their own inclination, but by following example, and wanting the resolution to judge for themselves, when example ought to be followed, and when not." This advice falling in a proper soil took root, and was never forgotten.

Alexander, about the middle of December, embarked at Gravesend on board the Suffolk Indiaman, commanded by Captain William Wilken ! the ship was on fire the same night in the gun-room, but it was extinguished without any considerable injury.

Captain



Captain Wilson having *three* Supra-Cargoes to China going passengers, was unwilling to take Alexander Dalrymple as a passenger : however, he was prevailed on to give him a passage, at the instance of Mr. Richard Lewin, then his *Chief Mate*, and afterwards his *successor* in the command of the *Suffolk* ; who being intimate with Mr. Wilson, afterwards Sir Thomas Wilton, a particular friend of General St. Clair, was by him induced to obtain Captain Wilton to grant Alexander Dalrymple a passage, although he could not give him any *cabin* ; which was no inconvenience, as, by the kindness of Mr. Lewin, he had at all times the use of his cabin.

The *Suffolk* sailed from the Downs the 26th December 1752, and, after staying a *fortnight* at the Cape of Good Hope, arrived at Madras on the 11th of May—a day since memorable by the death of *two great* men to whom their country owed much—William Pitt, Earl of Chatham! and George Lord Pigot! Captain Wilton acted with all the kindness of a parent to Alexander Dalrymple, not only during the passage to Madras, but during the remainder of his life. For a month, while the ship remained at Madras, Captain Wilton kept him to live in his house ; which was the more fortunate to Alexander Dalrymple, as he was an entire stranger to every body at Madras, having only a letter of mere complimentary introduction to the *Governor*, from Lord Northesk, who had been in India, but was not personally acquainted with Mr. Saunders, the *Governor* ; the other persons to whom Alexander Dalrymple had carried letters being either dead or absent, except one, who was so abandoned to drunkenness, that the very associating with him would have brought a stigma upon any youth, had his bad example produced no effect : and of this danger Alexander Dalrymple was kindly cautioned by Mr. Charles Bouchier, who was then *Secretary*, and afterwards *Governor*, of Madras.

Alexander Dalrymple at that time writing a very bad hand, was not, at first, employed in the Secretary's Office, which is the only school where the general knowledge of the Company's affairs can be learnt, but was put under the *Storekeeper* ; where he could neither learn any thing worth learning, nor was he in the way of being taken

notice of by persons in superior stations. However, he fortunately did not long remain in this situation, but was removed into the Secretary's office : and the late Lord Pigot, being appointed to succeed Governor Saunders, came down from Vizagapatam to Madras in October 1754. Alexander Dalrymple had been very particularly recommended to his protection by Lord Pigot's brother, the late Admiral Pigot, who was intimate in General St. Clair's family. Lord Pigot perceiving that Alexander wrote a very bad hand, instructed him to hold his pen, and write with ease to himself. From this instruction he benefited more, in a few days, than by any thing he had been taught at school ; and speedily attained to write a very good and fluent hand ; and though not so *masterly* as Lord Pigot's, so much like his ordinary writing, that he often mistook it for his own. To this instruction the Public are in some measure indebted for whatever excellence there is in the *writing* to the *Maps* and *Charts* published by Alexander Dalrymple.

In this early period of his life, Mr. Orme, the distinguished Historian, then a Member of Council and Accountant, shewed him great civility, and wanted to have had him appointed his Sub-Accountant ; alledging, that the ignorance he professed of accounts was not an objection, as he would soon make himself master of them, under his tuition ; which he kindly offered. This favourable opinion of Mr. Orme arose from Alexander Dalrymple having written a note to him, as Commissary, concerning some Officer's affairs of which he had the management. The Sub-Accountant was one of the most honourable stations ; and by the Company's regulations, after balancing a certain number of sets of books, the person occupying that station was entitled to any employment at the Subordinates that became vacant, not occupied by a Member of Council. Although Mr. Orme's friendly intentions did not take place, yet he ever after shewed him countenance, and gave him the free use of his valuable library ; where books were so rare, and it so well chosen, this was an inestimable favour. It was the desire to read a book in this library that induced Alexander Dalrymple to learn *French* ; having been such an *Anti-Gallican* when a boy, that although compelled to go to a

*French*

*French school* in Edinburgh, before he left Scotland, he would *not learn French!* but finding *Bouvet's Voyage* in Mr. Orme's library, he applied himself to the book without a master, and, with the assistance of a dictionary, then translated it. Mr. Orme continued his friendship to Alexander Dalrymple during the remainder of his life.

Whilst Alexander Dalrymple was in the Secretary's office, he received the countenance of Mr. Dupré, the Secretary, who afterwards applied to have him appointed his *Deputy*, although not then in his office, and would have resigned the Secretaryship in his favour in 1759, when Alexander Dalrymple went on his Eastern voyage.

During the time Alexander Dalrymple was in the office of Deputy Secretary, examining the old records, to qualify himself, by the knowledge of them, to fill the office of Secretary, which he was in succession to expect, he found the *commerce of the Eastern Islands* was an *object of great consideration with the Company*, and he was inspired with an earnest desire to recover that important object for this country.

A favourable opportunity offered for putting this into train; his old friend Captain Wilson having been appointed by the East India Company Commodore of all their Ships and Vessels, and Commander of the Pitt, of 50 guns, for his good and gallant conduct, arrived in September 1758.

The circumstance which obtained this distinguished mark of the Company's favour deserves to be commemorated. The Suffolk, Captain Wilson, as senior Officer *Commodore*; Houghton, Captain Walpole; and Godolphin, Captain Hutchinson; were, on their passage home to England from China, encountered by a French ship of the line and a large frigate off the Cape of Good Hope in the night, and exchanged some shot: Captain Wilson endeavoured to get away; but finding the French ships outailed the Indianen, in the morning he made the *signal for the line*, and bore down upon the French. M. de Soupire, second in command to General Lally, was on board the ship of the line. On seeing the English bear down, he desired the French Captain to pursue his voyage without engaging further. The Captain remonstrated, questioning his *authority* to interfere, and declaring they were but merchant

ships, incapable of defending themselves against so superior a force. M. Soupire produced his authority to command in the absence of General Lally and Count D'Apfché, and ordered him to pursue his voyage; declaring, that he did not question their being merchant ships, but, as it appeared they were determined to defend themselves gallantly, an accidental shot might disable his ship, and entail fatal disappointment on the *expedition to India*, of which that ship made a part, and that the prize of some merchant ships was of no consequence to the King of France.

This conveys a forcible lesson against dependency, as the escape of the Indianen arose entirely from Captain Wilson's good conduct.

When Commodore Wilson arrived at Madras, in the Pitt, in September 1758, he had on board Sir William (then Colonel) Draper, and part of his regiment. The Pitt was destined for China. Commodore Wilson, whose sagacity and maritime knowledge was equal to his courage, had reflected during the course of his voyage from England, in what manner his *passage to China* could be attained at that season; and it occurred to him, that the same principle by which ships went to the Malabar Coast and Persia from Madras in the South West monsoon, was applicable in a *passage to China*, viz. by crossing the line and taking advantage of the *contrary monsoons* that prevail at the same time in North and South latitudes. Thus, as the ships from Madras stand to the South East with the South West winds, till they get into the South East trade in South latitude, and then stand Westward, till they are to windward of their intended port, when they cross the Line again into North latitude: so Commodore Wilson reasoned, that the North West winds would, in South latitude, carry him far enough Eastward to make the North East wind a fair wind to China. Sir William Draper countenancing his opinion, Commodore Wilson, on his arrival at Madras, mentioned the subject to Alexander Dalrymple, and asked his sentiments; which entirely concurring with his own, and being confirmed by reference to Saris, &c. who had performed the most essential part of the voyage, though with a different object; Commodore Wilson was thereby induced to propose it to Governor Pigot,



Pigot, who consulted Alexander Dalrymple; whose explanation satisfying him that it was feasible, he dispatched Commodore Wilson to China by such route as he thought proper to pursue, leaving to his own discretion the execution of that intention; Governor Pigot observing, that he would not give a positive order, lest some unforeseen obstacle should intervene. Commodore Wilson performed the voyage highly to the credit of our maritime reputation, and much to the advantage of the Company, who were so sensible of Commodore Wilson's merits, that they presented him with a *gold medal* on the occasion. This event is one of the characteristic points in the history of Navigation, and highly merits especial notice.

Circumstances occurred in the discussion of the proposition made by Commodore Wilson, which induced Alexander Dalrymple to propose, and Governor Pigot to accede to, his going in the Cuddalore schooner to the Eastward, on a voyage of general observation; although it had a particular destination.

After the *siege* of Madras, which continued from the middle of December 1758 to the 17th of Februrary 1759, when Mr. Dupré offered to resign the Secretaryship to Alexander Dalrymple, then his Deputy, Governor Pigot thinking *that* a more beneficial object, endeavoured to dissuade Alexander Dalrymple from the voyage; and when ineffectual, proposed that Alexander Dalrymple should go down to Bengal, where Lord (then Colonel) Clive was Governor, that he might go properly equipped; however, Alexander Dalrymple, unwilling to run any hazard of a disappointment, and warm in pursuit of an object of whose national importance he had been long convinced, rather chose to go in the Cuddalore as *she was*; but as Madras, from the devastation attending the *siege*, could not supply the stores wanted for such a voyage, it was necessary to proceed to China, to get that supply from the ships that resorted thither.

The Hon. Thomas Howe, since deceased, commanded the Winchelsea Indiaman, in which ship Colonel Draper returned to England by way of China. Mr. Howe most obligingly took occasion, one day at Governor Pigot's before dinner, to say to Alex-

ander Dalrymple, that as he understood Alexander Dalrymple was going to sea, so far as their way lay the same, Mr. Howe would be very glad of his company with his friend Colonel Draper on board the Winchelsea. This obliging offer was accepted; and from that able navigator Alexander Dalrymple received his first nautical tuition: having embarked on the Winchelsea the 22d of April 1759.

During the *siege* of Madras, Mr. William Roberts, who had been a Supra-Cargo to Manila, was killed by a shell; in his collection were some *Spanish Histories of the Philipinas*: these Alexander Dalrymple purchased; and although entirely ignorant of that language, with the assistance of a Dictionary, taught himself it sufficiently to obtain much information concerning those parts, particularly concerning SOOLOO.

It ought, perhaps, to be observed, that during the *siege* of Madras, the *first collection* of the *South Sea Voyages* was made by Alexander Dalrymple, as it shows how little influence that *siege* had on persons minds at the time; not that this was the peculiar situation of his mind, but it was the sense that pervaded with almost every body, even the *Black people*, who were unconnected with martial affairs; this the two following instances will confirm. The Shaftsbury Indiaman being a very bad sailer, and consequently retarding the fleet that was bringing the troops to the relief of Madras; the sick were put on board off Ceylon, and that ship was left to make the best of her way by herself, no idea being entertained that this ship could reach Madras before the fleet, however by accidental winds it so happened. There was then in Madras road, the Haerlem, a 50 gun ship, which the French had taken from the Dutch, though then at peace, and a French frigate. Alexander Dalrymple was sent off in a *Masfoolab*, which is the boat rowed by Black people, used for passing the *surf* at Madras, with orders to the Shaftsbury, then coming into the road: when he got on board, the French frigate came to attack her, upon this the boat's crew, instead of endeavouring to get away, which they might easily have done, came on board the Shaftsbury, and asked Alexander Dalrymple if they should go to the *guns*; the *frigate* fired a broadside, which

which being returned by the Shaftsbury, the frigate fired a few guns more, and sailed off.

Some other boat people, early in the siege, were sent to carry the ladies from Madras to Sadras, a Dutch Fort a few miles to the southward; when the boats reached Sadras, they found the French had seized the Dutch Fort.

The French loaded the boats with shot, &c. for the assailants at Madras, putting a few French men into the boats, to take care of the ammunition. The boatmen were unarmed, but they concerted together, and took an opportunity of seizing the Frenchmen, whom they brought prisoners to Madras, with the shot, &c., the value of which was given to the Boatmen, for their good services. These little incidents show the temper and disposition prevailing at that period, when our good faith was as conspicuous in India as our courage.

Alexander Dalrymple going on this eastern voyage, makes a new æra in his life.

As the Cuddalore went under the secret orders of the Governor, it was not thought proper to apply to the Council for the provision of such a cargo, as was necessary in countries where there was no regular communication, or commerce; and where even provisions could, probably, only be purchased by barter; a small cargo was put on board at the expence of the Governor, who permitted Captain Baker, the Captain, to have a fourth concern. The evening before Alexander Dalrymple embarked, Governor Pigot presented him with an instrument, making him a present of whatever profits might accrue from the three-fourths concern. Having never insinuated such an intention, he left no ground for mercenary imputation against Alexander Dalrymple, in undertaking the voyage, or against the Governor himself for ordering it.

As before observed, Alexander Dalrymple embarked in the *Winchelsea*, 22d April, 1759, and having joined the Cuddalore, Captain George Baker, in the Strait of Malacca, whither that vessel had been dispatched a few days before the *Winchelsea*; Alexander Dalrymple quitted the *Winchelsea*, and embarked on the Cuddalore, 3d June, in the Strait of Singapore.

It cannot be pretended to give a recital, however brief, of the course

of this voyage, of which Alexander Dalrymple has not hitherto published any connected journal, but it must be taken notice, that it was in this voyage, the English visited Sooloo. Alexander Dalrymple concluded a treaty with the Sultan, and made a contract with the principal persons, for a cargo to be brought on the *East India Company's* account, which the natives engaged to receive at 100 per cent profit, and to provide a cargo for China, which they engaged should yield an equivalent profit there. The principal person with whom this contract was negotiated, was Dato Bandahara, the Head and Representative of the Nobility; for the Sooloo Government is a mixed Monarchy, in which, though the principal Nobility and Oranky's meet in the National Council to deliberate, the authority is vested in a few Officers, who are Hereditary; the Sultan. Dato Bandahara, who represents the nobility, and Oranky Mallick, who represents the people; matters of Government depending on the concurrence of two of the States, of which the people must be one.

The person, then filling the Hereditary Office of Bandahara, was as conspicuous for the probity and exalted justice of his character, as by his distinguished rank, of which, whilst Alexander Dalrymple was at Sooloo in 1761, an occasion occurred for Bandahara to exert; there were at this time two Chinese Junks in Sooloo Road. In the cargo of one of them the Sultan had an interest; the other belonged entirely to Chinese Merchants, of Amoy. The Sultan, who was very avaricious, in hopes of getting money from the Chinese, or thinking, perhaps, that it would be more advantageous for the sale of the cargo in which he was concerned, laid an embargo on the other Junk; Bandahara and Oranky Mallick remonstrated with the Sultan on the impropriety of this behaviour to Merchants, but without effect, upon which Bandahara, and Oranky Mallick, with Pangleema Milaham, a person of a Military Order, consonant to antient Knighthood, when honours were the rewards of public merits, went on board the China Junk, in which the Sultan had an interest, and brought her rudder on shore; informing the Sultan that they would detain the one, if he obstructed the departure of the other; this well-timed interference had its due effect, and



and both *Junks* proceeded without further molestation, on their voyage home.

The influence of the *Sultan* and *Nobility*, depends on the number of their *vassals*, and on the attachment of those *vassals*; the *Bandahara* was beloved and honoured by his numerous dependants; and powerful, by the influence of his character, with the other nobility. He was the *principal person* in entering into the *contract* for the cargo to be brought, but for the greater security, he made every one of the nobility and people, who wished to participate in this cargo, sign an instrument, declaring to what amount they engaged to deliver goods in return, which was delivered to Alexander Dalrymple, and the rates of the goods to be delivered in return, was settled; they engaging to make up any deficiency there might be of 100 per cent, profit in China, on the average of these returns; they being entitled to any surplus that might arise above 100 per cent.

All new undertakings are liable to contingent embarrassments; and a complication of disasters befel in this attempt.

Alexander Dalrymple returned to Madras from his Eastern voyage on the 28th of January 1762. The Company's Administration approved of his proceedings; and, on the 2d of March, 1762, having resolved to send, on the *Company's account*, the cargo stipulated, employed him in expediting the provision of that cargo.

Individuals were desirous of undertaking the voyage as a *private adventure*; but Alexander Dalrymple expressed to Governor Pigot his objection to deprive the *Company* of the prospect that offered of great advantage in a voyage undertaken at their expence. Alexander Dalrymple's *own expences* in the voyage of almost *three years* amounted to 6121.; which sum was repaid by the *Governor and Council* of Madras; but Alexander Dalrymple did not ask or receive any pecuniary advantage to himself. The expences of the Cuddalore schooner in this long voyage for provisions, wages, repairs, &c. did not amount to 4000l.

It was intended to have sent the Royal George, Captain Skottowe, in April 1762, with Alexander Dalrymple to Sooloo with part of the cargo; and an Indiaman was to have followed

with the remainder; but the London Packet arriving from England, Alexander Dalrymple recommended to substitute her for the Royal George, not only to lessen the expence of the undertaking to the Company; but as the Royal George was wanted to carry back to Bencoolen the Company's servants on that Establishment, who had been made prisoners by the French: and if the Royal George was not so employed, the Admiral Watson must, instead of carrying home a cargo to ENGLAND, which was ready.

On the 10th of May 1762, the London was accordingly appointed for the Sooloo voyage, and fifteen military Coffreys were ordered on board. Alexander Dalrymple was appointed by commission, on the 31st of May 1762, Captain of the London.

The President and Council, in their letter of the 17th of April 1762 to the Court of Directors, gave Alexander Dalrymple the character of being "a man of capacity, integrity, and unwearied application."

The late Admiral Kempenfelt (then the Admiral's Captain) writes, in a letter to Admiral Pocock, dated on board his Majesty's ship Norfolk, in Madras Road, 1st April 1762, "The Company have a fair field open to them to establish their trade upon an advantageous footing; but I apprehend it will require a nice judgment and dextrous management to effect this, in such a manner as not too much to alarm and raise the jealousy of other European States. It must not be by attempting to ingross much, but by a moderate and judicious choice of what trade they take to themselves, and of the places they establish settlements at."

"I find we may, if we please, have a share in the spice trade, without interfering with those islands the Dutch have settlements at, as in the South East part of those seas are many islands, probably not known to the Dutch, abounding with spices; some of them producing cinnamon equal to that of Ceylon, besides several other commodities for commerce. These discoveries have been made by a young Gentleman of this Settlement (Dalrymple); he is lately returned here, having been absent amongst these islands three years in the Cuddalore schooner to make discovery and observations. Mr. Pigot was very happy in his choice of this young

young Gentleman for such a service, as he is a person of a good education, quick parts, and talents naturally adapted for such an employ. His observations have been far from superficial; he has penetrated deep in his inquiries, and directed them to such objects as most concerns the interest of the Company to know. He is now going amongst these islands in the Royal George, with a cargo, to commence the establishment of a trade which may, in time, prove the source of great profit to the Company.

"While this Gentleman was out upon this discovery, he was at Manila, on the island of Luzon; he learnt there, by his acquaintance with some of the Jesuits, that they are at present possessed of a fund of 123,000 dollars, for prosecuting discoveries and establishing settlements in those parts laying to the Southward of the Moluccas; a track that we know nothing more of than that there is land, but whether continent or island no discoveries yet have reached far enough to determine."

In the instructions to Alexander Dalrymple, from the Governor and Council of Madras, dated the 7th of June 1762, they say, "We do not stipulate any commission to you, for your care and trouble in this voyage, being persuaded that your good and faithful services will meet with a more ample reward from our masters than we think ourselves authorized to promise you: we shall not fail to give them a just information of your proceedings, and recommend to you a full confidence in their generous consideration of your zeal as the surest way to obtain their favour."

Alexander Dalrymple had, on this voyage in the London, no settled allowance or emolument, the Company only paying his expences; and the adventure in the Cuddalore was made over to the Company, who repaid Governor Pigot the amount of the *outfit*.

To the substitution of the London for the Royal George may, in great measure, be attributed the misfortunes of the voyage; for the Indiaman that was to follow could not find her way to Sooloo, and carried the remainder of the cargo to China, from whence it was sent to Manila, then come into our possession, and from thence sent to Sooloo, and indiscreetly delivered before the former account was settled.

Alexander Dalrymple, in the passage from Madras to Sooloo, first visited Balambangan; and, on his arrival at Sooloo, found the small-pox had swept off many of the principal inhabitants, and dispersed the rest; so that very ineffectual measures had been taken towards providing the intended cargo. But although this unexpected calamity, which, in the Eastern islands, is similar in its effects to the plague, was a true and sufficient reason for the disappointment of the cargo, yet a still more efficient cause was the death of Bandahara, soon after Alexander Dalrymple's departure from Sooloo, the preceding year.

A few days before the death of this good man, he sent for the Linguist whom Alexander Dalrymple had employed, and who had remained behind at Sooloo, asking if he thought the English would certainly come again. The Linguist declaring that it was not to be doubted; Bandahara thereupon expressed his concern, saying, that it would have made him very happy to have lived to have seen this contract faithfully performed on their part, and the friendship with the English established on a firm footing. The Linguist observed, that they were all equally bound. Bandahara replied, that although this was true, all had not the same disposition; and perhaps none else the power of enforcing the due execution of their engagements; but that he was resigned to the DIVINE WILL!

The situation of affairs at Sooloo made new arrangements necessary; the result of which was, that one half of the cargo brought thither in the London should be delivered, to enable the Sooloos to provide goods for the expected Indiaman; but that ship not arriving, new difficulties arose; as the London was not large enough to receive the goods they had provided; and the necessity of her departure made it indispensable to deliver the remaining half of the cargo, which had been retained, as an incitement to the Sooloos faithfully to pay for that portion they had received. By delivery of the remainder, every thing was necessarily left to the mercy of the Sooloos, subjected not only to their honour, but to their discretion; for if the goods they received were dissipated, they could obtain no cargo in return; having nothing to deliver to their  
vassals



vassals for their services, without which they were not entitled to those services. It is obvious, if, instead of the London, Alexander Dalrymple had brought the Royal George to Sooloo, this voyage, notwithstanding the death of Bandahara, and the calamity of the small-pox, might have been profitable, in a commercial view, although not so advantageous as would have been the case had Bandahara lived, and no public calamity, like the small-pox, had occurred. However, these accidents did not prevent Alexander Dalrymple obtaining a *grant* of the island of Balam-bangan for the East India Company; of which Alexander Dalrymple took possession on the 23d of January 1763, on his return towards Madras.

It appearing, not only to Alexander Dalrymple, but to his friends, that the success of our future intercourse in the Eastern Islands would depend on the Court of Directors receiving full information on the subject, Alexander Dalrymple determined to proceed to England for that purpose.

The President and Council thought it proper that Alexander Dalrymple should proceed again to Sooloo on the Neptune Indiaman, in the way to China, and Alexander Dalrymple was to embark from thence for England. On the 5th of July 1763, Alexander Dalrymple accordingly sailed from Madras in the Neptune; the time of that ship's departure from Sooloo was limited; and, having had a tedious passage, she did not arrive till the 7th of September; so that she was only twelve days there; in which time, she could not receive all the goods provided in payment of the cargo by the London Packet; and many goods, so provided, had been loaded on Chinese junks, in despair of any ship's arrival.

On the 19th of September, Alexander Dalrymple got a grant for the Company of the North end of Borneo and South end of Palawan, with the intermediate islands.

The President and Council had authorised Alexander Dalrymple to enter into a further contract with the natives of Sooloo, on the Company's account, upon the assurance of a ship being sent the succeeding year. But as there was still an outstanding debt, Alexander Dalrymple did not think proper to increase the Company's risk, though he strenuously urged the natives to provide goods, in payment of their debts, for that ship to receive.

On the 19th of September 1763, Alexander Dalrymple sailed from Sooloo in the Neptune. As it was no loss of time, or increase of risk, he thought that it would be proper to call at Manila, in the way to China, in order to inform the Company's Administration at Manila, which was then in our possession, of the state of affairs at Sooloo.

At Manila, the old Sultan of Sooloo, who had made his escape from the Spaniards, and taken our protection, urged Alexander Dalrymple to return to Sooloo with him, as he thought Alexander Dalrymple's presence there would contribute essentially to his peaceable restoration; and he assured Alexander Dalrymple, that every thing he could wish, for the Company's advantage, should be done: for this reason, Alexander Dalrymple desisted from his intention of returning to England, by way of China, and remained at Manila.

Whilst Alexander Dalrymple was at Manila, the orders for evacuating that place arrived. In consequence of some imputations on Mr. Drake, the Company's Deputy Governor, the Spaniards refused to have any communication with the Government whilst he presided; whereupon Mr. Drake resigned, on the 28th of March 1764; and the remaining Members of the Council addressed Alexander Dalrymple to desire that he would accept of the Government; representing, that as it would be but for a few days, it would not retard his voyage. However disagreeable the situation, Alexander Dalrymple thought his duty to the Company required him not to shrink from the call; and on the 29th of March 1764, he was accordingly Provisional Deputy Governor of Manila; although the King's Officers, on Mr. Drake's embarking, refused to acknowledge his authority in appointing Alexander Dalrymple in General Orders, alledging that Mr. Drake had abdicated the Government. On the 29th, nothing was left for the Company's Agents, but to protest against them for all consequences, and to retire to Cavite, as soon as the Company's treasure was embarked; which accordingly was done on the 30th; and when that place was delivered up to the Spaniards on the 11th of April, Alexander Dalrymple proceeded to Sooloo, in company with the man of war and transports that carried away the garrison of Manila, together with the Lon-

don Packet, which had been allotted to carry back the Sultan of Sooloo.

After the departure of the transports for Batavia, Alexander Dalrymple remained at Sooloo, in a small galley, without any other European, having sent the London Packet to Balambangan, in expectation of the ship from Madras, on the 8th of June 1764.

Having seen the old Sultan peaceably re-established in the government, Alexander Dalrymple received, from him and the principal Officers of the State, on the 29th of June, a grant, for the Company, of the Northern part of Borneo, from Keemannees, on the West side, to Towfan Abai on the North East. Alexander Dalrymple then proceeded in the galley to Balambangan, where he planted many cocoa-nut and fruit trees; and returned to Sooloo, having continued till he despaired of any ship arriving from the coast; for notwithstanding the assurance given in his instructions when he embarked on the Neptune, no ship was sent, although the Pitt arrived at Madras in January 1764 from England, with the Company's favourable sentiments, dated the 13th of May 1763, viz.

Par. 18. "We now direct, if you find a residence at Sooloo is feasible, that Mr. Dalrymple be appointed our Resident there, if he chooses it. Although there may not be an immediate prospect of any considerable profits by trade, yet, by a residence there, opportunities may be had of exploring those parts, and striking out some advantages very beneficial to the Company; and from what we have observed of Mr. Dalrymple's conduct in this affair, we make no doubt of his acquitting himself in the said station fully to our satisfaction \*."

In October 1764, Alexander Dalrymple left Sooloo, in the London Packet, for China, and arrived on the 22d of November.

Alexander Dalrymple found at Canton, in a private letter from Madras, a copy of the Company's favourable sentiments in his behalf; which operated as a strong incitement to return to England, in hopes of having the intercourse with the Eastern Islands established on a firm basis; but, unfortunately, when Alexander Dalrymple got home on the 10th of July 1765, Mr.

Sullivan was no longer in the Administration of the Company's affairs, and Alexander Dalrymple found very little countenance, in his successors, to the plan which Mr. Sullivan had so warmly espoused.

The advantages which would have attended an establishment in the Eastern Islands, not only to the East India Company but to this country, are fully stated by Alexander Dalrymple, in a pamphlet entitled *A Plan for extending the Commerce, &c.* published in 1771, though printed in 1769.

Manila being captured by the English in 1762, Captain Kempenfelt brought home the Admiral's dispatches of that event. The Earl of Egmont, who then presided at the Admiralty, was intent on prosecuting discoveries in the South Seas, and applied to Captain Kempenfelt for information on the subject: that gallant Officer, with the liberality so distinguishable in his character, instead of recommending himself to the attention of the First Lord of the Admiralty by the information he had received from Alexander Dalrymple, without any reserve or confidential communication, but merely in conversation, told the Earl of Egmont, that all he knew on the subject he had learned from a Gentleman, who was expected home, offering to introduce him to his Lordship when he arrived. The Earl of Egmont desired him to do so; and Captain Kempenfelt called on Alexander Dalrymple, after his return to England, and informed him of the Earl of Egmont's desire to see him, with an offer to introduce him; which Alexander Dalrymple declined, as Lord (then Sir George) Pigot and the Earl of Egmont were at variance.

Alexander Dalrymple having agreed to accompany his friend, the Hon. Thomas Howe, to the Downs, on board the Nottingham Indiaman, of which ship he had got the command after the loss of the Winchelsea in Bengal River. in the passage from Graveland in a boat, Lord Howe accompanied his brother and Alexander Dalrymple. It was observed, in conversation, what a loss and shame it was, that there should be no Hydrographical Office established in this country. Mr. Howe asked Alexander Dalrymple if he would

\* These very sensible instructions were sent from England immediately after Mr. Sullivan gained the ascendancy in the direction: he had not the least personal acquaintance or connexion with Mr. D.



like such an office? Alexander Dalrymple replied, that if he did not go back to India, he should like it very much. Some time after, Lord Howe called on Alexander Dalrymple, who happened to be from home; but meeting in the street, in a few days after, Lord Howe informed Alexander Dalrymple, that in consequence of what had passed with his brother, he had urged Lord Egmont to establish such an office, and had informed his Lordship, that there was a very proper person in his eye, whom he would name, if such an establishment took effect. Lord Howe said, he had called on Alexander Dalrymple to say that Lord Egmont had recently informed him his Majesty had been pleased to approve of the office, and promised to assign 500l. per annum for that purpose. Alexander Dalrymple mentioning this to a person in the Royal Navy, now dead, he immediately went to Lord Egmont, and got his Lordship's promise in his own behalf. However, the appointment did not then take place.

Discoveries in the South Sea having been a favourite object of Alexander Dalrymple's researches, he communicated his collection on that subject to the Secretary of State, Earl Shelbourne (now Marquis Lansdown), who expressed a strong desire to employ Alexander Dalrymple on these discoveries, at the same time expressing his regret that he was not acquainted with Alexander Dalrymple when Captain Wallis was sent.

Afterwards, when the Royal Society proposed to send persons to observe the Transit of Venus, in 1769, Alexander Dalrymple was thought of as a proper person; and the Admiralty approving of his being employed for this service, as well as for prosecuting discoveries in that quarter, Alexander Dalrymple accompanied the Surveyor of the Navy to examine two vessels that were thought fit for the purpose. The one he approved was accordingly purchased; but the worthy Admiral Hawke, who then presided at the Admiralty, was wrought upon by insinuations that he would be exposed to a parliamentary impeachment if he employed any but a Navy Officer; and although offers were made to Alexander Dalrymple that the instructions for the voyage should be entrusted to him, and the Officer commanding the vessel be positively ordered to follow his opinion, on the compliance with

which his promotion was to depend, yet Alexander Dalrymple, sensible, from experience in his own outlet in the Cuddalore, that a divided command was incompatible with the public service in such voyages, declined going out on that footing. As the persons by whose insinuations Alexander Dalrymple was set aside, on that occasion, are now dead, it would be improper to enter into further detail of the subject; except to take notice that Alexander Dalrymple withheld no information in his power to give.

Subsequent to these transactions, in June 1769, the Court of Directors were pleased to give Alexander Dalrymple 5000l. for his past services; equivalent to the emoluments of Secretary at Madras, which he had relinquished, in 1759, to proceed on the Eastern voyage.

It would be to no purpose to recite the various proceedings concerning Balambangan, a circumstantial account to that time was published in 1768; suffice it to say, the Court of Directors appointed Alexander Dalrymple *Chief* of Balambangan, and Commander of the *Britannia*; but some unhappy differences arising with the Directors of the East India Company, Alexander Dalrymple was removed from the charge of that intended settlement, and another person, to say the least, very incompetent to that trust, appointed in his stead.

In 1774, the Court of Directors being dissatisfied with that person's conduct, had it in contemplation to send a Supervisor thither. Alexander Dalrymple then made an offer of his services to redeem the expedition from destruction, and offered these services without any present emolument, except defraying his expences, on condition that a small portion of the clear profits of the establishment should be granted to him and his heirs; offering that this allotment should not take place till every expence had been reimbursed which had accrued under his management, even on his *exploring voyage*, and to engage that the expence of the establishment should not exceed 10,000l. per annum. This offer was referred to the Committee of Correspondence to examine and report; but that report no where appears. However, this offer was not accepted: and not long after the settlement of Balambangan was cut off by some Sooloo freebooters, if *cut off* can be applied to the

the loss of a settlement without bloodshed.

To this scandalous neglect, to give it no worse a name ! our footing in the Eastern Islands was lost ; and although Balambangan was established with a profuse and idle extravagance, and lost entirely by *mismanagement* ; yet from these causes, although groundlessly, that important object will probably never be again attempted ; though, under good management, the expence of establishing this, as a most profitable settlement, would have cost less than the amount paid for *port charges* at Canton for a couple of years.

Alexander Dalrymple, from the time he returned to England in 1765, was almost constantly engaged in collecting and arranging materials for a full exposition of the importance of the Eastern Islands and South Seas ; and was encouraged by the Court of Directors to publish various *Charts*, &c. It is positively affirmed, that the *Chart* of the Northern part of the Bay of Bengal, published in 1772, was the occasion of saving the Hawke Indiaman from the French in the war.

Alexander Dalrymple took every occasion to keep up his claim on the Madras Establishment ; but after Lord Pigot was, in 1775, appointed Governor of Fort St. George, Alexander Dalrymple was advised, by the then Chairman and Deputy-Chairman, to make a specific application, before the arrangement of the Madras Council was made, his former letters being considered as too general.

On the 3d of March 1775, Alexander Dalrymple accordingly applied to be restored to his standing, on the Madras establishment ; which application the Company were pleased to comply with, and he was appointed in his rank as a Member of Council, and was nominated to be one of the Committee of Circuit.

In the proceedings of the Council at Madras, no man, however violent in his animosity or opposition, ever imputed to Alexander Dalrymple any want of integrity, or zeal, for what he thought was for the Company's interest, and he had the satisfaction to find that the Court of Directors gave him distinguished marks of their approbation.

On the 1st of April 1779, when the Company were pleased to accept of his services in the employment he at present holds, by advice of Sir George

Wombwell, the then Chairman, Alexander Dalrymple accepted on the 8th, that employment by letter read in Court on the 9th of April, on condition it should not invalidate his pretensions at Madras.

On the 27th of May 1780, the Court of Directors resolved that Messrs. Russell, Dalrymple, Stone, and Lathom, having come home in pursuance of the Resolution of the General Court, in 1777, to have their conduct inquired into, and no objection having been made in so long a time, nor appearing against their conduct, should be again employed in the Company's Service.

The other Gentlemen were afterwards appointed to *Chiefships*, Alexander Dalrymple continuing in his present employment, with the reservation of his Madras pretensions.

When the employment Alexander Dalrymple now holds, was confirmed on the 19th of July, he expressed by letter, that he trusted, if he wished to return to Madras hereafter, that the Court would appoint him. This letter requiring no present resolution, as his former acceptance was conditional to that effect, and his present acceptance explanatory of the same condition still subsisting, it was ordered to lie on the table.

In 1784, when the India Bill was brought into Parliament, there was a clause precluding the Company from sending persons back to India, who had been a certain time in England ; Alexander Dalrymple represented the injustice this was to him, who had accepted his employment, on condition, that it should not injure his pretensions at Madras ; a clause was thereupon inserted, precluding that measure, unless with the concurrence of three fourths of the Directors, and three fourths of the Proprietors ; he was still not satisfied, because it put him on the same footing as a Delinquent ; when he stated this to the then Chairman and Deputy, the Deputy, asked, if, when he considered the good nature General Courts had always shown on those occasions, Alexander Dalrymple could entertain any doubt of being restored ? in case he should hereafter wish to go abroad. — His reply was, that if the General Court acted under an engagement of justice, he could have no doubt ; but, if ever he did go abroad, it must be in a high station ; the friends of those, whole



whose interests were affected, might therefore give their votes against him, and those votes collectively be more than one-fourth of the Proprietors, who would attend on a private business, regarding an individual only.

It having been intimated, that the Minister would give his consent to an individual exception, in his behalf, if the Court of Directors would make the application,

Alexander Dalrymple on the 27th of July 1784, addressed the Court of Directors, desiring an application might be made to Parliament for an exception.

The Court resolved not to make the application, as the clause of exception had sufficiently provided for any claim he might have: although this is the ostensible reason for refusal, it is said, the *true* reason was, because such an *application* would be tantamount to an *appointment* by *Act of Parliament*; but the resolution, as it stands, *recognizes his claim*. To make this claim of public notoriety, he petitioned the House of Commons, the House of Peers, and the Sovereign; taking every precaution to *establish and avow the claim*.

As Alexander Dalrymple was in a very useful employment at home, he thought there was an option left with him; he preferred that employment to an inferior station abroad, and never wished to supersede any man who was his senior in the Company's Service; so long as Mr. Russel remained in India, he had therefore no motive for vivifying his claim; but after Mr. Russel's return to England, when he learnt that there was an intention of re-establishing the Government in a Civil servant, Alexander Dalrymple made his application to the Court of Directors, for that appointment, as the oldest servant of the Company; they were not pleased to grant him that honourable and lucrative station; but having been assured that the reason for his not being appointed, was not from defect in, or objection to him; he thought he was well justified in desiring the Company's bounty might be extended to an old and faithful Civil servant, in like manner as it had been bestowed on military men, whose expectations had been disappointed by their arrangements.

The Court of Directors thereupon with (Alexander Dalrymple has been assured) only *two negatives*, granted

him a pension for life; to the kindness of Sir Stephen Lushington, then Chairman, and to Mr. Nathaniel Smith, Alexander Dalrymple has always expressed his particular obligations on that occasion. This pension is 500*l.* per annum, much less than what the Company have granted to military men, viz.

|                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| To General Sloper | £1500 per annum, |
| Dalling           | 1000             |
| Lang              | 1000             |
| Nelson            | 1000             |

The President and Council of Fort St. George's instructions to Alexander Dalrymple, 7th June, 1762, before recited, *recommending* to him a *full confidence* in the Company's *generous consideration of his zeal*, as the surest way to obtain their *favour*. Alexander Dalrymple might by this, have been taught to expect *something more* than a *bare equivalent* to the emolument of Secretary, which comfortable office he relinquished to go on a voyage exposed to great hazard and fatigue; and although he received 500*l.* in 1769, he refused to receive it on the first warrant, which expressed "in full of *all demands and expectations*," and received it on another, expressing, "in full for *past services*," yet it cannot be thought what Alexander Dalrymple has received can merit the appellation of *generous consideration of his zeal*.

From 1769, when he received 500*l.* as equivalent to what he would have received as Secretary, to 1779, when he was appointed to his present employment, being ten years; the advantage, supposing he never had been in a more lucrative station, would amount to

|         |
|---------|
| £. 5000 |
|---------|

In that period he received less than 1000

So that in truth he received £. 4000 less from the Company than if he had remained in the office of Secretary; and has been at the expence of a voyage to India; not to mention the expences that attended his appointment as Chief of Balambangan, for which he never received any consideration.

Alexander Dalrymple's opinion having been asked on divers public occasions, he trusts that the several persons who have, at those times, filled the confidential stations in the Direction, will do him the justice to say, that he always gave that opinion zealously for the Company's interest.

(To be concluded in our next.)

SOME PARTICULARS RELATIVE TO THE LATE REV. DR. HUNTER.

DR. HUNTER was first one of the Ministers of Leith, in Scotland ; but his popular talents soon pointed him out as a desirable Pastor to the Presbyterian Congregation at London Wall. He accepted an offer which they made him, and since that time he has continued for the space of thirty-one years to preside over this charge with undiminished popularity. In the capital he found an opportunity of displaying other talents ; and a number of literary productions which he offered to the Public were all received with favour. His principal original work is his "Sacred Biography," a series of discourses on the lives of the Patriarchs. This has been an uncommonly popular work, and has passed through several editions. It displays many marks of genius ; beautiful passages and striking images constantly arrest the attention of the reader ; and that easy flow of style which distinguishes all his works is here found in its greatest perfection. A volume of "*Sermons*" has also added considerably to his reputation. As a translator, he perhaps equals any author who has yet appeared. His translation of St. Pierre's "*Studies of Nature*" has been universally read. The tone of sentiment in that Author's works was so correspondent to his own feelings, that he executed the translation as a pleasure, rather than a task ; and St. Pierre himself very politely acknowledged his obligations to his translator. Sonnini's *Travels* is another work which he published in an English dress ; and several other French writers owe their reputation in this country to his pen. But perhaps the most splendid work of this nature which he executed, is the Physiognomy of "*Lavater*." The curious and ingenious speculations of that Philosopher, soon after their publication, excited universal attention on the Continent of Europe. The elegant and enthusiastic style in which they are written made a correspondent impression on his readers ; every one became a physiognomist ; and scarcely would a family even hire a servant without first finding proofs of his honesty in the lineaments described by Lavater. The expense of the plates which accompany this superb work was very great ; and it was only a translator of the first reputation that could be employed to

render it into English. Before undertaking this great work, Dr. Hunter paid a visit to the ingenious Author in his native mountains. In him he found a congenial mind ; and the simplicity of Lavater's manners, joined to his warm sensibility, was a new motive to his translator to undertake the extension of his fame. The very superb edition of Lavater's *Work* in English, which in consequence appeared, is one of the finest books printed, and sells at forty guineas a copy. The applause with which this, and, indeed, all Dr. Hunter's works, have been received, is a sufficient testimony of his literary abilities.

But if he was admired as a scholar, he was still more beloved and esteemed as a man. An unbounded flow of benevolence was his marking characteristic ; and any one who has ever seen him read a copy of affecting verses, would from the tears which ran over his cheeks be enabled to judge of his taste and sensibility. But his benevolence was not confined to speculation, or mere sentiment. In every society or proposal for benevolent purposes, he was ready to take the lead ; and his talents and address were well qualified to ensure the success of the undertaking, and render the plan beneficial to the utmost. His distressed countrymen, who have so often experienced his charitable assistance, will long lament their benefactor, the Secretary of the Scots Corporation. As a social companion, Dr. Hunter shone unrivalled. No greater inducement could be offered to a company, than that he was to be of the party. A flow of good humour, and a succession of well timed anecdotes, delighted every one ; and when among a company of his literary friends, of those among whom he could give a loose to his flow of soul, his brilliant flashes of wit, and apt classical quotations, rendered his conversation a pleasure of the highest order. His people, his friends, his acquaintances, every one who even once had the pleasure of his company, lament a man whose like they never expect to find again.

He died of an inflammation of the lungs, at Bristol, on the 27th of October, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.



# VESTIGES, COLLECTED AND RECOLLECTED,

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

NUMBER V.

## A SUNDAY AT WINDSOR\*.

ADDRESSED TO LIEUT. COL. POWNALL.  
*Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath Day.*

Windsor, Aug. 1793.

As I know no person, my dear Sir, more observant of the precepts of our religion, or more strict and regular in the performance of the duties of Christianity, than yourself, and as we have frequently, in conversation, considered the influence which a proper attention to the injunction which I have selected for the motto of this paper must have upon the civil as well as the spiritual happiness of the people, upon every system of society, and every mode of life; I am tempted, as well as my feeble powers will permit, to delineate, for your inspection, a faint, though I flatter myself a tolerably correct and accurate, sketch of the manner in which the Sabbath Day is celebrated, by the lower order of inhabitants and our London friends, in the town from which this is dated: but before I fully display to your view the subject of which this is the outline, permit me to recall to your mind the opinion of that great commentator on the law of England, Sir William Blackstone, as I do conceive it will appear to you a proper foundation whereon to erect a watch-tower, whence I can observe the infringements made upon it, and its frequent violation.

"The profanation of the Lord's Day, vulgarly, but improperly, called *Sabbath-breaking*, is an offence against God and religion, punished by the municipal law of England †: for be-

sides the notorious indecency and scandal of permitting any secular business to be transacted on that day, in a country professing christianity, and the corruption of morals which follows its profanation, the keeping one day in seven holy as a time of relaxation and refreshment, as well as for public worship, is of admirable service to the State, considered merely as a civil institution." (4 Blackstone's Commentaries, 63.) And therefore by the 27 Hen. 6. c. 5. "All manner of fairs and markets on *Sundays* (the four *Sundays* in harvest excepted) shall clearly cease, on pain of forfeiting the goods exposed to sale."

You, Sir, have frequently remarked, that upon the Continent, particularly in Holland, Flanders, Germany, and Switzerland, whether the religion of the country or district be Lutheran, Roman Catholic, or Calvinistical, even in cities or towns devoted at other periods to the greatest gaiety, or the most extensive commerce, the Lord's Day is always considered as a day of the utmost decency, solemnity, and order. The dawn is announced by the sound of the matin bell, and all the inhabitants, who are able, are by the municipal law, which is enforced by officers appointed for that purpose, obliged to attend *divine service*, which, with the intermission of three hours, at different periods, continues until four in the afternoon. During this time the gates are locked, and if any one is observed in the street, except he can prove that his absence from church was absolutely necessary, he is subjected to a *fine*, and

\* It may be necessary to hint to the reader, that the principal part of this speculation is extracted from a letter written in the year 1793, and which, of course, has, until this period, remained unpublished. Some modern allusions, it will easily be perceived, have been added, and the whole thrown into a form somewhat different from what was intended if it had been sent to the press at that time. It must also be observed, that the hints upon which it is founded are collected from periods when a very extraordinary influx of company was attracted to Windsor by the grand reviews, or other public occasions and celebrations.

† Vide the statutes 1 Eliz. ch. 2. 23 Eliz. ch. 1. 1 Jac. 1. ch. 22. 3 Car. 1. ch. 2. and 29 Car. 2. ch. 7. sect. 1, 2.

conveyed to the nearest place of public worship. At four the gates are thrown open, and every one is permitted to dedicate the evening, which is supposed to conclude at nine, to healthful amusement and innocent hilarity\*.

The Lord's Day is, as I have observed, celebrated in a manner widely different in England, particularly in this elegant town, where, notwithstanding the people have before their eyes the highest and best of examples, it is, in spite of municipal regulations, I am sorry to state it, a day devoted to uproar and confusion, and so I fear it will continue until there is a wall built around the metropolis, and its inhabitants are hindered from pouring themselves out, and spreading their abundant toibes and vices over the adjacent counties. Devoutly as it is to be wished that this stream of profligacy which now overflows its banks might be dried up at its source, the period when this will happen is, I fear, at a great distance. At present, I can assure you, Sir, that Windsor is happily free from all Roman Catholic, Lutheran, or Calvinistical restraints, and Sunday, although it is not with us *quite* what it was by divine commandment ordained to be, a day of devout meditation and corporeal rest, is certainly one in which the cares of this world seem to be thrown aside; a day which we honour by drawing forth to public view our gayest apparel and most splendid equipages, and by assuming every appearance of festivity, every trait of hilarity, that can mark a people, if not properly thankful for, at least resolved to enjoy, the abundant blessings they receive.

Perhaps the best method I can take to convey to your mind the pleasure hebdomadally enjoyed in this town is, as I have already hinted, to place before you a sketch of a septenary period. The picture of local manners, even

though unskilfully drawn, is, if there be truth in the general outline, always interelling. You, I know, will receive this effort with your usual candour; I therefore proceed to inform you that, as a *proper* preparation for the great duties of the Sabbath, many of the indefatigable tradesmen of this town scarcely suffer the sun to rise before they have opened the greater part of their shops. Goods are exposed for sale at their doors, and chapmen and women are crowding to purchase different articles, particularly provisions and apparel†. Every thing that was forgotten in the hurry, and perhaps inebriety, of Saturday night is now recollected, and our streets exhibit the appearance of a *market* day in a place of considerable commerce. The inhabitants who are disengaged from this bustle are walking under the Town Hall, or staring out of their windows, as their curiosity, or perhaps their interest, prompts them, eagerly expecting those Londoners who are fashionable and rich enough to make an excursion to Windsor.—Nor are their expectations disappointed! Before the hour of ten, carriages of every description rattle along the pavement of Park-street, preceded and followed by troops of equestrian shopmen and apprentices, who are, I observe, the escort of *Young Ladies* that have, like themselves, “been long in populous cities pent,” and now issue forth to spend the day in style.

The jockey carts which cross them contain nymphs and swains from the neighbouring villages, who have had a touch of the *Ton* sufficient to make them resolve to do the same. A long cavalcade now approaches, consisting of coaches, post-chaises, phaetons, whifkeys, sociables, in short every carriage, except fulkeys. These vehicles enclose the respectable bodies of Mr. Deputy Dry, and his colleagues the

\* It will easily be conjectured, that in this statement I glance with a retrospective eye to the situation of the countries alluded to before those eminent reformers the French regiments had effected their conversion by planting the *Tree of Liberty*, the fruit of which has the property of those deleterious productions indigenous to tropical climates, and not only intoxicates but poisons those that taste thereof. What the consequence of the fraternal embrace of the French Convention, or Consulate, has been to the harmless, nay virtuous, inhabitants of these countries, is too well known to need any further elucidation.

† A great reformation has, I have been just informed, taken place in this respect, in this truly beautiful and elegant town, since the year *ninety-three*, when this was written.



Livery of one of the Twelve Companies, their Ladies, and friends.

In this inquisitive age, when the wilds of Africa have, from a garret at Leipsic, been explored by an Author who, as well as the great Abyssinian Traveller, is suspected to be possessed of *second sight*, the worthy Deputy and Co. who wished, like these and many other travellers, to see the world, and rather to disperse than *discover* mortuary gold, resolved, *nem. con.* on a voyage and journey for these laudable purposes. They set out yesterday morning from a port known by the name of Black Friars, in their superb barge, attended by another containing mulicians, who served as food for the mind, and two more of greater importance, and far more heavily laden, which were appointed victuallers to the larger vessel. They landed at Richmond; and all their sea stores (except water) being exhausted, it was fortunate they made so hospitable a coast. There they dined; and having *taken in* a large stock of provisions, wine, &c. they went on board again, and *sounding* all the way proceeded to Hampton Court, where their carriages met them. This morning, being assiduous in the pursuit of the object of their journey, they came to Windsor. "Mine Host of the Garter" was apprized of their intended visit, and had provided accordingly; therefore I am happy to find, that there was a *better* reason for the scarcity and high price of provisions that prevailed in yesterday's market than is generally assigned.

But engaged with this interesting subject, I have suffered a number of carriages, &c. to slip by me. I now observe a coach and six, which moves with the celerity of a broad-wheeled waggon and eight. In it a Nobleman lolls at his ease: he seems to doze; people think him asleep; but we know that he shuts his eyes to assist cogitation, and that he is pondering upon affairs of State. His Lady has just passed in a phaeton two stories high; therefore, as there will be more spirit in the chase, we will pursue her. Observe with what fury her four mettlesome tits fly up the Castle Hill; while, standing in her vehicle, she turns in at the gate with the dexterity of a stage coachman. See, she is followed by equestrian nymphs, and female charioteers, who, though of inferior rank, are equally emulous of fame.

This speculation would swell to a volume, if I were minutely to describe the motley mixture that "bithcr crowd to celebrate this weekly jubilee." I must not, Sir, however, forget to mention, what you will easily conceive, that the bustle, traffic, drinking, hallooing, scolding, and swearing, the natural concomitants of so large an assemblage of heterogeneous characters, has kept the town alive, not only at the hour of early prayer in the Castle, but while (with a piety truly exemplary, and which I could wish to see more frequently imitated) the Royal Family were repeating their devotion in the elegant and magnificent chapel of St. George.

We, Sir, have often spoken of the negligence and laxity of cathedral worship. Here I think the manner of performing the service would merit your approbation. We here see Canons, Major and Minor, in their Stalls, Prebends, Choristers, and Vicars Choral, observant of their duty. The behaviour of the Singing Boys, whom we have frequently observed to be, in other Choirs, at least inattentive, is in this extremely decent and decorous; I wish I could bestow the same unqualified praise upon the conduct of their occasional auditors. But the objects of our Sunday visitants being curiosity and enjoyment, we the less wonder at the rudeness and avidity that is observable among them.

The hurrying in and out, from the Chapel to the Castle and Terrace, and from the Castle and Terrace to the Chapel, the stamping, whispering, crowding, and other enormities, which are practised by the multitude, unchecked and unawed by the presence of their Majesties, and indeed unrestrained by the still more awful idea that they are in the presence of the King of Kings, I shall pass over, as I am conscious if they are repressed it must be by stronger means than animadversion.

But, my dear Sir, it is now time to return to the town, where the number of empty carriages that line the street block up and almost impede the way of the full ones that still continue to arrive. Happy, indeed, were those who, like the provident Citizens, had bespoken their dinners a week before. Alas! it is plain that all our visitors have not been equally prudent. To this unpardonable want of foresight it is owing

that we see large companies stowed in small boxes, packed as close as eight in a stage, obliged to take their meal in bed-chambers, tap-rooms, kitchens, bars, any where. The party of sixteen whom I have in my eye were peculiarly fortunate in finding accommodation wherein they might repose, wherein, as Dr. Johnson says, they might luxuriate, as they had *only* two beds in the apartment in which they were obliged to dine, and as there was the immense space of five feet betwixt those and the chimney, and also a *paucity* of chairs, Necessity, a goddess who is said to be the Mother of Invention (his father, I believe, was Poverty), hinted to them, that it would be extremely convenient to make seats of the one bed, and a sideboard of the other. I was pleased with the idea, because where there has been a mixture of young persons of both sexes in such critical circumstances, you know, Sir, *beds* have not always been used for such laudable purposes.

But of all the places in which the groupes seem most congenial to the talents of Rowlandson or Bunbury, the coffee-rooms at the different inns exhibit, taking them in a general point of view, the greatest variety of characters, situations, and occupations. Here a large and elegant party of London beaux and belles dining in great state. There a dozen farmers smoking their pipes with vast composure. At one table bucks and demireps drinking bumpers of brandy. At another Officers drinking tea. Two tired travellers asleep under the clock. Several hungry ones swearing at the waiters, and calling for their dinners. Some of the parties laughing, others scolding; the attendants incessantly bawling, "Coming! Coming, Sir!" "Hand those jellies to Captain Limber!" "Pipes and tobacco for Mr. Justice Puff!" "Coffee for Mr. Snug and Lady, behind the Bar!" "Your dinner, Dr. Snap, will be ready in five minutes!" "Do you hear, you block-head, how the bells ring? they're playing the devil in the Angel!" "Bottle and bill for No. 4!" and a hundred other exclamations. These, Sir, with the noise of the carriages rattling in and out of the yard, the confusion spreading from the hall, and the steam ascending from the kitchens, combine to create an *enjoyment* which it is impossible for my pen to do justice to.

The afternoon passed in this agreeable manner, let us now prepare for the Terrace. The Cattle Hill is with difficulty mounted amidst a crowd of carriages, horses, equestrians, and pedestrians, tearing and running up and down it. But you know, Sir, that difficulty, and even danger, vanishes and melts into air at the touch of the rods of those magicians Curiosity and Fashion. We are at length arrived in the centre of this motley assembly; and did I not know the general principles of loyalty that pervade the bosoms of our countrymen, I should suppose that many here had, before they left their inns, taken "a glass to confusion," and wished to practise that doctrine which has been with such pains inculcated in another country, whose principal tenet is the RIGHT OF MAN to level all distinctions. A barber or a tailor may be a worthy and respectable tradesman, perhaps the *Monarch* of his club; but still I cannot conceive, that even this dignity, eminent as it certainly is, entitles him to tread either upon the toes of a Duke, or the train of a Dutchess, nor indeed to behave with that indecorum which we frequently see practised by a great part of the company in the Sunday promenade at Windsor.

Well, Sir, after our London friends are satiated with staring, and have, perhaps, caused persons of the first consequence to retire from the Terrace, they think it time to retire also. They now hurry to their inns, where they spend the evening in the enjoyment of every luxury, except quiet, which, as most of them came abroad *to be merry*, is deemed by them to be an enemy to conviviality, and consequently banished.

Having thus attended them through the day, and seen them crammed into two, three, and four-bedded rooms, or else dispersed in inconvenient and paltry lodgings, let us leave them to that repose which seems to be necessary, that they may collect spirits for the enjoyment of the new pleasures that await the dawn of the ensuing morning. Attendance at Chapel, seeing the Castle, rides to the Forest, or perhaps an excursion to the Review, the Races, or Camp, so fully occupy the short period they can allot to each, that, like Banquo, they are obliged to borrow some hours of darkness, and indeed to ride or drive hard to reach London by midnight.



night. We must, however, go back in idea to Windsor, as, before our guests can leave us, a point of some importance remains to be settled.

“ Then comes the rec’ning when the banquet’s o’er,

“ The dreadful rec’ning, when men smile no more.”

But this is by no means the case of our Sunday visitants in general ; for as most of them are in business, they are careless of the expence, so that the thing be done *genteelly*. Perhaps their creditors would “ smile no more,” did they know with what elegant profusion their money was squandered.

We well know that it is a *wile bore*, a shabby vestige of the *Old School*, for a Gentleman to item, or even cast, a bill ; no one would like to be treated so unpolitely himself. All that a man of spirit has to do with, is the total. Our waiters, ostlers, chaiseboys, chambermaids, bootcatchers, &c. &c. &c. are also such a disinterested and respectable community, that it is scarcely possible to reward their eminent services too liberally. Therefore you may observe, Sir, that, as they know their patrons, they are prepared to pay their London friends the closest attention, who, when they ascend their vehicles, or mount their horses, are sure to be surrounded by the whole household, with the master and mistress at their head. These stand in the porch, bowing to the ground, until the carriages, &c. drive off ; when the laugh, which they have with difficulty restrained, bursts forth ; and instead of commending their late guests for their liberality, you may gather from their jokes and sneers, that although they have largely benefited by their generosity, they are of opinion, that they have either foolishly parted with their own money, or knavishly with that of other persons, in order to display their taste, and make a blaze that renders folly and knavery more conspicuous.

It will be scarcely worth the time that must be lost in the chase, to pursue these our septenary visitants to London : We, Sir, can very easily withdraw the hypothetical curtain, and suppose them in due time to arrive at their several places of destination. We may also suppose, that in the course of the week they have ingenuity sufficient to enable them to plan another excursion for the ensuing *Sabbath*, and,

without any extraordinary stretch of imagination, conjecture, that this elegant mode of life is continued until, notwithstanding the enormous taxes they lay upon their customers to support it, a *WHEREAS*, in the *Gazette*, confines their persons, or at least circumscribes their rambles.

This, Sir, is, in this age, considered as a trifle : tradesmen of genius and spirit, though for a while enveloped in a cloud, frequently rise, like the phoenix, from the ashes of their former fortune, and instead of a hired carriage and hebdomadal *frolic*, jump all at once into an equipage of their own, and are perhaps driven to their elegant villa, where they vie with their most opulent neighbours in profusion, or, as they term it, hospitality, whither they invite all their jovial companions, and furnish their tables in a style of luxury ridiculous in them, and indeed profuse, in my opinion, even in persons of the largest fortunes.

Arrived at this degree of consequence, when they make an excursion they blaze indeed. You, Sir, have, as well as myself, seen many of these characters crowding the watering-places at the head of bands of emigrants, who, from the overgrown metropolis, disperse themselves around the country ; who, as I observed at the beginning of this epistle, spread their extravagance, follies, and vices, far and wide, and wheresoever they go render that day which both divine commandment and human laws hath ordained for a period of cessation from labour, and set apart for meditation, piety, and devotion, a festival dedicated to noise, hurry, confusion, luxury, dissipation, and debauchery.

I have already too much exceeded the common limits of a letter to obtrude upon you any more observations respecting our Sunday celebration. As you, Sir, have also been witness to the scene of confusion which I have endeavoured to delineate, your memory will furnish you with a far better idea of it than any which you can catch from the dathes of a pen that is not possessed of graphical power adequate to the subject.

You know, my dear Sir, that I retired into the country to seek repose, and prudently endeavoured to find it amidst the noise, bustle, and business, of a market town, and the illuminations, squibs, and crackers, of an elec-  
tion

tion festival; but as this kind of composition, though perfectly agreeable to my compatriots, is not extremely favourable either to contemplation or composition, I shall, like the Spectator,

return to Westminster, as to the region of quiet; when I shall personally assure you that I am

Your obedient humble Servant,  
J. M.

## CONJECTURES ON THE ORIGIN OF THE NATIONS OF AMERICA.

WAS America known to the Ancients? is a question which, though frequently discussed, has never been decided. Plato tells us, that the Egyptian Priests spoke to Solon of a certain island, called Atlantis, situated, said they, several days voyage from the Straits of Gibraltar. This island, according to the report of the Priests, was of greater extent than all Lybia, but had been swallowed up by the sea and a violent earthquake. Diodorus Siculus likewise speaks of a large island, towards which the Phœnicians were driven by a tempest. He adds, that the Carthaginians were anxious to keep the knowledge of this island from every other commercial nation, that they might enjoy the exclusive advantage of it.

If Plato only had spoken of this island of Atlantis, what he says might be considered as allegorical: but the testimony of Solon, or of the Egyptian Priests, gives some sanction to the tradition. What Diodorus Siculus advances will not bear a critical examination, because he speaks from fabulous traditions. But supposing his reports were well grounded, they might relate to the Canary Islands, Ireland, or England.

It is not my intention to enter into a discussion of this subject, but only to examine in what manner America may have been peopled. There are three suppositions to choose from: either the Americans are the aborigines of America, or they came thither from some other part of the globe, or we ourselves are colonies from that country. If we had not the testimony of Genesis, we might defend the first proposition, and likewise the second. The question on the eternity of the world was never decided by the Heathen philosophers. There have been nations, the Athenians for instance, who maintained that they were not descended from any other people. As to the third supposition, it is certain that the Mexicans imagine the Kings

of Spain descended from their first Sovereign Quezalkoal, and are convinced that Spain was conquered by the Mexicans many ages before the discovery of America. This does not agree with the records of history; and in this respect the Mexicans are the dupes of that vanity which has persuaded other nations that the sciences, arts, and political institutions, originated with them. I shall mention only one example. Most of the European literati are convinced that Pythagoras communicated to the Indians his ideas on the metempsychosis, and that these same Indians owed their political institutions to the Egyptians: on the contrary, it is certain that Pythagoras, and the other Greek philosophers, so far from carrying their science to India, learned from the Indians all that they themselves knew.

At the present day, there are many learned men who will not even give themselves the trouble to examine whether the Egyptians instructed the Indians, or the Indians the Egyptians; because, from the testimony of Latin authors, copied from the Greeks, they are accustomed to believe, that the Egyptians were in every thing the predecessors and instructors of the Indians.

I do not think that either the first or third supposition I have stated can be defended; but it might lead to long discussions, as well as every other absurd opinion broached antecedent to the present time.

If we did not possess the information in the sacred pages, it would be sufficient to consider the indolence, the inactivity, and want of sciences and arts, amongst the natives of America, in comparison with the genius, invention, and industry, of the ancient world, in order to be convinced that the Americans never left their country to visit the rest of the world. Thus it is America that has been sought, or at least visited, either accidentally or by design, by foreign nations.



In what manner has this communication operated? The solution of this question would require a perfect acquaintance with the language of every nation of the globe, their characters, religion, manners, and customs. It would first be necessary to be able to compare the languages of the West Coast of Africa with those of the South American nations. It would not be impossible to procure a vocabulary of a few hundred words in all the known languages of the universe. La Condamine thought this the only method likely to discover the origin of the Americans.

For this purpose such a vocabulary would be infinitely preferable to the Lord's Prayer, which has been translated into the various languages of numerous savage tribes; but as these savages have no words to express moral or metaphysical ideas, it is difficult to comprehend how that prayer can be translated into their language.

It should not be too hastily concluded from the resemblance of words that the origin of certain nations is the same. Will it be maintained, for instance, that the Greenland and Latin languages have some affinity, because the word *ignack* and the word *ignio* both signify fire? On the other hand, some are too difficult on the subject of the affinity of language, without considering with sufficient attention that every nation possessing certain letters and certain sounds peculiar to itself, cannot pronounce all the sounds of another language, and that thence results a strongly-marked variation in the words.

It would probably require above a century to make such a collection of words as I am speaking of; and this difficulty alone seems imperiously to forbid this method. There remains another, which is, to compare the customs, usages, and manners of life, of the Americans and of other nations in every age. It is true that two nations, very remote from each other, may have a striking coincidence, without being descended from the same stock; but when very singular, and seemingly unnatural, customs are found amongst different nations, they must either have been invented in both countries, or have been imitated by one or the other: the last supposition is the most probable.

#### SINGULAR FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

In the kingdom of Calicut, and in the Malabar States, the King is not succeeded by his son, but by his sister's son. The Princes marry from amongst the people, and their children have not the rank of Princes. The Princesses marry Bramins, and the children of these Bramins compose the Royal Family. The eldest of these Princes succeeds to the throne; and thus there is scarcely ever any minority. The same system is observed in Africa, amongst the nations inhabiting between the Senegal and Rivolta.

In America, in the island of Haiti, now St. Domingo, the dignity of Princes was hereditary; but when the Cacique died without children, the sovereignty devolved to the children of his sisters, to the exclusion of his brother's children.

Upon the death of an Iroquois Chief, the succession is transferred to the children of his mother's sister.

The same regulation is established amongst the Hurons, the Natches, and the savages of the Mississippi: they say, that the children of a Chief's sister may with greater certainty be considered as of the blood of that Chief than his own children.

#### FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

In ancient as well as in modern history, we find examples of the custom of interring their wives and slaves together with the bodies of Princes and Chiefs. Herodotus, speaking of the Scythians, near the Borysthenes, says, that when the Sovereign died, one of his concubines, his cup bearer, his cook, two other domestics, and likewise his horses and golden cups, were interred with him. Lucian tells us the same thing. The Romans sacrificed prisoners at the funerals of distinguished persons: these prisoners were obliged to fight each other till they were all destroyed. Cæsar relates, that the Soldurii devoted themselves to death when their patrons died.

He says in another place, that the custom of burning the servants and dependents of powerful men, upon the death of the latter, had been abandoned. The ancient Danes buried widows with their husbands. The historian Dalin asserts, that the same thing was customary in Sweden. De Guiness informs us, that amongst the Turkish

Turkish nation called Houi Re, at the funeral of a man, those of his wives who had not borne him children were buried with him ; and even at the present day, the women of India frequently burn themselves on the corpses of their husbands.

Marco Polo relates, that at the interment of the Mogol Tartars, all those who happened to meet the procession on the way were killed, in order to provide him with servants in the other world. In the Mogol tombs that are continually discovered are found quantities of bones, placed round those of the principal person, which probably belonged to the persons sacrificed for the purpose of accompanying him in the tomb. Amongst the Jakuts, now under the dominion of Russia, and who formerly were subject to Mogol Princes, the chief domestic of the deceased burned himself in state on a tomb erected for the purpose, and went to serve his master in the other world. This custom was doubtless common among the Mantehoux Tartars ; for Duhalde informs us, that the Emperor Schnutchi, the founder of the dynasty now on the throne of China, having lost a son and daughter, ordered twenty people to be put to death to appease the manes of the deceased. Cham-hi, the successor of that Prince, found it very difficult to abolish this custom. The same practice was likewise found amongst the Afghans, a predatory nation inhabiting the Persian confines, and amongst the inhabitants of the Philippines. In the kingdoms of Whidah and Benin, a great number of his subjects are immured alive in the tomb of the King, when he dies. These kingdoms are situated on the western coast of Africa, that is to say, on that part of the ancient continent the nearest to the new.

In the island of Haïti, or St. Domingo, when a Cacique died, a great number of people was interred alive with him, and particularly some of his wives, and they commonly contested who should enjoy that honour.

The custom of putting slaves to death when their master died passed from the American islands to the Mexicans and Peruvians, and from thence to the Natches.

#### SHAVING THE HEAD A SIGN OF MOURNING.

This custom is very ancient ; and

we see that Moses forbade the Israelites to imitate the Pagans in this particular.

Originally, dying persons had their hair cut off, because it was imagined that they would not be received into Pluto's kingdom if this precaution were neglected. Alcestes and Dido afford instances of this custom. In the sequel, the relatives likewise cut off their hair as a sign of mourning. The Scythians of the Borysthenes, according to the testimony of Herodotus, likewise cut off their hair at the funeral of their Kings. The Greek and Latin Poets make frequent mention of this custom ; it actually constituted an offering ; and we see that Hecuba parted with her hoary locks as a sacrifice at the tomb of Hector. Petronius, speaking of the Ephesian matron, says, that she placed her hair on the breast of her deceased husband. Rubenquius, Ambassador of Ferdinand King of Hungary to Solyman the Sultan of the Turks, says, that on most of the tombs in Servia you find hair which has been laid there by the relatives as a token of grief. The Servians being Christians could not offer their hair as a sacrifice : but experience shews, that though a nation may change its religion, yet it always preserves some ceremony of that which it abandons.

This practice even occurs amongst some modern nations. In 1716 a Chinese Ambassador having died at a small town situated at the mouth of the river Irrish, his oldest domestic threw a handful of his hair on the funeral pile of his master. The Mataram, or King of Java, at the interment of his rebellious brother, which was conducted with great pomp, cut off his hair, and threw it upon the tomb.

The Caraihs of the Antilles, male and female, cut off their hair in mourning. The women of Virginia throw their hair upon the tombs of their relations. The women of Brazil shave their heads when they lose their relatives, and their mourning continues till their hair has grown again. The tribes of Florida cut their hair likewise upon the death of their relations ; and when they lose a Chief, they keep their heads shaved for the space of two years.

The Iroquois of both sexes testified their grief by cutting off their hair. In this case, the women durst not go abroad till it had grown again. The custom



custom is modified, and they now obtain permission of their relatives to sacrifice only a portion of their tresses on the tombs of their husbands.

It may be remarked in this place, that the women of Canada consider it as the greatest affront that can be offered them to cut off their hair entirely, or only in part.

#### DESTRUCTION OF THE HABITATIONS OF THE DEAD.

The ancient Mogols used to demolish and destroy the tents of their Officers after their death. Now, when the Chieftain of these Tartars dies, they abandon their habitations for the whole time that the mourning continues. The Telengutians destroy the habitations of the dead. The Jakutians were accustomed to quit for good the habitations in which any person had died.

These two nations, which are Tartar hordes, may have inherited this custom from the Mogols. The Persians entertain an aversion for the houses in which their fathers expired. None of their nation would venture to live in a house of which the owner had been put to death by order of the Sovereign, for fear the same fate should at some future period befall him. When a Laplander has expired, his neighbours hasten to destroy his hut. When the King of Whydah, in Africa, dies, his palace is pulled down, and another erected with the materials.

The Charaibs are accustomed to demolish the habitation in which the father of a family has died, and to construct another on the same spot. In Peru it was the practice to wall up the apartment in which the Inca had died.

Amongst the Pagans this aversion to the habitations of deceased persons arose principally from the opinion, that in the other world the dead followed the same occupation as they had in this, and would, consequently, stand in need of the things they had left behind them: thus their working tools are frequently interred with the remains of the deceased. Without this precaution their spirits would return to demand what was detained from them, and would torment their successors. They suppose, that if the habitation were not destroyed, the soul of the deceased would haunt it. They

dread these visitations of the dead, and their very idea is disagreeable to the living. Amongst savage tribes, those who have the same name as the deceased instantly change it, that nothing may be left which might bring him to their recollection; and he who has ceased to live, is to the rest of the nation as if he had never existed.

#### HUSBANDS WHO GO TO BED WHEN THEIR WIVES LIE IN.

Strabo tells us, that in the north of Spain the husband was put to bed when his wife was delivered of a child: this custom is still prevalent in some districts contiguous to the Pyrenees. Diodorus Siculus relates the same thing of the Corsicans; and Apollonius Rhodius says, that the Tibarenes, a people inhabiting the shores of the Euxine Sea, had the same custom. Marco Polo relates, that in the province of Arcladam, the women, after lying in, get up as soon as possible, and the husband, going to bed in their place, nurses the child for the space of forty days. This practice is also prevalent in Japan.

Amongst the Charaibs of Guiana it is likewise customary for the husbands to take to their beds when their wives lie in. They receive visits, and the same attention as if they were actually indisposed. This custom is rigorously observed; for even when they are upon a hostile expedition, as soon as any of them hears that his wife has brought him an increase of family, he hastens away to betake himself to bed. Labat tells us, that in these cases the husband observes a fast of thirty days; but this ceremony only takes place for the first born, otherwise the Charaibs, who have frequently five or six wives, would have more fasts than the Capuchins. Fermin, in his description of Surinam, confirms the fact of their lying in bed, but is silent relative to the fast. The Dutch physician Piso says, that when the Brasil women feel the pangs of child-birth approaching, they go from home into the woods; that, with a stone, they cut the navel-string of the new-born infant, and that after having boiled they eat it. At the same time the husband betakes himself to bed, and is fed with invigorating and nourishing things to recover his strength. Captain Woodes Rogers relates exactly the same circumstance.

ARROWS

## ARROWS A SYMBOL OF A PROCLAMATION.

These arrows were blunt, and had no feathers: they rather resembled small sticks than arrows. They were originally employed to predict future events. The name of the thing that was the subject of inquiry was written on two different arrows. A third, without inscription, was enclosed with the two others in a covered vessel. One was drawn out, and the chance that caused one to be taken in preference to the others was explained in various ways. This method of divination was particularly customary in the Northern kingdoms. "When an army enters the country," says the Norwegian law, "or if an insurrection appear in any part of the kingdom, let a stick of message be sent."

In Sweden, the orders for the assembly of the Magistrates for the administration of justice, and in general every message of the Government, was issued in the same manner. Probably they were then still ignorant of the art of writing, and these sticks served as a symbol of the will of the Prince. The same custom was observed amongst the Mogol Tartars in Siberia, as well as amongst the Ostiacks.

Burlée says, that the savages of Chili, when they wished to make war upon the Spaniards, sent an arrow, with a cord attached to it, to their different allies. When the Chief accepted the arrow, he entered into an engagement to support the war: and, to confirm his intention, he made a knot upon the cord, upon which it was transmitted to another Chief. The messenger returned with his arrow decorated with knots. Le Gentil, who made a voyage to the same country, says, that the knots are of different colours, and indicate not only the plan of the projected war, but likewise the time and place of rendezvous, &c.

## TATTOOING.

Herodotus tells us, that the figures traced on the skin amongst certain nations were marks of nobility. Ammianus Marcellinus says, that the Huns cut certain figures on the chins of their new born male children, with the intention, as they asserted, to prevent the beard from growing. This explanation is probably inaccurate; for the Huns, like their neighbours the Chinese, had scarcely any beards.

Claudian informs us, that the Picts, natives of Albion, and the Gelones, a people of Greek origin inhabiting the shores of the Dnieper, marked their skin with various figures with an iron instrument. The Tonguses of Siberia are acquainted with this practice, according to Gmelin. In the island of Miangis, near Mindanao, the men and women cut upon the skin certain irregular figures, into which they introduce a coloured powder, and over all they rub themselves with grease. Dampier, who had examined this kind of painting on the skin of a Miangi Prince, says, that it is very skilfully executed, and produces a pretty effect; that the leaves and flowers are extremely well imitated, and exhibit a proficiency that one would not have suspected amongst these savages. Lady Montague informs us, that in the vicinity of Tunis the women adorn themselves with certain figures which they trace on the neck and arms, and render indelible by burning a certain powder in them. The women living near the river Gambia, in their infancy, have figures pricked with a hot needle on their arms, breast, and neck. These figures, which are indelible, resemble works in silk. In the kingdom of Whidah, the young girls destined for the service of the great Serpent undergo an operation, which consists in scratching the skin with an iron instrument, and produces figures resembling satin-work.

In America, the same practice is common amongst the savages of the isthmus of Darien. Wafer says, that they prick their skin with a thorn till the blood issues out, and then rub themselves with a powder which leaves traces that cannot be effaced. This custom is found amongst the tribes of Florida, Virginia, Louisiana, and Canada.

## SCALPING.

After battles, certain ancient nations were accustomed to cut the skin of the slain round the forehead and ears, and to take away the scalp, which they fixed to the end of a pole, and carried in triumph. Herodotus has a passage on this subject, which is badly translated by Gronovius. The Scythians detached with a bone the flesh that adhered to the skin, and gave the latter the consistence of leather, to render durable these monuments of their victories.



tories. Orosius likewise has a passage relative to it, which is remarkable : In speaking of the Cimbrian women, he says, that they valiantly defended themselves against the Romans, till the latter had scalped them. As we nowhere else find instances of this barbarous practice amongst the Romans, it appears probable, that this was only a retaliation, and that the Cimbri had treated their Roman prisoners in the same manner. The Cimbri might have inherited this custom from their ancestors, the Scythians. Ammianus Marcellinus says, that the Alanes, who lived near the Palus Mæotis, scalped their enemies, and hung them to their saddles as trophies.

In North America this barbarous custom is extremely common, particularly amongst the savages of Canada. It is remarkable, that sometimes those who have had their heads flayed in this manner, and their scalps taken away, survive the operation. Lafiteau relates, that he saw an instance of this kind.

#### THE AGED AND INFIRM PUT TO DEATH.

Herodotus speaks of the Pagœi, a savage nation who used to kill and eat the aged and the infirm. The original inhabitants of Sardinia had a law by which children were enjoined to kill their parents when they arrived at the age of seventy years. Hartknoch speaks of a similar custom among the Prussians. Amongst the Northern nations, it was a common practice to precipitate the old men into the sea, and they frequently desired it themselves. When a Hotentot grows too old for labour, a hut is constructed for him in some solitary spot, he is abandoned, and dies with hunger, or is torn to pieces by ravenous beasts. Kolben, from whom we have this fact, reproaching them for their cruelty, they replied, "The Dutch are far more cruel : they suffer their infirm to linger for whole years ; we, on the contrary, put a speedy termination to their sufferings."

The Jakutians and Kamtschadales treat their sick in the same manner : they construct a cabin in the woods, supply them with some food, and then abandon them to their fate.

Pilo relates, that the savages of Brasil put to death all persons attacked with incurable disorders. It was an invariable practice with the indigenous tribes of Terra Firma, that when a man was taken ill, his relatives removed him

into a wood, put him in a hammock with some provisions, and abandoned him to nature, after having danced and sung round him : if he recovered sufficient strength to return to his habitation, he was received with demonstrations of joy. If his malady continued, he was supplied with water and food ; if he died, he was interred, and at the same time a further supply of provisions was brought him.

#### COMPARISON BETWEEN THE AMERICANS AND THE CHINESE.

The Peruvians had four great festivals in the year. The principal of these was held at Cusco, the capital of the country, immediately after the solstice. The second and third were celebrated at the time of the equinoxes ; and the fourth was variable. These festivals bear a great analogy to those of the Chinese, both with respect to the time and the number. The Chinese hold their festivals at the solstices and the equinoxes.

The Sovereigns of Peru and China both pretended to be descendants of the Sun.

There was at Cusco a field which nobody might cultivate excepting the Emperors and their family : the Monarchs of China likewise had a field reserved for themselves and their children.

The Sovereigns of these two countries possessed both the temporal and ecclesiastical power ; and the political institutions of the two empires were equally wise.

The Peruvian females, if we are to credit Frezier, are particularly desirous to have small feet, on which account they submit to the most painful compression. It is notorious how highly the Chinese value the same advantage. Although Frezier only speaks of the Creoles, and not of the indigenous natives of the country, this extraordinary taste may have been brought from China to Peru prior to the arrival of the Spaniards, and the latter may have adopted it from the natives.

The Peruvians were ignorant of letters, they corresponded by the *quibos*, that is, by symbolic knots : the Chinese, before the invention of characters, used similar knots to communicate their ideas at great distances.

The Peruvians for their *quibos* employed threads of various colours, each of which had its signification. They

made their calculations with as much facility, by means of these knots, as merchants by figures. They used the *quibos* for keeping a register of the inhabitants of the whole empire, describing their age and sex; they had a list of their warriors, a table of imposts, an account of births and deaths, all kept with the utmost accuracy.

The arrangement of the *quibos* was arbitrary, and the Incas often changed the signification which their predecessors had attached to the colour of the threads employed.

If the Peruvians were a colony from any other part of the world, it is my opinion that they came from China. But in what manner could they come? Did they traverse the Pacific Ocean or Atlantic Ocean and double Cape Horn, or pass through the Straits of Magellan? It is difficult to believe so. The Pacific Ocean might indeed have been crossed in several voyages, touching at the intermediate islands, which would have afforded the emigrants a fresh supply of provisions. It may be objected, that the Chinese vessels were too weak for such a voyage. I am of a contrary opinion. We know that the Russians who live at Jakutzk have, with their light barks, proceeded down the Lena, doubled the Capes of Eissen and Tschutski, and reached the river Anadir: the vessels constructed at a great expence by the Empress Anne could not accomplish as much. How were the Solomon Islands, situated between Asia and America, peopled? These islands, discovered during the reign of Philip II. had inhabitants when European vessels first arrived there. As the Americans had no shipping, it was doubtless the Chinese who peopled these islands, although the passage was much longer from China to the Solomon Islands than from the latter to America.

De Guignes, who was well versed in the literature and history of the Eastern nations, says expressly, that in the year 458 the Chinese carried on a great trade with California. Bunche, the geographer, who calls California Quivara, adopts the same opinion. If it be true, that the Chinese discovered the country of Quivara, it is not impossible that their descendants may have followed the direction of the coast, and have arrived and settled in Peru. It is not improbable that Mango Capac, the first Inca of Peru, was a Chinese.

There is one observation to be made. Navigation had never attained the same degree of perfection amongst different nations at the same period: it is the same with navigation as with commerce, the arts, and sciences: they pass from one nation to another, and convert barbarians into civilized people, whilst certain civilized nations again sink into barbarism. What maritime and commercial nation ever excelled the Egyptians? They founded important colonies in Africa and Europe, and carried on a great trade upon the Atlantic. The Egyptians circumnavigated Africa, setting off from the Red Sea. The Greeks possessed vast fleets for the purposes of war and commerce. But the power of these nations is annihilated, and they will continue to groan under a foreign yoke till it shall please Providence to send them a deliverer.

#### SIMILARITY BETWEEN THE AMERICANS AND THE AFRICANS OF THE WESTERN COAST.

We have given some traits of the resemblance that exists between the nations on the Coast of Africa and the Americans: this similarity is greater than between any people of the old and new Continent. Subjoined are a few facts, which seem to prove that America was peopled from Africa.

1. Hottentot girls, from the age of twelve years, constantly wear thongs of calf leather tied round their legs, from the knee to the ankle. The Charaib girls, from the age of twelve years, wear bandages of cotton stuffs fastened round their legs in exactly the same manner: the Charaibs not having abundance of cattle, like the Hottentots, are obliged to substitute another substance for leather.

2. When a Hottentot woman marries a second time, she is obliged to cut off a joint of her little finger. If she marry a third time, she is then compelled to amputate the third finger. The Tucumans, in Brasil, have a similar custom: there are occasions on which they are even obliged to cut off the thumb of the right hand: this operation is performed upon the death of their nearest relations.

3. The Charaibs, as well as the Hottentots, make a point of placing the members of corpses, at interment, in the same manner as a child is placed in the mother's womb.

4. The



4. The idolatrous negroes of Africa have almost the same religious ceremonies as the Americans. George Candidius, a Dutch Minister, has published a comparative description of these ceremonies.

From the analogy of various national customs, I have concluded that the Peruvians are descended from the Chinese, although the two countries are separated by an immense ocean. But it is much more probable that Brasil was peopled from Africa. The extent of the Atlantic Ocean, which sepa-

rates those two countries, is not above twenty degrees. The east winds are extremely common in these latitudes; and there are instances of African vessels having been driven to the coast of America. Yet I do not think that America was peopled from China and Africa only. The small Lapland canoes, those of the Greenlanders, and of the Esquimaux, are almost all alike; and it is not improbable that the North of Europe contributed to the population of America.

### DR. SAMUEL ARNOLD.

(By Dr. BUSBY; from *Public Characters* 1799-1800.)

**T**HIS Gentleman, whose professional celebrity was so early acquired, and which has been so long and so deservedly maintained, received his musical education at the Chapel Royal St. James's, partly under the late Mr. Gates, and partly under his successor Dr. Nares.

The strong indications he evinced, even in infancy, of a genius formed for the cultivation of the tuneful science, determined his parents to yield to the bias of nature, by placing him in some respectable harmonic seminary. The inviting prospect of future patronage from the late Princesses Amelia and Caroline, was at the same time an additional inducement with them to give the fullest scope in their power to that impulse of genius which, under skilful masters, could not but be productive of future honour and emolument to its possessor; and, at the express desire of those illustrious personages, he was, at the usual age of admission, placed in the King's Chapel. His ardent perseverance in study daily afforded the most convincing proofs that music was the science for which Nature had designed him, and justified the choice his parents had made.

Mr. Gates and Dr. Nares were masters of respectable abilities, and consequently knew how to appreciate and encourage dawning talents. The former of these Gentlemen was, indeed, so partial to his assiduous and promising pupil, that he constantly distinguished him by marks of his particular favour, and at his death left him a

legacy. From industry, combined with real genius, resulted that rapid progress which at once rewards and propels the aspiring student; and young Mr. Arnold, before he had reached manhood, rendered himself, by his taste and science, an ornament to the profession to which the future study of his life was to be devoted.

About the year 1766, Mr. Beard, of vocal celebrity, and at that time one of the Managers of Covent Garden Theatre, became acquainted with Mr. Arnold, and was so sensible of his extraordinary merit, as to be glad to avail himself of his talents by introducing him to the notice of the public as composer to that house. That justly-admired and unaffected imitator of nature possessed all that simplicity of taste and chasteness of manner so happily calculated to draw forth the efforts of genuine ability; and, in composing for such a singer, Mr. Arnold necessarily adopted that strength and purity of melody calculated to touch the heart, and to which most of the nerveless and unnatural strains of later days do not seem even to pretend.

True genius, like the eagle, feels its power of superior flight, and disdains the track of mediocrity! It is, therefore, no wonder that Mr. Arnold, after his success with the Maid of the Mill, and several other compositions, should feel the impulse to exert his talents upon an oratorio. The Cure of Saul, written by the late Rev. Dr. Brown, offered itself to his contemplation; and, in the year 1767, he made choice of that excellent poem for

for his first effort in the higher style of musical composition. In this attempt he so happily succeeded, that it was universally allowed to be the greatest production in its kind since the time of the immortal Handel. Mr. Arnold, who had never suffered his private interest to come in competition with the public good, generously made a present of this work to the Society instituted for the Benefit of Decayed Musicians and their Families; and it proved to that Society a most valuable acquisition. The fund had greatly sunk, and the receipts of their annual concerts were still decreasing. The Cure of Saul, however, attracted crowded audiences, and contributed to the restoration of that success and prosperity which had formerly marked the progress of that highly-laudable institution. The distinguished honour with which Mr. Arnold had acquitted himself in the arduous task of composing an oratorio, encouraged him to proceed; and soon after gave birth to a second production of the same kind, called Abimelech, which was succeeded by the Resurrection and the Prodigal Son. The latter three of these oratorios were, during several successive Lenten, performed at the Theatre Royal in the Haymarket, and Covent Garden Theatre, under his own management and direction. His first enterprize was in the Haymarket, at play-house prices, and succeeded so far as to induce him to quit the Little Theatre. But the second speculation was not equally favourable. The plan on which he proceeded was certainly judicious; and, had he not been opposed by a powerful court-interest at Drury-lane, must have answered his most sanguine expectations; but, from that opposition, together with his enormous expences, and other unforeseen causes, it proved an unfortunate adventure. About the time that he wrote the Resurrection, he composed and published in score four sets of Vauxhall songs, the greater part of which are uncommonly sweet in their melodies, and in their accompaniments display much richness of taste, aided by a thorough acquaintance with the characters and powers of the various instruments. Of all his oratorios, the Prodigal Son reflects the greatest portion of honour on his talents and judgment. It is, indeed, for the most part, conceived in a manly and noble style, and exhibits

much of that greatness and sublimity of mind indispensable to the production of oratorical composition. It formed a splendid addition to that laurel he had already so fairly earned, and gave him an indisputable station in that rank of composers which only true genius, cultivated by profound science, can ever hope to attain. The fame of this sacred drama was so high, that when, in 1773, it was in contemplation to install the late Lord North Chancellor of the University of Oxford, the Stewards, appointed to conduct the musical department of the ceremony, applied to the Composer of the Prodigal Son for permission to perform that oratorio on the solemn occasion. Mr. Arnold's ready and polite acquiescence with this request procured him the offer of an honorary degree in the theatre; but, conscious of his own scientific qualifications, he preferred the academical mode; and, conformably to the statutes of the University, received it in the school-room, where he performed, as an exercise, Hughes's Poem on the Power of Music. On such occasions, it is usual for the Musical Professor of the University to examine the exercise of the candidate: but Dr. William Hayes, then the Professor of Oxford, returned Mr. Arnold his score unopened, saying, "Sir, It is quite unnecessary to scrutinize the exercise of the Author of the Prodigal Son."

In the year 1771, Dr. Arnold married Miss Napier, daughter of Archibald Napier, Doctor in Physic, with which Lady he received a handsome fortune. About the same year, he purchased, of Mr. Pinto, Marybone Gardens, then the much-frequented scene of gaiety and fashion. For the better entertainment of the public, the Doctor furnished the gardens with a scenic stage, and composed and performed some excellent burlettas, which were most favourably received. These short but pleasing pieces, while they evinced his versatile powers as a Composer, assisted to display the vocal abilities of Miss Harper (now Mrs. Bannister), Miss Catley, Miss Brown (afterwards Mrs. Cargil), Mrs. Barthelmon, Mr. Charles Bannister, Mr. Reinhold, and many other respectable and well-known London performers. Ever anxious to merit that attention and encouragement with which the public distinguished his exertions to gratify



gratify the general taste, Dr. Arnold, at a very great expence, engaged, for the use of the gardens, the assistance of that ingenious artist, Signor Torré, whose fire-works excited the admiration of all who witnessed their beauty and magnificence, and whose representation of the Cave of Vulcan was allowed by all connoisseurs in the art to be the most striking and stupendous performance ever exhibited in this country. In 1776, the lease of the gardens expired; and that delightful spot, to which the votaries of taste and innocent pleasure had so long resorted, was, by the proprietors, let to various builders, and soon after converted into an integral part of the metropolis.

When Mr. Beard, after many years of meritorious public service, retired to the enjoyment of a well-earned competency, the late Mr. George Colman became his successor, as one of the Managers of Covent Garden Theatre. The classical and discriminating mind of this gentleman and scholar felt and acknowledged the sterling abilities of Dr. Arnold; and he was desirous to retain so valuable an acquisition to the house. The place of Composer to this Theatre could not be better occupied than by a master whose merit the town had already so strongly stamped with the sanction of its approbation.

About the year 1776, the English Aristophanes quitted the stage, and Mr. Colman, having sufficient interest to procure the continuance of the patent, purchased the Haymarket Theatre. Unwilling to lose the tributary service of those talents by which he had already so greatly profited, he engaged Dr. Arnold to conduct the musical department in his new concern. This situation the Doctor still continues to fill with honour to himself and advantage to the proprietors.

On the death of the late Dr. Nares, which happened early in the year 1783, Dr. Arnold was appointed his successor as Organist and Composer to his Majesty's Chapel at St. James's, to which honourable office he was sworn in on March the 1st of the same year; and, at the grand performances of the Commemoration of Handel, at Westminster-Abbey, the first of which took place in 1784, the Doctor was appointed one of the Sub-Directors of that celebrity, and presented with a medal which his Majesty has permitted the

Sub-Directors to wear at all times, as a mark of his approbation of their conduct on that great and magnificent occasion. In the year 1786, Dr. Arnold projected and entered upon the plan of publishing an uniform edition of the whole of Handel's works; and proceeded in this arduous undertaking to the hundred and eighteenth number, going through all his productions except his Italian operas. He also, at the same time, published four volumes of Cathedral Music, forming a continuation of Dr. Boyce's great and well-known work. Three of the volumes are in score for the voices, and one for the organ.

In November 1789 it was resolved, by the subscribers to the Academy of Ancient Music, to place their performances more fully under the direction of some professional Gentleman of eminence. On this occasion, Dr. Arnold, Dr. Cooke, and Dr. Dupuis, were severally nominated candidates, when Dr. Arnold was elected by a great majority, and invested with the entire direction and management of the orchestra, the authority of hiring of instruments, engaging performers, and of doing whatever else related to the concert; the Committee pledging itself to indemnify the conductor for all expences. The management of this respectable institution has, since that time, continued in the Doctor's hands, with the highest credit to himself, and the greatest satisfaction to the Academicians and Subscribers.

At the death of the late Dr. Cooke, which happened in the year 1793, the real merit and high reputation of Dr. Arnold recommended him to the notice of the ingenious and learned Dr. Horsley, Bishop of Rochester and Dean of Westminster. The Bishop, casting his eye around for a meritorious object, naturally fixed on Dr. Arnold; and I have it from the Doctor himself, that his appointment was unsolicited, and performed, on the part of the worthy Prelate, "in the handsomest manner possible."

In 1796, the Doctor was applied to, to succeed the late Dr. Philip Hayes as conductor of the annual performances at St. Paul's for the Feast of the Sons of the Clergy; in which situation he has well supported his high professional character.

Dr. Arnold has had five children, of which two daughters and one son are

now

now living. His eldest daughter was lately married to Mr. Ro'e, a Gentleman engaged in mercantile business. The second is unmarried. Mr. Samuel Arnold inherits all that intellectual pre-eminence which has so long distinguished his father. He is the Author of several musical dramas, most of which have been flatteringly received; and he has written an excellent novel, entitled "The Creole." But the circumstance the most worthy of remark is, the rapid and extraordinary progress he has made in the profession he has lately assumed. Scarcely a twelvemonth has elapsed since he commenced Portrait-Painter; and, in the last exhibition at Somerset-House, the public were presented with a portrait of Dr. Ayrton from his pencil. But at this the reader will be less surprised, when told, that that excellent artist, Mr. Beachey, on examining Mr. Arnold's first effort in this way, declared that he never before saw such a *first picture*.

It is a truth highly honourable to Dr. Arnold, that the exercise of his professional talents has never been entirely confined to the public amusement and his own private emolument. The prosperity of those numerous charities which distinguish this country, and reflect so much honour on their several founders, has engrossed much of his attention; and many a handsome collection has, in a great measure, been derived from his voluntary and gratuitous assistance. By the kindly aid of that science which some consider as trivial, or as an useless luxury, and only calculated to excite the looser passions, he has succoured the most philanthropic and noble institutions, and contributed to "feed the hungry and clothe the naked."

Every one who has the pleasure of the Doctor's acquaintance will acknowledge, that, independently of his professional excellencies, he possesses many qualities which claim the esteem of society. His genius and science have, from time to time, procured him a great number of friends; and his social and amiable disposition has always preserved them. His conversation is open, pleasant, and unaffected; his heart is framed to feel for the distresses of others; and his sincerity in friendship is universally known.

His works are voluminous, as will be seen by the following catalogue:

## ORATORIOS.

|                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| The Cure of Saul | The Resurrection  |
| Abimelech        | The Prodigal Son. |

## ODES.

|                         |                |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| The Jesuit              | To Music       |
| To the Haymakers        | To Night       |
| On the Queen's Birth    | To Humanity    |
| Day                     | On Shakspeare. |
| Prince of Wales's Birth |                |
| Day                     |                |

## SERENATAS.

|                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| Hercules and Omphale | Theseus and Peleus. |
| Apollo               |                     |

## OPERAS.

|                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| The Maid of the Mill    | Hunt the Slipper         |
| Rosamond                | The Wedding Night        |
| April Day               | The Baron                |
| The Castle of Andalusia | The Female Dramatist     |
| Lilliput                | The Garland              |
| The Son-in-Law          | Surrender of Calais      |
| The Weather-Cock        | The Mountaineers         |
| Summer Amusement        | The Shipwreck            |
| The Agreeable Surprise  | Auld Robin Gray          |
| The Dead Alive          | Apollo turned Stroller   |
| Julius Caesar           | Who pays the Reckoning?  |
| The Silver Tankard      | The Portrait             |
| True Blue               | Peeping Tom              |
| The Spanish Barber      | The Enraged Musician     |
| The Blind Man           | Arthur                   |
| Tom Jones               | New Spain                |
| The Prince of Arragon   | Throw Physic to the Dogs |
| Two to One              |                          |
| Turk and no Turk        | Children in the Wood     |
| The Siege of Curzola    | Cambro-Britons           |
| Jakle and Yarico        | Italian Monk             |
| The Battle of Hexham    | False and True           |
| Cretna Green            | The Hovel.               |
| Fire and Water          |                          |

## BURLETTAS.

|                     |              |
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| The Magret          | Don Quixote. |
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Overtures, Concertos, Trios, Canzonets, Single Songs, Catches, Cleees, and Lessons, for the Harpsichord or Piano Forte.

## IN MANUSCRIPT.

Various Services and Anthems composed for public Charities, and for the immediate Use of his Majesty's Chapels.

Dr. Arnold died at his house in Duke Street, Westminster, 22d October 1802, in his sixty-third year, and was buried in Westminster Abbey the 29th of the same month, the procession consisting



sisting of two mourning-coaches, two gentlemen's carriages, and three glass-coaches. The Pall-Bearers were his old and intimate friends Sir William Parsons, Dr. Ayrton, Dr. Busby, Dr. Smith, Dr. Calcott, and Mr. Guise, Master of the young Gentlemen of the Choir. Among the other mourners, who were numerous, were J. Rose, Esq. the Rev. Dr. Pearce, and the Poet Laureat. The body, after entering the court door, was sung into the Choir by the Members of the Church, pre-

ceded by the Precentor, and the morning service performed. It was then conveyed in procession round the Church to the North Aisle, and, after a short funeral service, composed by Dr. Calcott, was deposited between the monuments of Croft and Purcell. The choir and aisles of the Cathedral were so thronged, on this solemn occasion, by the most distinguished personages and respectable professors, that it was with difficulty the ceremony was conducted.

## TERRÆ FILIUS EXTRAORDINARY.

BY GEORGE COLMAN, ESQ.

[The following Paper was written by Mr. Colman during a party to Oxford, in 1763, with his old friends and school-fellows, Thornton and Churchill. When he published his "Prose on several Occasions," he made great and diligent inquiry after it, to insert therein, having kept no copy. It is now transmitted to us, to complete his works.]

*Quid est dictum a me, cum contumelia?  
Quid non moderate? Quid non amice?*

CIC.

It should be matter of great joy to the greater part of the University, that, during the gaiety and splendor of this holiday season, they have so fair an opportunity of siling and polishing away, in some degree, the roughness and austerity of their manners. The awkward cast of their behaviour, though it be an unavoidable consequence of the reclus and unsocial life they lead, should excite the compassion of the Ladies and the well-bred part of their own sex; instead of which, they consider it as the proper object of ridicule, and it furnishes no small share of their entertainment at the present festival. For my own part, though, by mixing a little with the world, I am become a tolerable proficient in those humane and liberal accomplishments, in which these respectable personages are unhappily so defective, I still retain that reverence and esteem for the academic sages, to which their profound erudition in some forgotten languages, their skill in artificial reasoning, and their incredible and truly Oxonian proficiency in all parts of the mathematics, give them an indisputable title. It has been with some resentment, therefore, that I have observed a smile upon many a fair face in

the Theatre, when a smart Londoner has taken occasion to sneer at the untoward deportment of some learned man; and, by uttering his witticism in French, has escaped the rebuke of a philosopher, who, had he understood the language, would doubtless have struck him dumb with a Greek repartee, and have silenced him at once with an unanswerable jest in Hebrew.

I shall content myself with mentioning a particular instance of the distress and embarrassment to which the wisest and most learned of the fraternity are exposed, by their want of a more frequent communication with the civiljzed part of mankind.

It was my fortune yesterday to be placed near a very eminent scholar, whose intimate acquaintance with every criticism and hypercriticism upon every classical author in the world, has rendered him the most agreeable and entertaining companion, over a bottle, in the whole University. But he was not so successful in his endeavours to amuse a beautiful young Lady, who was seated at his elbow. They found it impossible to understand each other; his expressions had not received the sanction of polite usage in town, nor her's the stamp of currency at Oxford; and I considered my friend, who in vain attempted to comprehend her meaning, in the condition

condition of an illiterate person, who affects to read with the wrong end of the book uppermost, and who, for want of proper instruction, would find it equally unintelligible in whatever posture he might place it.

It is great pity that an ignorant fop, who cannot distinguish between the Greek type and the extempore drawings of a fly that has crawled from an ink-bottle, should be enabled, by the specious arts of a more fashionable demeanor, to eclipse the lustre of these incomparable linguists; and I cannot persuade myself, but that if the literati would make a bold push for the prize, and step briskly forward into the beau-monde with courage and resolution, they would presently outstrip their rivals; and by the assistance too of that very learning which is now thought to be their principal obstruction. For instance: Gentlemen who understand in theory so well the triumph of the Ancients, who could go through all the jerks, the tricks, and the agitations of the Pyrrhick dance in armour, with the most critical exactness, would make nothing of a minuet or a country-dance, and enrage the less learned with the justness and propriety of their motions. In like manner, the rudiments of whatever exercises are conducive to health, and teach the limbs to play with ease and freedom, may be found in the productions of the Ancients; and as the first elements of all arts, sciences, and inventions in general, so particularly those of running, riding, swimming, boxing, tumbling, and tennis, may be

learned from Homer. Allowing themselves these innocent indulgences, by way of relaxation from severer studies, I can assure them they will at the same time contribute infinitely to the entertainment of their guests, and acquire the reputation of hospitality and benevolence, which the world has hitherto denied them.

I hold it proper, before I conclude, to inform the Ladies, that a Gentleman, who was formerly my tutor, and who has reaped the benefit of my advice in private, thinking it would be a disgrace to this school of ancient tongues, should their ears be tickled with the sound of no more than one language which they do not understand—heard of, and which they hear continually at the Haymarket, has composed a cantata, partly Phœnician, partly Coptic, partly Arabic, and partly in a new-invented dead language of his own, with which the Patenza will treat them on the last day of the celebrity.

And now, delighted with the self-satisfying applauses of a good conscience, and convinced that I have done my best for the introduction of good manners into this august seminary, I make myself happy with reflecting on that infinite gratification which every individual will derive from these general animadversions. They will furnish every man with a slap at his neighbour's cheek, which none will be sensible of; for, in his own conceit, every pedagogue is perfectly polite, and every fellow a fine gentleman.

## NO. IV.

### AMBITION.

Sæpius ventis agitatur ingens  
Pinus; et celsæ graviore casu  
Decidunt turres; feriuntque summos  
Fulmina montes.

HORAT. Lib. ii. Od. 10.

When high in air the pine ascends,  
To ev'ry ruder blast it bends:  
The palace from its towering height  
Falls tumbling down with heavier weight:  
And when from Heav'n the lightning flies,  
It blasts the hills which proudest rise.

FRANCIS.

THERE is scarcely any passion of the human mind more general, or more powerful, than Ambition. Few there

are who do not, upon some circumstance or other, found an opinion, that Providence never designed them



to be classed indiscriminately with the common herd of mankind. The blindness of parental affection, or the adulation of fawning hypocrisy, exaggerates ordinary talents into supernatural endowments, and is perpetually meeting with certain indications of future greatness: and that admiration is not unfrequently paid to the excessive bounty of nature which is really due either to accident, or to the artifices of the nurse. Besides, there is a vanity in the human heart, which will always receive with eagerness the grossest falsehoods of flattery, and which will indeed of itself, without the aid of a sycophant, magnify every appearance of excellence, and draw a veil over every failing.

The persuasion that we are possessed of some innate superiority, and that nothing is wanting to our advancement but our own endeavours, alleviates the toil of exertion, and animates the drowsiness of sloth. The youth, who studies the page of biography, attends with pleasure those who have distinguished themselves in the republic of letters, from the trivial incidents of childhood, through the more important adventures of maturity, to the temple of Fame. The disadvantages under which they laboured in their early years he compares to the difficulties which he has to encounter, and the eminence to which they at length attained fills him with a faint hope of hereafter obtaining similar distinction, and of being enrolled in the list of those whose memory is transmitted to posterity. The fearless pupil of Mars traces with eagerness the manœuvres of daring art, and the triumphs of victorious warriors, and pants with the desire of distinguishing himself by the same noble achievements. And the tradesman consoles himself under the heaviness of continual drudgery, by recounting the lives of those whom prudence and persevering industry have exalted, and by anticipating the importance of wealth and the pomp of magistracy.

Ambition I consider as the desire of surpassing others in some particular or other: its ordinary object is to climb up the acclivity of power. We are too apt to be captivated by the glittering appendages of pomp, and to amuse ourselves with the idea that there is a connection between happiness and authority. But the acquisition of power, for the most part, tends rather to our

disquiet than to our satisfaction. If we discuss the subject with impartiality, we shall find that dominion is accompanied by innumerable disadvantages and dangers. Although obtained by laborious exertion, it cannot, however, be secured by the most indefatigable attention. It is loaded with a weight of cares, which continually oppresses the conscientious man, and is attended with a variety of vexations and disappointments to which the most callous cannot be indifferent. It holds us up as objects of hatred and envy; those actions which, in a more humble situation of life, would pass unnoticed, are here scrutinized with fastidious exactness, and distorted with the most malignant subtlety. The sway of authority is calculated to encourage the unruly passions of the mind, and to destroy that humility of spirit which is one of the fundamental principles of christianity. Placed on the eminence of power, we too often attribute that to our own merit which we owe to the interest of our friends; and we begin to expect, that our pleasure alone shall be received as a sufficient apology for the weaknesses of indiscretion and the freaks of caprice. The greatest caution, too, is necessary to restrict the influence of power upon our affections, and to prevent it from engrossing our time to the exclusion of more momentous pursuits. He who bears an active part in the economy of government, who is occupied by its duties and surrounded by its dignities, will be too apt to be devoted to the affairs of this life, to prescribe the grave as the boundary of his views, and to neglect those concerns which have infinitely higher claims upon his attention.

There is another point of view which tends to strip power of all its gaudy trappings, and to exhibit it in its native simplicity. In a few years, at most, the authority of the tyrant will be at an end, and he himself will, in common with the meanest peasant, be mingled with the dust, and will be removed to a state of existence in which the distinctions of earthly pride will no longer be regarded, and he will, in his turn, be summoned to appear before the sovereign Ruler of the Universe.

An ambitious spirit, when once indulged, for the most part bursts the shackles of prudence, and proceeds to the most dangerous extremities. Both ancient and modern history furnish us

with numerous instances of men whose desires have at first been moderate, but who, spurred on by ambition, and encouraged by successes in their former undertakings, have at length stepped forward too far to recede, and have fallen victims to this unbridled passion.

Juvenal, in his tenth satire, animadverting, with his wonted energy, on the vanity of human wishes, makes particular mention of the fate of *Sejanus*, as a remarkable instance of the folly of Ambition. *Sejanus* had, at first, no other wish than that of insinuating himself into the favour of the Emperor *Tiberius*; not satisfied with the smiles and the confidence of his sovereign, his next study was to secure to himself the attachment of the soldiers and the Senate; having succeeded thus far, his last daring effort was to declare himself the Emperor of Rome, and *Tiberius* merely a dependant Prince. The spirit of the Roman people could not brook so gross an insult; the aspiring courtier was immediately hurried down from the pinnacle of power; the obsequious deference which had before been paid to his authority was now exchanged for those reproaches which are always offered to degraded pride; and his life was soon sacrificed to the injured honour of his sovereign and his country.

If we search into the history of our own country, we shall be presented with several examples; but with none perhaps more striking, or more worthy of remark, than that of *Wolsey*, who was raised from a state of obscurity to the highest honours, and the most absolute authority, that a subject can obtain; but whose inordinate ambition at last robbed him of all.

It is certain, that an ambitious spirit may be converted to very important purposes, and, instead of plunging us into an abyss of cares and dangers, may be rendered the means of promoting our own happiness and the interests of society. A benevolent mind, therefore, cannot but behold, with concern, so valuable a talent unhappily abused, and thrown away upon objects which, to say the least, cannot possibly be productive of any substantial good. It were to be wished, that he who is filled with the desire of excelling those around him would rather direct his attention to the cultivation of his mind or the enlargement of his

heart. The attainment of knowledge is a pursuit which exposes us to no dangers, oppresses us with no cares; it does not threaten us with the bitterness of disappointment, or the fickleness of fortune: on the contrary, it ensures to us certain profit and delight; it tends to encourage every amiable affection of the mind, to recommend us to others, and to make us easy in ourselves.

But there is certainly no object to which our ambition can be directed with greater honour, or advantage, than that of surpassing others, not in the abundance of wealth, or the vain pride of titular distinctions, but in the innocence of our lives and the purity of our hearts. He whose exertions are employed in this way, does not fear the malevolence of a rival, or the inconsistency of a patron; he does not look forward to death as the limit of every scheme of happiness that he has formed, but as the joyful expiration of the term of his probation, and the introduction to scenes of eternal felicity, where he shall be no longer harassed with the doubts, or beset with the temptations, of humanity. Instead of struggling with the violence of the waves, in the tempestuous ocean of life, he is placed on a rock, where he is secured from every danger, and smiles at the fury of the storm. It is the peculiar property of *this* ambition, that its spirit will not evaporate with the transient day which gives it birth, but will be pretracted with increasing vigour to the close of our existence; that in the pursuit it will be always attended with pleasure, and in the event assuredly crowned with success.

Few ever lived to be more thoroughly convinced of the vanity and instability of earthly power than *Wolsey*. "If I had but served my Maker," exclaimed the dying Cardinal, "as diligently as I have served my Sovereign, *He* would not have forsaken me in my grey hairs." It must, indeed, have been a painful task for him, in his last moments, to reflect, that his life had been wholly spent in vain; that all his exertions had terminated, not in the tranquillity and veneration which old age expects, nor in the internal satisfaction and confidence which religion affords, but in persecution, abhorrence, and remorse; that he had employed himself in courting favour and soliciting dignities which he had  
since



since lost, and which indeed, if they were continued to him, could now no longer be of any avail; and that he had entirely neglected the service of Him who could alone support him in death, or befriend him in eternity. Had the See of Rome, and all the honours which his fondest wishes had ever embraced, been offered to him at this conjuncture, he would no doubt have spurned them with the disdain of one taught by experience, that *he who consults his own*

*happiness should not set his affections on the baubles of this world, which are unsatisfactory in their nature, and fleeting in their duration, but should aspire to that glory which cannot be affected by the vicissitudes of time; the anticipation of which is sufficient here, but the enjoyment of which will be superlative hereafter.*

AURELIUS.

November the 4th, 1802.

## OBSERVATIONS ON THE SILK TRADE IN GENERAL, AND ITS OPERATION ON THE SILK MANUFACTURE OF THE METROPOLIS.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

HAVING in a former paper \* addressed the Ladies respecting the claims of the Silk-manufacturers in Spital-fields, &c. upon them for encouragement; and having stated that this manufacture was *then* in a declining state; I am now happy to announce that, rather from the influence of fashion, or perhaps from the operation of political circumstances, than from any aid that I can flatter myself it can have derived from my poor endeavours, it has, in a considerable degree, revived: and having also in another paper \* attempted to call the attention of the public to the same subject, which, I have endeavoured to show, places the national interest upon the secure basis of individual exertions and ingenuity; and while, on the one hand, was hinted the probability of an extension of this great object of commercial concern, I slightly alluded to the possibility that this object might be counteracted in two ways; first, from a restless spirit of rivalry in another nation, and secondly, from, perhaps, the desultory and unfixed principles of some of our most ingenious artisans, who, stimulated by ideal prospects of advantage, and enticed by artful men, might be prevailed on to risk the ease, comfort, security, and comparative affluence which they enjoy in this kingdom, for the hazard, anxiety, obloquy, and indigence, which, it was morally certain, they must encounter in another.

When I had submitted these my

ideas on the subject to the public, conceiving I had done what, in my situation, was imperatively my duty, I had determined to recline on my oars, and wait the operation of events then afloat, which might either stimulate or retard the Silk Manufacture in its attempts to reach that *acme* of perfection, on which it must be the patriotic wish of every one to see it placed: still prepared, if the time should arrive that might render any further observations upon the subject necessary, to endeavour again to attract that attention I had before solicited.

The time alluded to has (I will not, for reasons which, in the course of these papers, will appear obvious, say unhappily) arrived; but certainly an event has occurred, which, though perhaps *not totally* unexpected, has caused considerable interest, and has excited much alarm, among the persons dependant upon the Silk Manufactory in this district; I mean, the late prohibition of the exportation of raw and organzine Silk of Piedmont, and other parts of Italy, from the ports of the Mediterranean, &c.

This prohibition, which seems a whole platform, a park of artillery, levelled at these branches of our commerce and manufactures, it is supposed, as was indeed augured, originated in that desire of our Gallic neighbours for commercial aggrandizement, which has been, for some time, as apparent as the desire for territorial acquisition, which has lately, alas! too

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successfully

successfully, predominated, and which has indeed formed the grand object on the foreground of their political views from the era of Lewis the XIVth.

This, to consider the matter philosophically and historically, to compare the passions and propensities of rival nations at different periods, and their situation with respect to each other under different circumstances, has ever been the case, during and after those great contentions that have at different epochs existed in the world. It may have been observed, that when the operation of arms has declined, when every effort of force has been exhausted, a commercial opposition has arisen, which has frequently been pursued with equal asperity and avidity, until fresh causes for the commencement of hostilities have occurred, and this contest has continued, sometimes flaming into eruptions and bursting into explosions, and sometimes smouldering and boiling in the bowels of the several countries, until, suppressed and exhausted by the destruction of one, or perhaps both, it has been smothered by their ashes.

It is a singular, a curious, and, from the authority of ancient records, a circumstance most indubitably founded on fact, that our ancestors, legislating for themselves and their posterity, have, from the time of the first establishment of the Silk Manufactory in this kingdom, a period much antecedent to its introduction into France, considered it as a commercial point on which they were assailable, and therefore have formerly taken as much care to guard against the introduction of foreign commodities *in a wrought state*, so as to operate against domestic exertions, as we have latterly to regulate all its

branches, and defend it against intestine depredators. The barely quoting the dates of the statutes \* in its favour will be sufficient to show how much this elegant and beautiful branch of our domestic ingenuity and industry has been the object of the care of Government, though perhaps it may, in a future paper, be necessary to observe upon the tendency and operation of some of them.

It is a matter calculated to excite some surprise, that, among the number of ancient and *semi-modern* statutes quoted in the note, there does not occur one for the encouragement or regulation of the Silk Manufacture, during the long period filled by the Reigns of Henry the Eighth, Edward the Sixth, Mary, Elizabeth, James, and Charles the First, although these Monarchs are, most of them, known to have had much at heart its extension; but the reason why parliamentary interference ceased in this respect about the nineteenth of Henry, I take to be this:—It is well known, and indeed the statute book renders it obvious, that our ancestors were not fond of Legislating unless the circumstances of the times, or trade, made it absolutely necessary. In this case, when the Silk Manufacture had, though struggling into existence, little to fear from the spirit of rivalry, it was only necessary to shut out Italian fabrics, lest our own should be hurt by the comparison; and when British ingenuity soared to a perfection which, from the first rude attempts, could scarcely have been expected, such was the situation of our affairs, and such the consequence of this kingdom in the great scale of mercantile nations, that it had still less reason to fear that the

- \* 3 Edw. 3. c. 4.
- 33 Hen. 6. c. 5.
- 3 Edw. 4. c. 3.
- 22 Edw. 4. c. 3.
- 1 Rich. 3. c. 9.
- 1 Hen. 7. c. 9.
- 19 Hen. 7. c. 21.
- 13 & 14 Car. 2. c. 13. and 15.
- 20 Car. 2. c. 6.
- 2 Will. & Mar. stat. 1. c. 9.
- 5 & 6 Will. & Mar. c. 20.

- 6 & 7 Will. 3. c. 18.
- 8 & 9 Will. 3. c. 36.
- 9 & 10 Will. 3. c. 30. and 43.
- 5 Ann. c. 19.
- 8 Geo. 1. c. 15.
- 9 Geo. 1. c. 8.
- 23 Geo. 2. c. 9. and 20.
- 26 Geo. 2. c. 21.
- 17 Geo. 3. c. 56. and
- 35 Geo. 3. c. 100.

The last statute, which had evidently in view the encouragement of our home manufactures, was enacted for the permitting importation of organzined thrown silk, flax and flax seed, into this kingdom, in ships or vessels belonging to any kingdom or state in amity with his Majesty.



stream of commerce, with respect to the raw commodity, would be impeded in its progress to our shores, or dammed up at one of its sources. The Statesmen of these reigns probably found that the laws enacted by their forefathers, and, I conceive, strictly enforced by them, were fully sufficient to answer all the purposes for which they were intended; namely, to serve as sentinels upon the operations of foreign traffic, and regulators of domestic industry.

In the reign of Charles the Second, owing to a variety of well known causes and events, the times had considerably changed. When the asperity of men's passions had been repressed by the misfortunes they had occasioned; when the fluctuations of politics, and the ebullition of the public mind, had in some degree subsided;

“When the tired nation breathed from Civil War;”

the merchants had an opportunity to look about them; to turn their attention from domestic derangement, and domestic business, to the commercial state of Europe: they then discovered the strides that had, during the period of our political insanity, been made by other nations; the commercial and manufacturing advantages which had been taken of our distress; and this discovery, combined with other causes, produced the famous Navigation Act, to which in a former speculation upon this subject I have alluded.

Among the many branches which had, during our civil contention, declined, or had rather been, in a considerable degree, transferred to France; it was found that this very important one, the Silk, had been, from neglect at home, raised to an incredible height in that country. It was discovered that the city of Tours had, from a small beginning, grown into such a state of manufacturing opulence, that eight thousand looms, and eight hundred mills, were employed therein; and that Lyons had become the emporium of the silk business, having at least eighteen thousand looms in constant operation; so that these cities, together with their provincial dependencies, employed, either directly or collaterally, upwards of two millions of people. Struck with this discovery, our merchants found it necessary to endeavour, if not to contend

with this Commercial Colossus, at least to impede him in his endeavour to stride across the channel, and ravage this country. In this enterprise, the folly of the French seconded the exertions of the English; and, from a zeal which we, who now coolly view the page which records the history of those transactions, are almost tempted to term insanity, led them to banish from their kingdom incalculable numbers of those promoters of their national prosperity; and this too at a period when National Aggrandizement might, according to the quaint jargon of modern times, have been termed “the Order of the Day.” This, in a people so assert to their own interest, was certainly an over-sight; but, let it be remembered that it is almost the only one of which they have been guilty in any case where their interest or ambition were concerned; and the consequences that have flowed show, in a pretty strong light, how difficult it is to regain what the folly of a short period had, perhaps, dissipated. But although it may be difficult to reclaim lost, to raise declining, or to guard and support feeble, manufactures, the astonishing exertions which that nation has made, and is making, to restore, renovate, and give new energy, to theirs, ought to keep us upon the alert, and render us eagle-eyed with respect to every change in the Political, and every encroachment in the Commercial, World.

With respect to the latter, looking with an impartial though inquisitive eye upon the conduct of our Gallic neighbours, I do (as I have observed) conceive the shutting the French and Italian ports against the exportation of the raw or organzine silks of Piedmont, &c. to be a kind of signal for a commercial attack; and that, ever sanguine, they entertain a hope that, by the withholding articles deemed so necessary as these, they shall be able to depress, perhaps annihilate, our manufacture, and establish their own upon its ruins.

But there is one, and a material, circumstance which they ought first to have considered; namely, whether the articles I have mentioned, are so absolutely necessary in the construction of an elegant and useful fabrick, as their commercial cupidity would induce them to believe; or, whether

we have not resources within ourselves (I mean within the territories appendant to the Crown of this realm) that, called into action by the necessity of the case, more generally practised upon, and consequently better understood, may, through the exertions of manufacturing industry, be adapted and adopted, so as to serve as a substitute, equal in durability, in utility, and beauty?

It is well known, although it has not been much speculated upon, that, with respect to trade in general, and manufactures in particular, many false and unfounded prejudices have arisen in the minds of commercial men and artificers against the hazard incurred by attempting new discoveries, and the uncertainty of new experiments: and although, in consequence of the good sense and liberality which mark the British Mercantile Character, these prejudices predominate less in our countrymen than in those of any other nation, yet we know that prepossession in favour of particular materials, and mode of workmanship, learned and adopted in early life, have not (even to give place to better) very hastily receded from the minds of our artificers. It may still be remembered, that the attempts to introduce Machinery, equally new and ingenious, as the means of shortening labour, was, to every art to which it was applied, attended with considerable difficulty; and that the prejudices of the workmen, aided by their fear, slowly receded before even conviction; and also, that in some instances it has still been found impossible to bring it into operation. This observation will fully apply to manufacturing materials; the weavers in particular have an idea, that Piedmont silks are absolutely necessary to frame a *Warp*, whereon a fabric of superior beauty and elegance can be constructed; and nothing but the superior necessity of working without it, or, in other words, of introducing generally Bengal silk in its stead, will convince them to the contrary.

The same kind of prejudice operated both in Italy in ancient, and France in more modern times; not indeed particularly against any material or mode of workmanship, but generally against the Silk Manufacture itself.

When the Grecian Monks, in the reign of Justinian, brought from the remotest parts of Asia a large quantity of the eggs of silk worms into their own country, it was the received opinion, both in that country, and at Rome, that the land of the *Seres*\* was too remote, for them to expect that the insects would, in their climate, find a sufficient degree of warmth and verdure to nurture them into, and to insure, their existence.

When Henry the Second † proposed to raise large plantations of White Mulberry Trees in France, and to introduce and erect silk manufactories, both at Lyons and Tours, the people, struck with the singularity and *extravagance* of the attempt, were unanimously disgusted, and exclaimed, "Though silk worms have been successfully nurtured in several parts, when was there one of that species ever seen in France?" yet silk worms were introduced, and manufactories erected, with what advantage to the nation is well known! Experiment in this event has trampled upon Prejudice; as I hope and trust it will in another which will form the subject of an ensuing speculation or speculations, for the reception of which, indeed, this is meant to *clear* the ground. In that, or those, I shall endeavour to show that we have little reason to dread the prohibition of the Piedmontese Silks; and that, whatsoever alarm the report may have excited, the thing itself is, in no instance, an injury to this country, but, on the contrary, may, in many, be attended with advantage; as it will force that truly useful and elegant article, Bengal Silk, into a more general circulation; and, while the adoption of this affords employment to thousands, perhaps millions, of people in the East Indies, its more extensive importation will add to the naval strength and commercial opulence of this Country; so that, at the same time that its reception and manufacture causes a new epoch in the history of traffic, it is likely to become a stimulus to the ingenuity and industry of our artificers, and to open new sources for the acquisition of individual riches, and consequently of National revenue.

(To be continued.)

\* A country of ancient Scythia, called by the Latins *Sericum*, remarkable for its production of vast quantities of silk.

† Of France.



THE  
LONDON REVIEW,  
AND  
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QUID SIT PULCHRAUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Lectures on the Gospel of St. Matthew; delivered in the Parish-Church of St. James, Westminster, in the Years 1798, 1799, 1800, and 1801. By the Right Reverend Beilby Porteus, D. D. Bishop of London.

THE pious and benevolent design of this excellent Prelate, in framing these Lectures, and delivering them publicly to numerous audiences, consisting chiefly of persons of the higher and middle classes of the people, is so clearly set forth in the preface, and at the same time presents such powerful inducements to all well-disposed persons "to mark, learn, and inwardly digest," their important contents, that we shall need no apology for quoting the Bishop's own words, as the best recommendation of the arduous task he undertook, under circumstances the most unfavourable, to renovate primitive Christianity, in a gay, luxurious, metropolis, in which the sovereignty of fashion, the idolatry of pleasure, and the love of ease, had but too generally superseded the sacred obligations of the Christian religion, which most of us, it is presumed, have solemnly vowed and promised to perform.

"At the time when the following Lectures were first begun, the political, moral, and religious state of this kingdom wore a very unfavourable aspect, and excited no small degree of uneasiness and alarm in every serious and reflecting mind. The enemies of this country were almost every where triumphant abroad, and its still more formidable enemies at home, were indefatigably active in their endeavours to diffuse the poison of disaffection, infidelity, and a contempt of the Holy Scriptures, through every part of the kingdom, more especially among the lower orders of the people, by the most offensive and impious publications;

while, at the same time, it must be acknowledged, that among too many of the higher classes, there prevailed, in the midst of all our distresses, a spirit of dissipation, profusion, and voluptuous gaiety, ill suited to the gloominess of our situation, and ill calculated to secure to us the protection of Heaven against the various dangers that menaced us on every side. Under these circumstances, it seemed to be the duty of every friend to religion, morality, good order, and good government, and more especially of the Ministers of the Gospel, to exert every power and every talent with which God had blessed them, in order to counteract the baneful effects of those pestilential writings which every day issued from the press; to give some check to the growing relaxation of public manners; to state, plainly and forcibly, the evidences of our faith, and the genuine doctrines of our religion, the true principles of submission to our lawful Governors, the mode of conduct in every relation of life, which the Gospel prescribes to us; and to vindicate the truth, dignity, and divine authority, of the sacred writings. All this, after much deliberation, I conceived could in no other way be so effectually done, as by having recourse to those writings themselves, by going back to the very fountain of truth and holiness, and by drawing from that sacred source the proofs of its own celestial origin, and all the evangelical virtues springing from it, and branching out into the various duties of civil, social, and domestic life.

"The

"The result was, that I resolved on discharging *my* share of these weighty obligations, by giving Lectures on the Gospel of St. Matthew, in my own parish church of St. James, Westminster, every Friday in Lent. I foresaw, however, many difficulties in the undertaking, particularly in drawing together any considerable number of people, to a place of public worship, for any length of time, on a common day of the week. But it pleased God to bless the attempt, with a degree of success far beyond any thing I could have expected or imagined." What this success was, few of the inhabitants of London, who pay any attention to public occurrences, can remain ignorant; but many of our numerous country readers, will not be displeased with the following information.

So great was the concourse of persons in the higher circles of life, to hear these lectures, that chairs were borrowed from the neighbouring private houses, to supply seats for them in the aisles of this large church, and in the passages of the galleries, after all the pews had been literally crammed with nobility and gentry, whose carriages lined the adjacent streets, and whose sedan chairs filled the church-yard; and sorry we are to add, that as venality respects no sanctuary, the pew openers made strangers pay very handsomely for a comfortable (the weather being cold) squeeze in a pew.

Before we proceed to an examination of the lectures, be it permitted to make some observations on the foregoing passages from the preface. The good Bishop seems to lay great stress on the words "*my* share of these weighty obligations;" which we conceive to be a delicate reproof to other labourers in the vineyard of Christ, and peculiarly called for, in the present day; for who that travels into other protestant countries, does not know that the active zeal, and constant exercise of the official duties, of the ministers of the gospel, far surpasses that of our parochial clergy; some of their duties are indeed become almost obsolete, through the relaxation of the religious principles of their parishioners; but is not this owing, in some degree, to the indolence and inattention of their Rectors and Curates. Who now hears (except from the pulpits of zealous lec-

taries) sermons on the visitation and communion of the sick, inviting and pressing home upon the godly-minded of both sexes, the primitive christian custom religiously observed by our forefathers, as members of the Church of England, to call in the ministers of their parishes, in the hour of sickness and danger, to exhort sinners, under those trying circumstances, to repentance and christian resignation, according to the forms prescribed by that church; if they are no longer in use, let them be expunged from our common prayer books, or let this hint be properly taken, and this religious duty be forcibly and frequently impressed upon the minds of their respective congregations by our parochial clergy, nor any longer let thousands of professed christians die, without the solemn administration of any spiritual comfort in the hour of distress. With respect to our Bishops, let them only follow the example of their Right Reverend brother, and they will want no other admonition, to enforce the *incumbent* religious duties on the clergy of their dioceses; and, let the decrease of the christian faith, and the increase of infidelity be traced, not partially through some, but to all their sources, and it will perhaps be found that the blame lays not wholly with the different orders of the people, witness the crowded attendance, on the evenings of common days of the week, (after the labours of the day are over) at the Methodist chapels.

To counteract the baneful effects of pestilential writings, of which our worthy Prelate complains, let the same "*indefatigably active means*" be used to diffuse such antidotes as are contained in these Lectures, throughout every part of the kingdom; let *pastoral letters* be *revived* in every diocese, and cheap editions be published of the leading principles and doctrines of the Gospel, as cheap as those of the *Age of Reason*; and let every Minister of that Gospel, bear in mind this reinforcement of the gentle admonition already noticed." "I think it incumbent on me to take my share in this important contest, and to show that I will not to throw burthens on others, of which I am not willing to bear my full proportion. See Lecture I. p. 25."

In the execution of this design, the Bishop professes to have four objects principally in view. "First, to explain  
and



and illustrate those passages of holy writ, which are in any degree difficult and obscure. Secondly, to point out, as they occur in the sacred writings, the chief leading fundamental principles and doctrines of the Christian religion. Thirdly, to confirm and strengthen your faith, by calling your attention to those strong internal marks of the truth and divine authority of the christian religion, which present themselves to us in almost every page of the gospel. Fourthly, to lay before you the great moral precepts of the gospel, to press them home upon your consciences and your hearts, and render them effectual to the important ends they were intended to serve; namely, the due government of your passions, the regulation of your conduct, and the attainment of everlasting life."

In the pursuit of this comprehensive plan, we have thirteen lectures in Vol. I. now under examination, upon the following subjects. Lecture I. "A compendious view of the sacred writings; or, in other words, a concise analysis of the Holy Bible, with such regulation in point of order, and such clearness and precision in the historical detail, as cannot fail of attracting general approbation." Lecture II. is confined to the two first chapters of the Gospel of St. Matthew, which record the genealogy, the annunciation and miraculous birth of our Saviour, and the arrival and offerings of the wise men of Bethlehem. Lecture III. gives us the life and doctrines of John the Baptist. Lectures IV. and V. on the fourth chapter, are divided into two parts; the former explains the narrative of the temptation of Christ in the wilderness, in which it is observable, that the Bishop differs in opinion from some eminent polemical writers on this subject, who have considered it in the light of a vision, for he adduces many reasons to believe that it was a real transaction; the second part relates to the choice of apostles, and the beginning of miracles. In Lectures VI. and VII. our Lord's sermon on the Mount is expounded in such a manner that these *two* lectures independently contain a volume of the most beneficial instruction to the community in general; and, as the enumeration of the various beauties of these lectures collectively, cannot be particularized in a limited Review,

we here take the liberty to exhibit one striking specimen of the transcendent merit of the whole courses.

"Before I quit this noble and consolatory exordium of our Lord's discourse, (See p. 134, 5, 6, and 7, Lect. VI.) I shall request your attention to one particular part of it, which seems to require a little explanation. The part I allude to is this: Blessed are the meek, for they shall *inherit* the earth.

"The blessing here promised to the meek, seems at first sight somewhat singular, and not very appropriate to the virtue recommended—That the *meek*, of all others, should be destined to inherit the earth, is what one should not naturally have expected. If we may judge from what passes in the world, it is those of a quite opposite character, the bold, the forward, the active, the enterprising, the rapacious, the ambitious, that are best calculated to secure to themselves that inheritance. And undoubtedly, if by inheriting the earth is meant acquiring the wealth, the grandeur, the power, the property of the earth, these are the persons who generally seize on a large portion of those good things, and leave the meek and gentle far behind them in this unequal contest for such advantages. But it was far other things than these our Lord had in view. By inheriting the earth, he meant inheriting those things which are, without question, the greatest  *blessings* upon earth; calmness and composure of spirit, tranquillity, cheerfulness, peace and comfort of mind. Now these, I apprehend, are the peculiar portion and recompence of the meek. Unassuming, gentle, and humble in their deportment, they give no offence, they create no enemies, they provoke no hostilities, and thus escape all that large proportion of human misery which arises from dissensions and disputes. If differences *do* unexpectedly start up; by patience, mildness, and prudence, they disarm their adversaries, they soften resentment, they court reconciliation, and seldom fail of restoring harmony and peace. Having a very humble opinion of themselves, they see others succeed without uneasiness, without envy; having no ambition, no spirit of competition, they feel no pain from disappointment, no mortification from defeat. By bending under the storms that assail them,

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they greatly mitigate their violence, and see them pass over their heads almost without feeling their force. Content and satisfied with their lot, they pass quietly and silently through the crowds that surround them : and encounter much fewer difficulties and calamities in their progress through life, than more active and enterprising men. This even tenor of life may, indeed, be called, by men of the world, flat, dull, and insipid. But the meek are excluded from no rational pleasure, no legitimate delight ; and as they are more exempt from anxiety and pain than other men, their sum total of happiness is greater, and they may, in the best sense of the word, be fairly said to *inherit* the earth." Would it not give a greater force still to this fine passage, if we were permitted to

substitute the word *enjoy* for *inherit* ? And as our Gospels are only translations from the original, this would be no sacrilege : all the foregoing attributes of meekness constitute the purest enjoyment of life.

Lecture VIII. delineates the conduct and character of the Roman Centurion. Lecture IX. contains our Lord's instructions to his Apostles. Lecture X. comprises three important subjects : Observation of the Sabbath. Demoniacs ; and Blasphemy against the Holy Ghost.

In Lectures XI. XII. and XIII. the nature and use of Parables is explained ; and more particularly, the Parables of the Sower, and of the Tares, with which finishes Vol. I.

M.

(To be concluded in our next.)

A Journal of the Forces which sailed from the Downs in April 1800, on a Secret Expedition, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Pigot, till their Arrival in Minorca ; and continued through all the subsequent Transactions of the Army under the Command of the Right Hon. General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. in the Mediterranean and Egypt ; and the latter Operations, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Lord Hutchinson, K. B. to the Surrender of Alexandria : with a particular Account of Malta during the Time it was subject to the British Government, &c. By Æneas Anderson, Lieut. 40th Reg. One Volume Quarto. Illustrated by Engravings.

THOUGH duly sensible of the blessings of peace, and ardently hoping for its long continuance, we cannot look back, without sentiments of exultation, on the progress of the late war ; in which examples occurred of naval and military enterprise and glory which we do not find transcended in the historical annals of any age or nation. It presents, indeed, a continuity of scenes of prowess which, by every true-born Briton, must be contemplated with pride and admiration.

It is not for us to descant on the political good or evil of the late war ; nor, indeed, were we so disposed, is this an occasion that would offer an opportunity for the discussion ; as the volume before us professes only to give an account of a military expedition, and to relate the progress of the British arms by sea and land in one of the most important periods of the war ; but, whether we consider the patient endurance, the unremitted discipline, and

the active courage of the troops, or the final success of the undertaking, it must be considered as a period most highly honourable to the name and character of Britons.

Lieutenant Anderson \* has arranged his work in the form of a Journal, which appears to be peculiarly adapted to the narration of military or naval operations. History gives little more than the outlines of the principal events of a war ; declining the minuteness of detail, it deigns only to relate important results, and their leading causes. The Journal, therefore, may properly be considered as the raw material for history, whence the latter may select, condense, and refine, all that is necessary to its own purpose, rejecting the lesser parts of detail as unsuited to the dignity of its character.—It must, however, at the same time, be allowed, that the lesser detail has its use and its interest ; as it gives every preparatory and progressive circumstance of an ope-

\* *Whose Narrative of the British Embassy to China* was reviewed in our XXVIIth volume, p. 318.



ration from the outset to its close, the minutæ of which, by familiarizing the reader with the various successive transactions, increase the interest that he takes in the subject, and prepare his mind for a perfect comprehension of the whole.

The Journal may likewise be considered as a series of instructions to professional men; as a kind of school-book, in fact, in which the elementary parts of science may be learned. Besides, the very nature of the arrangement implies that it was formed by an eye-witness of what is narrated, and, of course, that it possesses indubitable authenticity.

Mr. Anderson's volume appears to embrace three important objects, viz. the Secret Expedition which failed under the command of General Pigot in March 1800;—an Account of Malta, from the time when it was taken by the English, till the signature of the Preliminaries of Peace;—and, a Narrative of the Campaign in Egypt.

In a modest and well-written Preface he thus introduces his work :

“ The general agitation which had been occasioned throughout the country by the Expedition to Holland had not altogether subsided, when the renewal of very formidable preparations excited the anxious curiosity of the people, more especially as their objects were enveloped in successful mystery from the country, for whose service the expedition was formed, and from Europe, against some part of which it was directed. That it did not perform any great military service must have arisen from circumstances which were not foreseen, and could not be controlled. It had, however, no inconsiderable influence on the operations of the enemy in Italy, as it spread alarm along the coast which they possessed, and large bodies of troops were detached to prevent or oppose its descent. Thus a considerable diversion was made in favour of our Allies, though we cannot but lament that it did not terminate more to their advantage.

“ This Expedition, however, though not distinguished by any brilliant event, is an interesting feature in the war, and is preparatory to the Egyptian Campaign, which closes the glory of it. I have, therefore, given a regular journal of its transactions, from the sailing of the first division, under the command

of Major-General Pigot, from England, till the arrival of the army at Malta; with the whole of the General Orders that were issued by the several Commanders during that period. This account will sufficiently prove, that, if this army did nothing in the way of effective operation, it was, at all events, qualified, prepared, and eager to do every thing. What its dispositions and active capacities were, a considerable part of it proved on the sands of Egypt : nor can there be any doubt that the same prowess would have been displayed, and the same success obtained, if circumstances had afforded them the expected opportunities of unfurling the British standard on the plains of Italy or the shores of Spain.

“ As a part of this army took possession of Malta, on its surrender by the French; and as the battalion of the 40th regiment, in which I had the honour to serve, formed a part of its garrison, I have availed myself of the local knowledge I acquired, to give some account of this extraordinary place.

“ Till the present war, Malta had long remained an object of small consideration. The singularity of its constitution and government, the riches of its knights, its stupendous strength, its splendid display of useless fortification, and the romantic character of its history, had rendered it rather a subject of philosophical speculation than political interest; and though, in the possession of any of the principal European Powers, it might have been made a commanding position in the Mediterranean Sea; from the jealousy of them all, it has been left to the influence of its own policy, and remained in the security of its own insignificance.

“ At length the ambitious spirit of the French Government, quickened and realised by the ardent genius of Bonaparte, by art, by menace, and by treachery, obtained possession of this Island; of which it kept a troubled and precarious possession, till it was surrendered to the English force that had been employed to blockade it. As it thus formed a part of the British empire, it naturally became interesting to the British people; and, from subsequent circumstances, has been a subject of very serious consideration: I have, therefore, given such an account of it, as my experience and means

of information enabled me, and which will, I flatter myself, be sufficient to convey adequate and correct notions of its strength, its resources, commercial advantages, and political importance."

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"Here, indeed, it was my original intention to have concluded my Work; but, as the expedition with which I sailed from England formed a part of that army which proceeded, with subsequent augmentations, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercromby, for Egypt, and the second battalion of the regiment to which I belonged having formed a part of it, I felt myself in some degree connected with the Egyptian service, though I had not the honour of being personally engaged in it. At the same time, being favoured with the Journals of several Officers who witnessed the whole of that Campaign, and having opportunities of obtaining whatever was to be procured on the subject from oral communication, I have ventured to continue the Work in the original form which I had adopted, to the surrender of Alexandria.

"The Campaign of Egypt, though one continued scene of British glory, was a succession of simple operations; and consequently requires nothing more than the attention which will, I trust, appear to have been bestowed, to produce a correct and authentic narrative of them."

From the sailing of the expedition from Malta, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, during the time it remained in Marmorice Bay, and to the final evacuation of Egypt by the French, an almost daily account is given of the proceedings of the British army; not only in its principal positions, as at Aboukir, Alexandria, and Cairo, but in its detached services, and all its intermediate operations.

The part of this volume which is appropriated to the Secret Expedition gives some account of Minorca, and the occupations of the army during the time that it remained in that island; we shall extract from it a relation of the manner in which the King's Birthday was celebrated there.

"This being the anniversary of his Majesty's birth-day, the same was celebrated by every demonstration of joy suited to the happy occasion.

"The following regiments were

drawn up on the Lazaretto side. The two battalions of the 35th on the right; Dillon's, and the ancient Irish fencibles, in the centre; and the two battalions of the 40th regiment on the left. At eleven o'clock the whole was formed on their respective stations, in open columns of companies; and soon after was wheeled into line, when the files opened from right to left, which extended the line from the river on the Lazaretto side, over the inequalities of the camp ground, till it terminated on the summit of an hill of considerable height.

"Immediately opposite, on the George Town side of the river, the line commenced on the banks, and stretched, in an oblique manner, along the glacis of Fort George for about three quarters of a mile. The regiments that composed this part of the line were the 8th or king's, the two battalions of the 17th, the 48th and 90th, the Minorca regiment, and De Rolles' Swiss guards; they were also wheeled by signals into line. At half past eleven the Lieutenant-Governor, with a numerous retinue, arrived in barges at Fort George, when the signal was made for the lines on either side of the river to prime and load. The men then came to ordered arms, and within a few minutes of twelve o'clock the whole line shouldered arms.

"At twelve, the great guns began to fire from Citadella, and the firing continued successively along the whole coast of the island till it reached Fort George, where every piece of artillery was regularly discharged. A similar cannonade then continued on the side opposite from Fort Philipet, and from all the towers, till every gun was discharged. The infantry then commenced a *feu de joye* from the 35th regiment, and continued like the roll of a drum along the whole line till it terminated with the 40th. It was then renewed on the opposite shore, and run on without the least interruption to the end of the lines. This firing was repeated twice, and followed by three cheers, whose loyal and animating sound, proceeding from the tongues and hearts of so large a body of British troops, produced an effect which my feeble powers are unable to describe. The scene was grand and impressive, and received no small addition from the beauty of the day.

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The whole concluded with a general salute, the regimental bands joining in the animating air of "God save the King!"

"It may be mentioned as a singular and curious circumstance, that, while the Duke of Orleans and his brothers accompanied the Lieutenant-Governor on the Fort George side of the river, the French Admiral, who was taken in the *Guillaume Tell*, accompanied Sir Edward Berry on the Lazaretto side of it. Such were the spectators of a spectacle, that might indeed fill them with admiration, but was by no means calculated to afford consolation to their respective conditions. The French Admiral indeed expressed himself in the warmest terms of approbation, at this display of British discipline and British loyalty; and acknowledged the very high opinion he was induced to entertain of the happiness of British subjects, from the joy that seemed to beam from every countenance, at this ceremonial of duty and affection to their Sovereign. On the dropping of the colours at the salute, the French Admiral and his officers made a very low obeisance, and remained for some time uncovered."

The same part of the work also includes an account of the preparations made for the attack of Cadiz, as well as of the *mysterious* suspension and ultimate abandonment of that enterprise.

From various circumstances, the Island of Malta has become an object of general attention to Europe, and of peculiar interest to this country. An account of it, therefore, after it became a part of the British dominions, naturally awakens a curiosity which we think Mr. A.'s work will be found well calculated to gratify. The Author has contrived to carry his reader through every part of this superb fortress, with a minuteness and facility of description which, with the assistance of the Engravings, give as perfect an idea of it as can be obtained of any place without a personal inspection: indeed, the chapters which relate to Malta afford a very pleasing specimen of local history, and form an agreeable as well as instructive kind of episode to the military narrative. — To the friends and admirers of the late Sir Ralph Abercromby (and what Englishman will not be included in the number), the account given of the

honours paid to his remains, and the interment of them at Malta, must be highly interesting and consoling.

The expedition to Egypt immediately succeeds; in which may be included the employment of the fleet and army during the time that it remained in Marmorice Bay, previous to its final departure on the great object of the expedition; and here we find the only description that we have yet seen of a place which was so little known to geographers as to be seldom seen on the charts of the Mediterranean coasts.

Of the beautiful town and harbour of Marmorice, where the army remained some days, for the purpose of concerting measures with the Turks, Mr. A. says, "This picturesque scene assumed the appearance of a paradise, and was peculiarly grateful to the sea-sick soldiers, who, though before they had been lying on the decks, neglecting their food, careless of themselves, and disdaining life, almost instantly recovered every disposition that proceeds from health and spirits. But here, as in every part of Turkey, the melancholy effects of iron-handed despotism is discernible in the miserable poverty, abject sentiments, and gross ignorance, of the wretched inhabitants."

The campaign of Egypt naturally follows; and the events of that brilliant period are related *de die in diem* till its glorious conclusion.

Some curious and important documents and details respecting the army that went from India to Egypt by the Red Sea are here given, we believe for the first time, to the Public; the compliments paid to that army are just and grateful; and the General Orders of Sir James Baird are particularly worthy of perusal.

The PLATES that illustrate this volume are: a very large, and, we presume, an accurate Plan of Valetta, in the Island of Malta, its Harbours, Fortifications, and Dependencies; View of Fort Manuel and Port of Marsamuscet, with Fort Tigne; View of Fort Ricafoli, the City of Valetta, and part of Gregale; View of Ricafoli, the Castle of St. Angelo, Bur Mola, and the Point of Isola; View of Valetta, and the Fortifications on the Marsamuscet Side of the City from Point St. Elmo; View of the Fortifications and the Entrance to Valetta from

from the Floriana Side ; View of the City of Valetta, with part of the Grand Harbour ; View of Cadiz, as it appeared from his Majesty's Ship *Hector* on the 5th of October 1800 ; Plan of Marmorice, with the Soundings in the Harbour, by Captain J. Edmonds, R. N.—Of these we cannot, indeed, say much as works of art ; but they have the merit, as it appears, of being faithful portraits of the objects which they are intended to represent. Two of them, however, are entitled to particular mention ; the Plan of the Harbour and Fortifications of Malta, as a very curious piece of ichnography of a most extraordinary place ; and the Chart of Marmorice Bay, of which the

Author says, it “ is the only one, I believe, that has yet been published. It is a curious geographical document ; and I can speak with confidence of its accuracy, as it was taken by a Naval Officer who is well known to be eminently qualified for every duty of his profession.”

In works of this nature, it would seem a waste and wantonness of criticism to dwell on slight defects and trivial errors ; we shall therefore conclude with recommending Mr. Anderson's volume to general attention ; believing it to be, as his Introduction assures us it is, “ an authentic record of our country's glory.”

J.

*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.*

(Concluded from Page 279.)

THE second volume of this curious work contains a detailed narrative of the Author's progressive travels in Upper Egypt ; and an accurate Map of the Country is prefixed, on which the route of the French troops commanded by General Desaix, and the track of Citizen Denon's travels, under the protection of his army, are distinctly marked by dotted lines.

By a careful inspection of this Map, the readers of these travels will be convinced, that Denon actually, as he asserts, explored a part of Upper Egypt which had not been visited by any other European for two thousand years ; and that his own excursions could not have taken place under any other circumstances but those of being escorted by detachments of troops ; for in many places where the greatest curiosities, consisting in antiquities illustrative of ancient history, were to be found, it was necessary to use coercion, in order to gain admission to the ruins of cities, temples, and tombs, as well as to secure the person of the visitor from assassination.

It is to this new country, as he calls it, therefore, that we mean to attract the attention of our readers ; and on this account we shall only notice, as we pass on to it, those interesting particulars which may be considered, in

this volume, as additions to Sonnini's accounts and descriptions of the same places.

At Siut, a large well-peopled town, to all appearance built on the site of the ancient city of Lycopolis, Denon visited the Lybian chain of mountains, which exhibits such a vast number of tombs, as evidently demonstrate that the modern town of Siut occupies the territory of some very ancient and flourishing city. A plate, elegantly engraved by Harding, from a drawing made by our Author on the spot of one of the largest of these tombs, is given, with a curious description of its architecture, and hieroglyphic inscriptions ; of the latter, he observes, that “ months would be required to read them, even if one knew the language, and it would take years to copy them.” See Vol. II. p. 5.

From Siut, as they approached the Desert, they found three new objects ; one was the *doum* palm-tree, which differs from the date palm in having from eight to fifteen stems instead of only a single one, and its ligneous fruit is attached by clusters to the extremity of the principal branches, whence proceed numerous tufts, which form the foliage of the tree, &c. A sketch of this tree, of a Karavanteray in the Desert, and of a Coptic Convent, called the



the White Monastery, are the subjects of two engravings, accompanied with proper descriptions.

At Girgeh, or Girgê, according to Sonnini, the modern capital of Upper Egypt, and which afforded him but little attraction, Denon found a Nubian Prince, who was returning from India to Darfur, forty days journey from Siut; in a long conversation with him, concerning the situation of the celebrated city of Tombuctoo, the existence of which is so problematical in Europe, the Prince gave him a very satisfactory account of it, and of the manners, customs, and trade of the inhabitants with Nubia; amongst other particulars, he said, that they were six months on their journey from Tombuctoo to Darfur, where they came to purchase the various articles brought thither from Cairo, for which they exchanged gold dust. The plenty of provisions at Girgeh afforded great relief to the troops: bread was a French *sous* (an English halfpenny) the pound; twelve eggs, two *sous*; a goose, weighing fifteen pounds, twelve *sous*—such too was the abundance of these and other articles of food, that after more than 5000 men, Officers and privates, had remained there three weeks, no rise in the demand for these necessities had taken place.

But to counterpoise these conveniences, they were much harassed by perpetual thefts, contrived by the offenders in such a manner that no rigour of military execution could protect their arms or their horses.—“Every night the inhabitants stole into our camp like rats, and, lurking about, they generally found an opportunity to seize some article of plunder, and carry it away with them. Some of the robbers had been caught in the fact, and sacrificed to the rage of the soldiers on guard. It was hoped that this rigour would prove a salutary example; the guard was doubled; and yet, on the same day, two of the artillery forges were taken off; but the robbers were apprehended and shot immediately. In the night which followed this execution, the horses of the Aid-de-Camp of the General of Cavalry were stolen; the General laid a wager that they would not touch any of his property; but the next day his horse also disappeared, and the plunderers had pulled down part of a wall in order to surprise

the General himself, which failed only on account of day-light coming before they were prepared.

Next follows an account of Defaix and Denon amusing themselves with hearing Arabian tales, in order to kill time, and they are described to be similar to the thousand and one stories of the Sultana Scheraside, so well known all over Europe, by the title of *Arabian Nights Entertainment*.—“The Arabs relate stories so slowly, that our interpreters could follow them almost without interrupting them; they abound in extraordinary events and interesting situations, occasioned by high and strong passions—they make use of all the machinery of castles, iron grates, poisons, daggers, rapes, night adventures, mistakes, treachery; in short, all that can embroil and appear to render the *denouement* impossible; and yet the story always finishes very naturally, in the clearest and most satisfactory manner.”

Arrived at Tentyra, or Dindera, its modern name, our Author is struck with astonishment, and enters into all the particulars that are well calculated to gratify any individual, or the whole Society of Antiquaries, and in *three plates* gives different views of the present state of the famous temple; these views have a most picturesque effect; at the same time they afford an idea of the situation of the ancient city, which was built on the borders of the desert, on the lowest level of the Lybian chain, the foot of which is washed by the waters of the inundation of the Nile, at the distance of a league from its bed.

The elevation of the portico, and the inner door of the Sanctuary of the Temple, Plates XIX. and XX. inserted with the descriptive narrative from p. 66 to 71, are the most sublime and beautiful representations that the eye can behold. A short extract from our Author's learned and scientific dissertation on the various architectural ornaments and other decorations of this stupendous monument of antiquity may not be unacceptable to our readers.

“In no place had I ever been surrounded with so many objects to elevate my imagination—they imprinted on my mind the respect due to the sanctuary of the Divinity; were the open volumes, in which science was unfolded, morality dictated, and the

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useful arts promulgated; every thing spoke, every object was animated with the same mind. The opening of the doors, the angles, the most private recess, still presented a lesson, a precept of admirable harmony; and the lightest ornament on the gravest feature of the architecture revealed, under living images, the abstract truths of astronomy. Painting added a further charm to sculpture and architecture, and produced, at the same time, an agreeable richness, which did not injure either the general simplicity or the gravity of the whole. To all appearance, painting in Egypt was then only an auxiliary ornament, and not a particular art: sculpture was emblematical, and, if I may so call it, architectural. Architecture, therefore, was the great art, or that which was dictated by utility; and we may from this circumstance alone infer the priority, or at least the superior excellence, of the Egyptian over the Indian art, since the former, borrowing nothing from the latter, has become the basis of all that is the subject of admiration in modern art, and of what we have considered as exclusively belonging to architecture; the three Greek orders, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian. We should, therefore, be cautious of entertaining the false idea, which is so prevalent, that the Egyptian architecture is the infancy of this art, since it is, in fact, the complete type."

From Dindera, General Defaix and his army, accompanied by Denon, proceeded southwards, following the direction of the Nile, in a course opposite to its current; and in making a sharp turn round the point of a projecting chain of mountains, they discovered, all at once, the site of the ancient city of Thebes, in its whole extent: this abandoned sanctuary, surrounded with barbarism, and again restored to the desert from which it had been drawn forth, enveloped in the veil of mystery and the obscurity of ages, whereby even its own colossal monuments are magnified to the imagination, still impressed the mind with such gigantic phantoms, that the whole army suddenly, and with one accord, stood in amazement at the sight of the scattered ruins.

"I took a view," says Denon, "of this first aspect of Thebes along with the spectacle before me; the knees of

the enthusiastic soldiers served me as a table, their bodies as a shade—the situation of this town is as fine as can well be imagined; and the immense extent of its ruins convinces the spectator that fame has not magnified its size; for the diameter of Egypt not being sufficient to contain it, its monuments rest upon the two chains of mountains which are contiguous, whilst its tombs occupy the vallies towards the west, far on into the desert. Four large Hamlets divide amongst them the remains of the ancient monuments of Thebes, whilst the river, by the sinuosity of its course, seems still proud of flowing amongst its ruins."

Here, we have to lament the irregularity of placing the engraved views in this volume. The Necropolis of Thebes, or city of the dead, and the view of the *great* Temple of Karnac, one of the four Hamlets, is referred to by the author at p. 86, but they are only to be found at p. 190 and 192; and the final, full explanation of all the Plates in the work, is reserved to form a kind of supplement to the *third volume*; the curious and attentive reader must therefore have the whole work and the maps open before him, to enable him to trace every subject in a regular series of connexion; we cannot suppose it to be so confused in the original. To the above mentioned explanations we refer the reader, and shall follow our traveller to the end of his journey, noticing, as we pass on, the most striking particulars and anecdotes relative to this part of the country, of which our author has given the first modern description.

At the right, adjoining to another of the four villages—Medinet Abu, he found a vast palace, built and enlarged at various times: the lower part of this palace, which abuts against the mountain, is the most ancient in its construction, and is covered with hieroglyphics cut very deep, and without any relief; and in the fourth century, the Roman Catholics converted it to a church, adding two rows of pillars in the style of the age, to support a covered roof.

Esneh, the ancient Latopolis, is the last town of any importance in Upper Egypt; Murad Bey, the most formidable enemy the French had to encounter, had evacuated this station only a few hours before the arrival of their cavalry. This precipitate retreat gave



gave Denon an opportunity to examine its antiquities, and its present state, without molestation. Some remains are still visible of its port or quay on the bank of the Nile, which ~~was~~ often been repaired, but, notwithstanding all that has been done for it, still remains in a very miserable condition. The town contains the portico of a Temple, which appeared to be the most perfect monument of ancient architecture. This portico is very well preserved, and possesses a real richness of sculpture: it is composed of eighteen columns with broad capitals, the columns are noble and elegant, the plan and elevation of the whole furnishes two elegant views. The next object of admiration was the magnificent temple of *Apollinopolis Magna*, at Etfu, commanding the river, and the whole valley of Egypt; our author describes it as being in high preservation, and surpassing all that he had yet seen in Egypt, or elsewhere. This building is a long suite of pyramidal gates, of courts decorated with galleries, of porticoes, and of covered naves, constructed, not with common stones, but entire rocks; a part of the population of the village of Etfu is contained in huts built in the courts, and around the fragments of the Temple; which, like swallows' nests in our houses, defile them without concealing or injuring their general appearance; of this superb edifice, two views are given, one of which is the largest and most complete plan in the whole work; the drawing was made on the return of the army to Etfu, on its march to Lower Egypt. See Vol. II. Plate XXVIII. p. 278.

Let us now suspend our pursuit of antiquities, to give place to an affecting anecdote, which exemplifies the different characters of the common soldiers of an army; for we must not suppose that such instances are to be found only amongst the military of any particular nation or country.

After quitting Etfu, the infantry had a desert of seven leagues to cross, and in their march suffered the greatest hardships from the want of food and water; arrived at length at the large abandoned village of Binban, which offered them nothing but a few walls, our author was a witness to a scene which presented a striking contrast of savage brutality and the kindest sensibility.—“While I was looking at our people, whose necessities were as inge-

nious in bringing to light, as the care of the natives had been to conceal, (provisions) a foldier comes out of a cave, dragging after him a she-goat, which he had forced out; he is followed by an old man, carrying two young infants, who sets them down on the ground, falls on his knees, and, without speaking a word, points with tears in his eyes, to the young children, who must perish if the goat is taken away from them. But want, which is both deaf and blind to the distress of others, does not stay his murderous hand for any intreaty, and the goat is killed.—At the same moment, another foldier comes up, holding in his arms another child, whose mother doubtless had been obliged to desert it in her flight from us; and this brave fellow, notwithstanding the weight of his musket, his cartridges, his knapsack, and the fatigue of four days of forced marches, had picked up this little forsaken creature, had carried it carefully for two leagues in his arms, and not knowing what to do with it in this deserted village, seeing one inhabitant left behind with two children, lays down his little charge beside them, and departs with the delightful expression of one who has just performed a benevolent action.”

A march of two days more brought them to Assuan or Syene, the object of their destination, being the extent of their expedition. Here the Soldier forgot his fatigues, not reflecting that to return to a country of abundance, he must again cross the same painful desert which he had just left behind him; but the past is nothing to the soldier, when he can snatch a little present gratification; and of this gratification our author draws so pleasing a picture, that we cannot resist the inclination to present it to our readers; and, as it is peculiarly characteristic of a French army, it may be a question worthy of being discussed by the impartial historian of the late war—whether the extraordinary success of the French is not to be attributed in some degree to that happy turn of mind here described?

“Our first employment was to get ourselves comfortably settled. The second day of our establishment, there were already in the streets of Syene, tailors, shoe makers, jewellers, French barbers, eating-houses, and *ressaux* (houses of entertainment for the officers)

officers), all at a fixed price. The station of an army offers a picture of the most rapid exercise of every resource that industry can furnish: every individual sets all his abilities to work for the general advantage; but what peculiarly characterizes a French army is, to establish superfluities and amusements at the same time, and with the same care as necessities; thus we had gardens and coffee-houses, in which we amused ourselves in games with cards manufactured at Syene. At one entrance of the village is a walk with straight rows of trees pointing to the north (to Europe), our soldiers here set up a mile stone with this inscription—*Route de Paris, No. onze, cent-soixante sept milles, trois cents quarante*; it was some days after having received a distribution of dates for their whole allowance, that they entertained such pleasant or philosophical ideas. Nothing but death can put a period to *valour combined with gaiety*, the greatest misfortunes cannot effect it."

At Syene, the Nile makes its first entrance into Egypt, and this was a subject highly meriting the pencil of the artist; accordingly, Citizen Denon has given a beautiful view of it, which we could have wished to have seen on a larger scale, approaching nearer to the French plate in the original work; and it might have been accomplished on the same plan as the view of the magnificent Temple of *Apollinopolis Magna*, already mentioned.

In the vicinity of Syene are two beautiful islands; the first, *Elephantina*, became at the same time the country house, and the palace of delight, observation, and research, of our curious antiquary, who thinks he must have turned over every loose stone, and questioned every rock in the island. Two views of temples in this island accompany the descriptions of these, and various other relics of antiquity.

Philoe, the other island, they were obliged to take by force, the inhabitants refusing to let the French land on it; but after an ineffectual resistance, they took possession, and a new field for speculation presented itself to our author. A plan of the island, and of the temples remaining on it; copies of the hieroglyphics painted on the ceilings, and of various fragments of Egyptian architecture, are the fruits of his researches, and the labours of his pencil, in six visits to this island; the

most ample and satisfactory descriptions being the constant attendants on the engravings. This island was once the entrepot of a commerce of barter between Ethiopia and Egypt; and wishing to give the Ethiopians a high idea of their resources and magnificence, the Egyptians had raised so many sumptuous edifices on the confines and natural frontier of their empire, Syene and the Cataracts. In the road towards Philoe by land, across the desert, they met with several large blocks of stone covered with hieroglyphics, as if they were put there for the amusement of passengers. One of the most singular of these presents the form of a seat cut out of the solid rock, with a flight of steps to climb up to it, and the whole ornamented with hieroglyphics, the greater number of which are executed with great care. The representation of this sculptured Granite rock, near Philoe, is given in an elegant engraved print facing p. 149. Vol. II.

The termination of the march of the French through Egypt, was inscribed on one of these granite rocks beyond the cataracts of the Nile. It appears that the army remained upwards of three weeks in this delightful part of Upper Egypt, for it quitted Syene, on its return towards Cairo, the latter end of February, the same month in which it arrived there. Denon embarked on board a small flotilla, that he might have a better opportunity of viewing some places on its banks which he had not yet seen, and of revisiting others more leisurely than he had been permitted to do, when the army was advancing by hasty marches, to come up with Murad Bey, whom they now learnt was also returning to Lower Egypt, by the left side of the river through the desert, by way of El Coseir, on the borders of the Red Sea,

To the remaining Chapters of Vol. II. viz. from Chapter XV. to Chapter XVIII. and to Chapter XIX. XX. and XXI. of the third and last Volume, in which will be found the author's arrival at Cairo, we refer the lovers of antiquity and natural history, and those readers who are either interested in, or may be amused with, the military operations of armies; and shall take our leave of this work of uncommon merit, with a further account of such of the Plates as have not been mentioned in the course of our Review.

Plate



Plate I. Fig. 1. The west side of the Island of Elba. Fig. 2. A view of the town of Malta. Fig. 3. The interior of the grand harbour, the citadel of Valetta on the right, and the batteries of fort St. Angelo on the left. Fig. 4. A view of Alexandria, taken in its whole extent from east to west.

Plate III. Fig. 1. A general View of the Islands of Malta, Goza, Cumino, and Cuminoto. Fig. 2. A View of the great harbour of Alexandria. Fig. 3. A View of Salmia in the Delta. Fig. 4. The entrance of the great harbour of Malta. Fig. 5. Fort St. Angelo, and the old city. Fig. 6. The north-west side of the island of Corsica. Fig. 7. The French fleet and convoy on their passage to Egypt, passing under the east side of Sardinia.

Plate IV. Fig. 1. An inscription upon the lintel of the entablature of the gate of Kous. Fig. 2. A perspective view of the village of Kous. Fig. 3. Pompey's pillar. Fig. 4. Cleopatra's needle. Fig. 5. 6. and 7. A species of Patera of very fine yellow baked earth, found in the tombs of the Kings of Thebes. Fig. 8. A figure of a Vulture very frequently met with in Egyptian sculpture. Fig. 9. An augural staff.

Plate V. Fig. 1. The Pharos of the Port of Alexandria. Fig. 2. A general view of Alexandria, taken from the Minarets of the Mosque of St. Athanasius. Fig. 3. The arrival at Rosetta.

Plate VI. Fig. 1. A bird's eye view of the peninsula of Aboukir. Fig. 2. The Tower of Abumandur, near Rosetta. Fig. 3. The village of Demichalat. Plate VII. Fig. 1. 2. and 3. Different views of the Pyramids. Fig. 4. A View of the city of Cairo. Plate VIII. Fig. 1. and 2. Views of the Pyramids of Sacarah and Gizeh. Plate IX. A side view of the Sphinx. Plate X. The entrance to the galleries of the Pyramid of Chiops.

Plate XI. Fig. 1. A View of Old Cairo, or Foritah built by Amru. Fig. 2. The Khalydge, or Canal, which conducts the water of the Nile to Cairo. Plate XII. Fig. 1. Bulac, a small town near Cairo. Fig. 2. The tombs of the Caliphs. Plate XIII. Fig. 1. and 2. The Pyramid of Meidum, and the Pyramids of Sacarah, as seen from the Nile. Plate XIV. Ruins of the Temple of Hermopolis, or the great city of Mercury. Plate XV. One of the

tombs of Lycopolis. Plate XVI. A scene in an Egyptian hot-bath. Plate XXII. Fig. 1. A view of the village of Luxor, and its monuments. Fig. 2. A view of one of the Temples of Thebes. Plate XXIV. Fig. 1. A general view of Thebes. Fig. 2. Plan of the Temple of Luxor. Plate XXV. The entrance of the village of Luxor. Plate XXXVI. Head quarters of the French army in the tombs near Nagadi. Plate XXXVII. Fig. 1. A view of the convent of the Chain. Fig. 2. The town of Bathenel Baccara, or the Cow's belly. Plate XXXVIII. An Arab Council near Samatah. Plate XXXIX. Elbequier, the largest square in Cairo. Plate XL. Fig. 1. Part of an ornamental Frieze in the inner Typhonium of Apollinopolis Magna. Fig. 2. An inscription taken from the door frame of a small monolithic temple of black granite at Kous. Fig. 3. A procession of Egyptian Divinities, sculptured on the frieze of the gate, which is beneath the portico of Apollinopolis Magna, at Etfu. Fig. 4. 5. 6. 7. and 8. Different groups of sculptured figures, &c. Plate XLI. A miscellaneous collection of subjects, drawn separately as they were met with, particularly a variety of serpents from Latopolis. Plate XLII. An Egyptian barber in his shop. Plates XLIII. and XLIV. Arms and Accoutrements of the Mamelukes.

Plate XLV. Fig. 1. Represents part of the triumph of Sesostris, Osi-mandyas, Memnon, or some of the conquering Monarchs of Egypt, while Thebes was the seat of empire. Fig. 2. A Santon, a kind of idiot, who is pitied during life, and revered after death. Fig. 3. A noble lady in her Haram drefs. Fig. 4. An inhabitant of Darfur, in the kingdom of Nubia, who brings the negroes into Egypt. Fig. 5. Represents the earth in the power of Typhon. Plate XLVI. Fig. 1. A view of the desert with a camp of Bedouins. Fig. 2. A machine for drawing water to irrigate the land, after the inundation of the Nile. Plate XLVII. A boy's school. Plate XLVIII. Fig. 1. Head of a Bedouin Arab. Fig. 2. Head of Koraim, Sheref of Alexandria. Fig. 3. A Jew of Jerusalem. Fig. 4. The Bathaw of Aboukir. Fig. 5. A young Arab Prince. Plate XLIX. Fig. 1. A young Mameluke in grand costume. Fig. 2. An Almee of Egypt, (a dancing girl) her

her robe is of fine cloth, her shift of gauze, her turban and girdle are shawls. Fig. 3. A Mameluke in his war dress. Fig. 4. The costume of a merchant. Fig. 5. A lady walking through the streets. Plate L. A Feast in a Harem. Plate LI. A miscellaneous collection of hieroglyphical figures. Plate LII. Fig. 1. A group representing some event of war. Fig. 2. 3. 4. and 5. Priests, and other sculptured figures in temples, and on tombs. Plate LIII. Fig. 1. A bas-relief, sculptured on a ceiling in the temple of Tentyra. Fig. 2. A group which covers half the ceiling of the same temple. Fig. 3. A large picture in bas relief, occupying the whole of one side of the sanctuary of the temple of Oneph. Plate LIV. Contains a number of subjects painted principally in the tombs of the Kings of Thebes, descriptive of music, arms, domestic utensils, furniture, and instruments of arts, particularly of agriculture, in all 36 figures.

Plate LV. Part of a manuscript found in the covering of a mummy. Plate LVI. Part of another manuscript; both these plates have likewise representations of mummies and idols. Plate LVII. A view of the inner court of the great temple of Apollinopolis. Plate LVIII. Fig. 1. The plan of the small apartment on the roof of the great temple of Tentyra. Fig. 2. A representation of a planisphere on the ceiling of the same. Plate LIX. Represents two compartments of the Zodiac, taken from two opposite plat bands of the portico. Plate LX. Various sculptured figures in different temples, of the Godcat, two winged horses, &c. Plate LXI. Four fragments of historical bas-reliefs, sculptured on the outer walls of the temple of Karnac. Thus have we slightly sketched the subjects of the numerous well executed engravings, which are separately and fully explained in Vol. III. from page 129 to p. 276. M.

*The Elements of Book Keeping: Comprising a System of Merchants' Accounts, founded on real Business, and adapted to modern Practice; with an Appendix on Exchanges, including the recent Alterations.*  
By P. O. Kelly, Master of Finsbury Square Academy, London.

THE author of this simple yet comprehensive system of Book-keeping, under the modest title of Elements, has rendered an essential service to the commercial part of the community, by this masterly performance, which combines theory with practice, and precision with utility, in one slender volume. The work consists of three sets of Books. The first explains the elements of single and double entry, in a concise and simple manner. The second is a further and more complex exercise in double entry, arranged according to the theories generally taught in schools; and, like these, founded on imaginary transactions: but "the third set is founded on real business; that is, the materials which compose this system, have been selected from the books of different Merchants, and arranged according to the most approved practice of the first Counting-houses." In this part, therefore, we searched for proofs of the superiority of the plan to those previously extant; and after a careful investigation, and

consulting a very able Book-keeper, in the actual service of one of the first mercantile houses in London, whose experience has been meliorated by constant and varied operations through a long series of years, we are enabled to give it a decided preference. This system does not consist in any change of the principles of Double-Entry, but in the adoption of Subsidiary Books, and in the classification of similar accounts—arrangements which greatly promote perspicuity, precision, and dispatch. The whole plan is clearly explained, by examples and illustrations, from page 39 to 167. Next follows Shipping accounts, and averages exemplified. The Appendix on Exchanges has the advantage of being regulated by the most recent regulations, according to Lloyd's List, July 1, 1802, that is to say, according to the acknowledged concurrence of the Merchants of London, subscribers to Lloyd's Coffee-house, whose mercantile transactions are carried on with all the commercial cities of Europe, and the course of the different monies of exchange settled, together with the Par, Usance, and Days of Grace, with respect to London. A more useful book cannot be put into the hands of young men daily arriving from the country, and advertising by various means, to those whom



whom it may concern, that they want situations as clerks in counting houses. It may be recommended, also, to others who are deficient in merchants' accounts, from a limited knowledge of arithmetic, as taught in the lower class of schools. And it may even serve as an useful guide to enable the Masters and Managers of great commercial concerns to investigate the accuracy and fidelity of their book-keepers, clerks, or apprentices, to whom the department of keeping their accounts is confided. M.

*Figures of Mosaic Pavements discovered at Horkstow, in Lincolnshire. Folio.*

MR. SAMUEL LYSONS is the Author and Publisher of this important work, which exhibits the plates mentioned in the title-page, as the beginning of a work in which it is proposed to include figures of the most remarkable Roman Antiquities discovered in Great Britain, under the title of *RELIQUIÆ ROMANÆ*, to be published in separate parts. Mr. Lysons' industry and intelligence on the subject of antiquities naturally leads us to indulge expectations of the future execution of the remainder of this work, of which the present part forms an excellent specimen.

*Miscellaneous Translations and Imitations of the Minor Greek Poets. By T. B. S. Morritt, Esq. 8vo.*

These translations and imitations from Musæus, Moschus, &c. are executed with so much elegance as to claim unqualified praise. They are simple, tender, and delicate, and furnish the English reader with a happy specimen of the beauties of several of the Greek poets.

*THE PLEADER'S GUIDE, a Didactic Poem, in Two Books: Containing, the Conduct of a Suit at Law, with the Arguments of Counsellor Botherum and Counsellor Boreum, in an Action between John a-Gull and John-a-Gudgeon, for Assault and Battery at a late contested Election. Book II. 8vo.*

The first book of this whimsical and entertaining publication appeared several years ago, and shewed marks of its coming from the school of the celebrated "New Bath Guide." The present performance is said to be the avowed work of one of the sons of that engaging Author. It boasts the same pleasantry and amusing satire, the same flow of verification, and the same spirit. It will, in fact, suffer little even by a comparison with the *Adventures of the Blunderhead Family*. On this occasion, we may observe, that the mantle of Elijah has certainly fallen on Elisha.

*Lecteur François: ou, Recueil de Pièces, en Prose et en Vers, tirées des Meilleurs Ecrivains. Pour servir à perfectionner les Jeunes Gens dans la Lecture; à étendre leur Connaissance de la Langue Française; et à leur inculquer des Principes de Vertu et de Piété. Par Lindley Murray, Auteur d'Une Grammaire Angloise, &c. One Volume. 12mo.*

To those who have seen Mr. Murray's "English Reader," and the "Sequel" to that work, we need only say, that the present volume is compiled on a similar plan, and with the same degree of attention to purity of sentiment and elegance of composition. The extracts are chiefly drawn from the best French writers of the age of Louis the Fourteenth.

The Compiler professes to have paid particular attention to the orthography, which, he says, will be found to be strictly agreeable to the latest edition of the French Academy's Dictionary; and in the task of selection he has spared no pains to render his book equally interesting and instructive to young persons.

At the end of the work we find some very pleasing and satisfactory biographical notices (in alphabetical arrangement) of the numerous writers to whose works Mr. Murray has resorted for the materials of his *Lecteur François*: it is honourable, at once, to his taste and industry.

### LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA.

L. 864.

ἔργα δὲ θεῶν  
χέρσιν μέγαν σόφου γὰρ δαρείται κτίσσαι.

THE travels of Menelaus are here foretold. His arrival at Siris, and at cape Lacinium, forms the sub-

ject of these lines. By the recesses of Lacinium the poet means that portion of the hill, which Thetis had reserved

for

for a grove, and had consigned to Juno's protection. Here the rites, instituted to the memory of Achilles, were celebrated by women lamenting, and attired like mourners. These rites were not performed sub dio; but in Juno's temple, which was erected in this grove, or shrubbery, φυτοῖσιν ἱερασκημένοι. Temples were usually built in groves; and both are frequently mentioned together.

Τεύξασθαι νηόντα καὶ ἄλσέα δεινδρήντα.

Κτίσαι is here, and in another place, used by Lycophron in its customary sense, condere; and not, as Canter renders it, in the sense of ἐνοικῆσαι, habitandum. For the poet is not speaking of *peopling* the land; but of the designation of a certain portion of it to a particular purpose. He has already told us, that the women, appointed to perform the rites, were natives of the country. If so, the country was peopled before the rites were instituted. Habitandum therefore is in every view inaccurate. The Scholiast's interpretation is, κτίσαι ὄρηχτον. But this construction requires, that ὄρηχτον should not have been understood, but expressed. The reader will observe in the words χέρσος μέγαν στόρυγγα a redundancy, not usual with our author. Στόρυγγα does itself imply a cape, or craggy cliff. Thus, speaking of Titon, a promontory in Thrace, Lycophron calls it

στόρυγξ τίτωνος. This view of the passage creates a suspicion, that χέρσος has properly no place here. Were it allowable to substitute σηκόν, κτίσαι would then be followed by its proper case, and Lycophron's own words, σηκόν μέγαν, would be retained. For thus he writes at v. 927. σηκόν μέγαν δέμαϊτες\* and at v. 959. σηκόν μέγαν δέμαντο. Still the sense is incomplete. For it is evident from the causal adverb οὐνεκα, that Lycophron meant to assign a reason, why these women were not clothed in purple, fringed with gold. He was preparing to tell his readers, that splendid apparel was inconsistent with an office, that required them αἰετὶ πενθεῖν. Yet thus we read: these women were not dressed in gay garments, because Thetis gave Juno the hill to build upon. Thus the close of the period does not correspond with its commencement. A line, that should follow, seems to have been lost. Perhaps our poet's own words, at v. 859. with only a slight variation, will complete the sense, and supply the deficiency.

οὐνεκ' ἡ θεὰ θεός  
σηκόν μέγαν στόρυγγα δωρεῖται κτίσαι,  
Ἐν ᾧ γυναιξὶ τεδμὸς ἔστ' αἰετὶ σέβειν.

quoniam deæ dea  
Cædem magnam cacumen donat ad-con-  
dendam,  
In quâ mulieribus mos est semper lugere.  
R.

## SONNET ON SURVEYING THE REMAINS OF ABER CONWAY CASTLE\*, IN CARNARVONSHIRE, NORTH WALES.

BY THOMAS ENORT SMITH, OF HAMMERSMITH.

**Y**E age-struck towers, amid whose  
mouldering walls,  
By Time shook low, and hastening to  
decay,

Around whose arch-bent heights and  
pillars grey,  
Deck'd with rude moss, the green-  
leav'd ivy crawls,  
Cheering

\* It was in the full beauty of a summer's morning, when Nature wore her robe of loveliness, and one wide flush of verdure, illumined by the beams of the rising sun, hung a smile upon every feature of the surrounding landscape, when, having quitted the pallet of repose, and inhaled the sea breeze freshness on the smooth sandy beach of Abergele, I bade adieu to that pleasant and neat spot situated on the bosom of Cambrian retirement, to pay a visit to the ancient and romantic town of Aber Conway, in North Wales.

Having



|   |  |
|---|--|
| Cheering your loose worn rugged features bare,  | Your rich-carv'd front and high-raised roof sublime, |
| And o'er Art's ruins flinging Nature's grace.   | Deep buried now they sink beneath the storm,         |
| Ye who once wont your awful brows to rear,      | Shook by the whirlwind of devouring Time ;           |
| Though vain the eye now studious seeks to trace | Relentless Power! who conquering sits elate,         |
| Beauty's full grandeur in her Gothic form,      | And yields all human greatness up to Fate.           |

## ESSAYS

Having passed through a country finely diversified with the garb of sylvan variety, I arrived at the distance of the place of my sojournment, which is twelve miles, and found myself standing on the last ground of the county of Denbigh, which is here disunited by the wide flowings of the river Conway from the shores of Carnarvonshire ; on whose side, fronting the water's edge, where I stood, rose its noble castle, with its bold turrets, while its walls extended like an amphitheatre, embracing in its ancient arms the whole of the town of Conway, which thereby acquired a peculiarly compact and romantic appearance, although bending beneath the weight of many centuries, and exposed to the dissolving touch of the slow wasting elements, as well as worn by the cankering tooth of secret gnawing time. This edifice still maintained an air of supreme grandeur, and has experienced a premature downfall, chiefly by the cowardly assails it has met with from the rude hand of civil violence, as the huge undecayed fragments torn from its base plainly exhibit, where the ground, on which these cumbrous heaps repose, appears like a second Stonehenge laden with "Weights immovable by man." It is built upon a rocky foundation, close to the water's brink, whose surface appears darkened by the overhanging shade of its naked towers, which cause the traveller to look up, as he surveys the quivering of their watery images in the waves below, fearful lest the pile itself is sliding from its wearied base, and on the point of overwhelming him beneath its falling ruins.

I experienced a great treat, in the landscape of full-blown summer that presented itself before me, where every charm that belongs to pastoral perfection shewed themselves in endless variety throughout this exuberant vale. Nature here has selected a choice spot to display her favourite embellishments ; and man, I perceived, had fully improved them by the best graces of cultivation. On every side around, save where the broad green bosom of the Irish Ocean showed itself to the right, and travelled onwards, with its waves, till they were lost in the blue haze of distance : on every side else was displayed every combination of richness and elegance to be found in the rural and picturesque. The three fruitful daughters of the Earth, Ceres, Flora, and Pomona, were seen hand in hand throughout this narrow but extensive fertile tract, distributing their various gifts. Corn-fields, orchards in full bloom, and meadows variegated, like the rainbow, with flowers of every hue, filled my senses with ideas of adoration to that Supreme Being who showers down profusion for the use and pleasure of man ; and I could not help exclaiming, in the language of the sublime Milton,

These are thy glorious works, Parent of Good,  
This universal frame, thus wondrous fair.

The scenery, if no where partaking of those masculine features of grandeur and confusion which the neighbouring regions of the English Alpine, Snowden, exhibit, and which the genius of a Bassano or Salvator Rosa would delight to pourtray, was in all parts highly finished, and smoothed down by the polish of cultivation ; and when the setting sun began to light up the landscape with his evening smile, a tint of rich mellowness threw a soft lustre, harmonising all around with the liveliness of light sinking gradually into the soberness of shade, which a Gainsborough or a Willson, a Poussin or a Claude, might have delighted to have transfused into their pieces, and which was capable of producing an equal masterpiece of art to any of those that have ever been delineated by either of their glowing pencils.

On being wafted across the Ferry, the locality of the scene brought to my mind those two lines which sprang from the Theban lyre of Gray,

On a rock, whose haughty brow  
Frowns o'er old Conway's foaming flood.

## ESSAYS AFTER THE MANNER OF GOLDSMITH.

## ESSAY XXI.

“ Who can but love the sex ? whoever hates them is a stranger to Virtue, Grace, and Humanity.”  
 AGRIPPA.

LET it not be imagined, because the Author of these Essays has chiefly devoted the labours of his pen to men and morals, that the fair-sex have not been at times the objects of his contemplations ; he has the utmost respect and regard for them ; and is of opinion, that their delicate manners and conversation constitute what may be properly called *les delices* of society. He frankly avows, that he, as well as others, has often been bewitched with their soft allurements and attractions, and that a silk stocking, or a white petticoat, have occasioned him, at times, much serious disquiet ; a pair of blue eyes have frequently produced a palpitation of the heart ; and the wisest resolutions have been melted away on the glimpse of a bosom of snow. He confesses, however, that he has never been much in danger from the present fashion of female dress, resembling the naked draperies of the Roman women ; he would even prefer the *Invisible Girl* to those Godivas who would scarcely, from their being grown so common, attract the notice of a Peeping Tom from Coventry : indeed it is probable, that if that curious character were in being, he would not be prevailed upon to stir from his shopboard for the sight.

After all, drest or undrest, women are the lovely objects of our regard and attention.

There is not a more unnatural character than a Mysogynist, or woman-hater.

Plutarch wrote a large volume *De Virtutibus Mulierum*.

Sweet society of woman, how much do we owe of happiness to thy soft influence ? How much are our cares abated, and our anxieties hushed to rest, by the side of a lovely female, inquiring into our sollicitudes, and

with smiles and persuasive consolation alleviating misfortune and removing difficulties ; a wife, a sister, a friend. Let the Lords of the creation say what they will, they would be poor creatures without the Ladies of the creation, after all.

The society of woman serves admirably to soften the strong features of our national character, and to fit us for the tender offices and duties of humanity.

It becomes us, then, to consider them with affection and esteem, and on all occasions to be ready to protect them from the insults and power of man, and the consequences of his artifices ; and, whenever we are struck with the personal charms of a handsome woman, to remember, that the gratification of a sensual passion will be the total ruin of the object that we admire.

There is not a more beautiful sight than a young and accomplished maiden, grown to the full possession of the charms of nature, and with the excellencies of the mind, “ like the polished corners of the temple ;” her morals pure, and her person chaste ; modest, yet sensible and witty ; governed, in all her actions, by principles engraven so strongly on her mind, as not in the smallest instance to allow her to twerve from the precepts of virtue ; every stage of her life is gradual improvement. She is a wife, and adorns, with becoming dignity, the table of her husband, smiling cheerfully on his guests, and inviting them to the pleasures of rational conversation. By her economy she manages his domestic affairs, the most faithful steward of his household. The next stage is yet more gratifying ; it is the mother ; fresh streams of love and tenderness flow with the milk from her

I could not observe any reality of likeness to the above images, which our British Pindar has here drawn ; the course of the river, as it empties itself into the Irish Channel, being remarkably smooth and regular, its mirror surface not being interrupted by any of those chains or rocks such as break its uneven progress amongst the dreary delis and hollow declivities of Snowden.

Hammer Smith, 8th November 1802.

T. E. S.



her breast, and she is more amiable than ever; her infants grow up to be men and women; and in the next stage, Time marks her features with his iron hand, yet they become not deformed; mildness and serenity give their accustomed graces, and she is lovely even in age. She dies tranquil, at peace with the world, and leaves to her children the richest legacy she could bestow, a good example.

Such an example, one would think, would present the beauties and advantages of virtue in such enchanting colours as at all times to settle and determine the wanderings of the female heart in her favour; for the difference of the situation of the victim to an unfortunate attachment is a melancholy reverse that needs no comment.

Above all other mischiefs, that of conjugal infidelity ranks the first: the desire that permits the crime of adultery is destructive of its object; and the accomplishment of the wish is the beginning of despair. By adultery, the husband is bereft of his companion, the wife of her prerogatives, of her honour, and of her children; the children of their mother, the seducer of his friend; all the ties of relationship are snapt asunder, and the interests of the parties broken up. Adultery is an irreparable mischief, which no time can cure, no expedient remove; not the last event of Providence, that reconciles even enemies, the Grave, has power to close upon this scene of ruin, the consequences of which remain to the third and fourth generation.

Would to Heaven that man, in his career of pleasure and dissipation, would for an instant imagine the fatal consequences of fashionable vice! then would the wife of his friend become his sister, and the innocent girl that he would have betrayed, his wife.

It is possible to be a man of gallantry, without purchasing the remorse or practising the arts of seduction, as my honest friend Bob Ogle proved in a life spent in the service of the Fair.

Bob Ogle was a very good-natured, high-spirited fellow, of an easy deportment, good address, and a great deal of small talk; he had a handsome person, and was, in short, the very man for the Ladies. But though woman, lovely woman, was his constant theme, and the object of his adorations, yet Bob loved them with an honest intention,

and considered them as the delight of society and the charm of conversation. Poor Bob, in the course of his love adventures, ever viewed seduction with horror, and considered adultery as a cruel interruption of the peace of a whole family, that could never be put to rights: he possessed the truest principles of humanity, and would not have been the instrument of creating a moment's uneasiness in the breast of any fellow-creature; yet, to own the truth, Bob liked a pretty girl; he used to say, that a lively wench was the best cordial for low spirits; that the touch of the hand only of a fine woman was worth a hundred of Perkins's Tractors; and that a salute was the best species of medical electricity; that a great cause of human happiness was the having an agreeable object to *look to*; and that if it were a sin to love the sex, he was a sinner past all redemption.

Innumerable were the love adventures that Bob was engaged in from his youth; gallantry was his favourite passion. When a school-boy, he displayed his particular attention, at the age of thirteen, to a pretty Miss only twelve, which excited the resentment of a rival about the same age; who was, however, by dint of Bob's superior address, dismissed for ever.

Bob's admiration of the sex increased with his years, and numerous, indeed, were the young Ladies who were, at times, the objects of his attentions; many were the scrapes he got into with the papas, and various the wholesome lectures he received from the mammas of the parties: but Bob meant no harm; and if he was very warm, he was also very inconstant; so that his passion seldom lasted above a week: he was often in danger of being involved in a licentious amour; but he had a heart that put him to rights on such occasions, and a true Epicurism of pleasure that abhorred giving or receiving pain.

At the age of twenty-one, however, Bob carried all before him: he had bought himself a commission in the Regulars, and, by the help of a fine figure and a regimental coat, he became the favourite of many a woman of fashion, and was invited to every party: but Bob's pocket could not keep pace with his gallantry, and card-money was an inconvenient tax upon his income.

Bob sold his commission, and prudently employed the little money he had left in business: he was now a Russian merchant, and had a counting-house in the City: this opened him a new field of gallantry. Bob was now among the City dames, and was soon invited to Mrs. Vinegar's ball, at which were present all the Eastern beauties, and among the rest Miss Sophia Cinnamon, daughter of an eminent grocer; the accomplished Miss Cecilia Shrub, the niece of a great distiller; and pretty Miss Agatha Toothbrush, the sister of a capital ivory-turner in the Poultry. Bob diverted himself with them all, and talked love at a vast rate; but he found the young Ladies bent upon something more ferocious than mere gallantry, and the epithet "Husband" always put him in a fever.

Bob only kept to business long enough to enable him to purchase an annuity, with which he contented himself for the rest of his life. Bob, however, never forsook his gallantries: he had his charming Countess, his pretty Landress, his lovely Marquise, his black-eyed Chambermaid, his handsome Brunette, and his beautiful Gipsy; while the walls of Bob's dressing-room were adorned with numberless portraits of the lovely objects of his attentions.

Bob, however, sometimes got into awkward scrapes in the course of his intrigues, such as being shut up in a coal cellar, dropping from a first floor window at the risk of his neck, and meeting the father instead of the daughter at the time and place appointed, which was by no means a very pleasant affair. Besides this, Bob had five actions against him for supposed breaches of promises of marriage, and employed a Solicitor for the sole purpose of defending what he called his *Love suits*.

Among the principal of his misadventures was one that happened at the Play. Bob observed a beautiful female in a box opposite to him, and conjectured at first that she was a *fille de joie*; but upon engaging her into conversation, he found that he had entertained a wrong opinion; and that, though she spoke with freedom to a stranger on the merits of the performance, she had an elegance of manner that ranked her considerably above any common woman; her re-

marks convinced him that she had wit and the advantages of education. This was just the intrigue that Bob wished for, and he could scarcely contain his spirits on the occasion: when the play was over, he insisted on seeing her to a coach; and took care, in his way through the lobby, to request that she would permit him to see her home: this she declined, and only desired he would procure her a carriage: all the hacks were however engaged, it having begun to rain, and he accompanied her along the streets as far as Charing-cross, when she entreated him to leave her, as she was within a few doors of her own house, and did not wish him to attend her any further. Bob, in his usual style, supplicated for an appointment, and obtained a promise that he might call upon her the next day, if he pleased, at twelve o'clock precisely; which condescension was accompanied by a card that she drew from her pocket. Bob was in ecstasy, and kissed her hand with all possible rapture at parting. In an instant he was at the door of his own lodging, which was not far off; and no sooner was it opened by Molly, who held the candle in her hand that was to light him to bed, than he eagerly snatched the dear card from his coat pocket, and fixed his enamoured optics on a—Blank. Bob stood for a moment motionless, and then whirled himself round with such impetuosity that in an instant sent the tin flat candlestick, with its contents, consisting of a variety of candles ends, the save-all and snuffers, into the next gutter, to the astonishment of poor Molly, who stood aghast with alarm. Bob sallied forth like a giant on his course, or a tyger robbed of his prey, or even the archfiend himself, seeking whom he should devour. In vain, however, did he retrace the steps that he had made; in vain did he explore the windings and turnings of Cockspur street; nothing was seen like the lovely and false incognita. Numerous, indeed, were the Phantasmagorii dressed in white that skimmed along Leicester-fields and Cranbourn-alley, but his lovely spirit was not among them. Bob only grew more enraged from the disappointment, and prowled in every quarter on a full gallop, in his haste to overtake the object of his search. In the pursuit, he ran against a poor old



woman returning home with a remnant of unfold sprats; and, by a sudden jerk, launched the basket into the air with such infinite dexterity, that in an instant the little fish appeared as it were swimming in the ocean of mud collected in the highway in all directions. At last, as Fortune would have it, he was brought up in his career by a machine known on winter nights, containing nice hot spice gingerbread, which came in contact with his legs, when the whole apparatus, the Gingerbread Merchant and all, were at once overturned in the kennel; the fire of the oven and my friend Bob's flame were presently extinguished, and he lay a considerable time before he could get assistance, being much hurt in the attack that he had made upon the barrow. Wet and weary, Bob returned to his lodgings; and, after making some excuses to Molly for his behaviour, and a ready story to account for the plight he was in, he went up to his room, and threw himself upon the bed, cursing his evil stars, and groaning with vexation. Often has Bob told me, that he never could altogether get the better of that disappointment, and that he would give half his fortune to find out the handsome devil that had played him the trick.

My friend Bob never married: he used to say, he loved the whole sex,

and they were all his sisters. Nothing could be more harmless and pleasant than his species of intrigue: he was a prodigious advocate for Platonic love; and, in short, could not do any thing in life without a woman. At one time he had a mighty desire to attain perfection in the French tongue, and actually kept a mistress, who was a native, purely for the purpose of teaching him the language. Bob never went into a shop where there was not a female; and in the common occurrences of life used to say, that he defied all powers but love. Bob was the friend of the sex: he comforted them in their troubles, assisted them in their wants, protected them in their journies, guarded the steps of innocence, and recalled the wanderer to domestic comfort and happiness: yet, after all, Bob liked a pretty girl. Bob Ogle was, in short, tender, benevolent, and generous; lively, gay, and harmless in his pleasures: his regard for the fair-sex remained till he was grown grey in the service, when, as usual, he ogled every handsome woman he met, and offered them his assistance, at every opportunity, to help them over a stile, or across the road. And when he died, the worst that the enemies of Bob Ogle could say was, that he loved a pretty girl.

G. B.

## ARUNDEL CASTLE.

[WITH AN ENGRAVING.]

IN our Magazine for September 1799 [Vol. XXXVI. p. 151] we gave an Engraving from a South-East View of Arundel Castle, and at the same time promised a View of the New Tower which has lately been built; and a part of the Great Kitchen-window: a promise which we now perform.

To the account of this very ancient structure which was given as an accompaniment to the former Plate, we now add the following particulars.

It has been before said, that the Castle, Seignory, and Honour of Arundel, was fixed, in the reign of Henry VI. in the family of William Fitzalan.

The great grandson of this William dying in the 22d year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the Castle became, by his will, the property of his daugh-

ter Mary; who, marrying Thomas Duke of Norfolk, carried the Castle and title into that family, in which it has ever since remained.

This building was, from extreme age, falling into a rapid decay; but the present Duke has within these few years rescued it from ruin; and with that liberality and taste for which he is so justly celebrated, will, when the work is completed, render it one of the most beautiful edifices in the kingdom. Its old ruined walls are now repaired with the finest Portland stone; the ancient style of the building, with the large windows, and grotesque ornaments to the mouldings and buttresses, preserved; and the rooms finished in the true Gothic style. The place is now also equally convenient and elegant. The pictures at present are mostly

mostly portraits of the Howard family ; and in the great hall is a fine painted glass window, representing Solomon (a portrait of the present Duke) with a cup in his hand, inviting the Queen of Sheba, who sits at table, to partake of the entertainment. Near the Keep of the Castle his Grace has some very fine Hudson's Bay owls, an eagle, and some other foreign birds. The annexed View represents one of the New Towers on the Terrace facing the river Arun.

The Castle was originally, as we have heard, a complete mile in compass ; and in the civil wars was thought to be of such importance, that a fierce contention was held between King Charles and the Parliament army for

the mastery of it. It was first summoned by Lord Hopton, who obliged it to surrender in three days time ; but Waller, hastening from London with considerable forces, beat up Lord Hopton's quarters by the way, and then, marching to Arundel Castle, soon took it, and allowed the garrison quarter.

Arundel Castle is, by favour of the noble owner, constantly open for public inspection, without any restriction ; and from the top of the Tower is a most extensive view of Goodwood (the Duke of Richmond's), Slindon (Lord Newburgh's), the Sea, Little Hampton, Bognor, and Chichester Harbour, to the right ; Worthing to the left ; and an extent of country for several miles round.

### LORD MONBODDO'S DEFINITION OF POLITENESS.

IN the first place, a general benevolence, or love of mankind, which makes what the French call the *politesse naturelle*, and without which politeness is mere form and etiquette. Now, there are men of this age who have not in their nature the philanthropy of a Newfoundland dog, who will not bark or growl at a stranger who comes to his master's house at a proper time, but, on the contrary, will fawn upon him, bidding him, as it were, welcome to the house. Nay, I know men who are not only wanting in general benevolence, but have not that attachment to any one of their own species which every dog has to his master. Secondly, A polite man must know the company in which he converses, and what measure of respect is due to each of them. For an undistinguishing civility, without regard to rank, worth, sense, or

knowledge, is not politeness. Thirdly, He must be so much of a philosopher as to know himself, and not assume more in regard to any of the particulars above-mentioned than belongs to him. In one word, he must not be vain ; for vanity, though it may be concealed for some time, will break out upon certain occasions, and give great offence to those you converse with. And, lastly, a man, in order to be polite, must have the sense of the *pulebrum & decorum*, and of what is graceful and becoming in sentiments and behaviour, without which there is nothing amiable or praiseworthy among men. And as this sense is the foundation of all virtue, it was not, I think, without reason, that the Stoics reckoned politeness, or *urbanity*, as they called it, among the virtues.

## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

OCTOBER 25.

AT Drury-lane Theatre, was revived the Burletta of *Midas*, written by Mr. Kane O'Hara, in ridicule of some Italian Operas of the last century. This was a favourite Atterpiece in the days of Beard, Shuter, and Dunsfall, and has been got up on the present occasion with a considerable degree of expense and splendour. Some very grand machinery

is introduced, particularly in the opening scene of Mount Olympus, where the Gods are represented seated amid the clouds, in full council. Jupiter, Juno, Minerva, Venus, and the whole of the *Dii Majores*, appear magnificently and appropriately attired. After Jove has executed his vengeance upon Apollo, and hurled him to the earth by a thunder-bolt, he resumes his throne, and the celestial



lestials ascend to the upper heavens. For the execution of this movement, a false stage has been constructed, the breadth of the *proscenium*, and very deep; which rising, elevates their godships in a most majestic manner. The clouds gradually gather round them, and at last they vanish altogether from the sight of astonished mortals.—This piece of machinery has extraordinary merit. The last scene, exhibiting Mercury and the Muses, is also beautiful.

As the main musical strength of the House was employed, it will not be wondered, that the Piece has had a very successful run. The principal characters were thus cast: *Midas*, Mr. Suett; *Apollo*, Mr. Kelly; *Jupiter*, Mr. Sedgwick; *Sileno*, Mr. Dignum; *Pan*, Mr. Caulfield; *Daphne*, Mrs. Mountain; *Nysa*, Mrs. Bland; and *Mytis*, Miss Tyrer.

30. A New Comedy was presented at Covent Garden Theatre, from the pen of Mr. Reynolds, under the Title of "DELAYS and BLUNDERS;" the Characters being as follow, and thus represented:

|                        |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Henry Sapling          | Mr. LEWIS.        |
| Sapling - - -          | Mr. MUNDEN,       |
| Paul Postpone -        | Mr. FAWCETT.      |
| Lieutenant St. Orme    | Mr. SIDDONS.      |
| Sir Edward Delaunay    | Mr. MURRAY.       |
| Lord Orlando De Courcy | } Master BYRNE.   |
| Privilege              |                   |
| Robert Grange          | Mr. SIMMONS.      |
|                        | Mr. EMERY.        |
| Honoria                | Mrs. H. JOHNSTON. |
| Mrs. St. Orme          | Mrs. LITCHFIELD.  |
| Lauretta St. Orme      | Mrs. H. SIDDONS.  |
| Mrs. Sapling           | Mrs. MATTOCKS.    |

The scene of action lies in Herefordshire. Lieutenant St. Orme was married 18 years before the opening of the play, to the daughter of the late Sir Frederick Delaunay, contrary to the wish of her father. Discarded by him, the Lady goes with her husband to America, where they live some time in comfort, but, owing to St. Orme's ill state of health, fall into embarrassment and distress. Their daughter, Lauretta, in order to support her parents, goes upon the stage; and Mrs. St. Orme, with a hope of softening her father, returns to England, but finds him inflexible. He, however, keeps her in his house, deceives her into a belief that her husband has taken a mistress, and induces St. Orme to believe that his wife is insane, to account for her not returning to America, and to prevent him from following

her. One of the letters which St. Orme sent to Sir Frederick, written upon a presumption that his wife was deranged in mind, earnestly entreats him to confine her. This passage, which is the effect of connubial solicitude, is cruelly misconstrued by Sir Frederick, who induces Mrs. St. Orme to consider it as the result of treacherous and barbarous infidelity on the part of her husband. At length, St. Orme, anxious to behold his wife, returns to England, and demands a sight of her from her father, who refuses to let her husband see her, or know where she is confined. St. Orme in agony presents a pistol, and demands satisfaction. In the struggle that ensued, the pistol went off, and lodged its contents in Sir Frederick, who dies soon after. The only person present on this melancholy occasion, is Lauretta. St. Orme is taken up, and imprisoned, and, at the opening of the Play, he is about to be tried for the murder of his father-in-law. Lauretta retires into a place of obscurity, in order to avoid the horrid necessity of giving evidence against her father. The prosecution is carried on by Sir Edward Delaunay, the nephew of Sir Frederick, who has left him all his fortune on the death of Mrs. St. Orme. Sir Edward has placed Mrs. St. Orme under the care of Farmer Nightshade, a despicable minion of his purposes, and she is closely confined in his house. Henry Sapling, a spirited and amiable officer in the British Navy, is the particular friend of St. Orme, and, as the haunt of Lauretta had been discovered by the perseverance and vigilance of Sir Edward's agents, Henry procures her a male disguise, and recommends her as a servant to Nightshade. At the command of Nightshade, Lauretta sings a melancholy air, expressive of the unhappy state of her fortune. The sound reaches the ear of Mrs. St. Orme, whose exclamations in consequence engage the attention of her daughter, and the latter suddenly takes off the chain from the door, and releases her. A tender interview ensues, but the Farmer opposes their departure from his house. Henry Sapling again fortunately appears, and takes them away under his protection. St. Orme is brought to trial, but for want of a witness against him is acquitted. He instantly hastens to Sir Edward's to demand his wife, and the latter rejects his entreaties. Mrs. St. Orme is, indeed, averse to see her husband, being prepossessed against him by the false charges of her late father. Lauretta, in order to

raise compunction in the mind of Sir Edward, has a painting of a vestal virgin buried alive, illuminated, as it bears some resemblance to the state to which he had doomed her mother. Sir Edward, with much agitation, but at length with hardened impenitence, resists the appeal of the picture, and at last Mrs. St. Orme rushes into the room, and Sir Edward then gives way to feelings of contrition, resolves to surrender all the hereditary property to her, and relieves the feelings of St. Orme, by assuring him, that Sir Frederick died a natural death.

Such is the melancholy part of this play. There is another plot relative to Mr. and Mrs. Sapling. The former had been a simple Country Squire, but is FINISHED, as he terms it, into a fashionable Gentleman, by his wife, who encourages the visits of Mr. Privilege, a man who lives by what wits he possesses; and by the aid of a few trifling, but FASHIONABLE talents, is enabled to procure a FASHIONABLE subsistence. The wife intends to let Privilege marry her husband's ward Honoria, and Sapling assents to this disposal of her hand. Honoria, however, is attached to the generous Henry Sapling, the nephew of her guardian. Henry is also very much attached to her, but is connected with a pretended woman of quality, Lady Sensitive, who is in fact a rapacious woman of the town. The audience only hear of Lady Sensitive, as they only hear of Mrs. Grundy in *Speed the Plough*. But the great Agent of the Piece, by whose DELAYS and BLUNDERS, most of the events are promoted and retarded, is Postpone, an Attorney, a man who is supposed to be divided between business and pleasure, and who, by the slightest call of the latter, is induced to neglect the most important concerns. After a multiplicity of ludicrous incidents which we will not venture to describe, Privilege is defeated in his attempts to obtain Honoria by artifice. Henry's mistress, Lady Sensitive, who, he thought was dying with grief on account of his absence, goes off with an Irish Officer, and Henry and Honoria, with the consent of her guardian, are to have all their virtues rewarded in marriage.

With all the eccentricity of Mr. Reynolds's other pieces, the present Comedy is both amusing and instructive. The most striking character of the comic cast is, that of *Paul Postpone*, an honest attorney, carried away by the attraction of the moment, sitting down to fill up a

subpœna, from which he is diverted by the music of a sylvan fête. The struggle between the man of business and the man of pleasure, and the tantalizing emotions of the distressed lawyer, are inconceivably ludicrous, as well as his abrupt seizure of, and decampment with, Mr. *Privilege*, instead of *Lauretta*, uttering the quaint legal phrase, "Court sits—Witnesses called!"

We are no great friends to the mingling of tragic distress with the light scenes of comedy, or the broader ones of farce.—The idea of bringing a man to trial for the murder of his father-in-law, and the confinement of a Lady on a fictitious charge of insanity, are certainly matters of too serious and melancholy a kind for the comic drama; and nothing, we think, but the success of the German School could have induced Mr. Reynolds to shut his eyes against propriety, so much as to make them the subject of a Comedy.

The Play, however, though we do not think it the best of Mr. Reynolds's productions, being admirably performed in all its parts, was received with great applause, except only in the scene where the young puppy Peer was introduced, which, as being thought rather indecorous, and wholly unnecessary to the conduct of the Piece, received tokens of disapprobation.

Mr. Lewis's entré, the first since his serious indisposition, (see page 291.) was greeted with such general and reiterated applause, as must have amply convinced him of the hold he has on the affections of at least the play-going part of the public.

The Prologue was delivered by Mr. Brunton, and the Epilogue by Mrs. Matthecks, who gave effect by her *naiiveté*, to one of the most feeble and pointless strings of couplets that we ever heard.

NOV. 1. On the performance of the above Comedy for the second time, the *baby caricature of Lord Orlando de Courcy* was omitted; and some not very decent lines in the Epilogue, respecting Balloons, left out. This deference to public opinion was not lost on the audience, who testified their approbation of the improvement.—A ludicrous circumstance, however, occurred toward the close of the Epilogue. One of the deities in the Gallery, being justly offended at the length and dulness of the composition, most naturally assumed the voice of an ass, and began braying in so hideous a manner, that the feelings of

Mrs.



Mrs. Mattocks were outraged; and, amid convulsions of approving laughter, the Epilogue was driven unfinished from the Stage. It has since been withdrawn\*, the following concluding lines being now tacked to the end of the Comedy:

HONORIA.

"Then crown our pleasures with your genial praise; [delays.

Blame not our blunders—pardon our All aid my suit.

HENRY.

Let me your favour court;  
A married Sailor hopes you won't spoil sport.

SAPLING.

So does a Fox hunter—a *finisli'd* man.

MRS. SAPLING.

Ay, Ladies look—refuse him if you can.

MRS. ST. ORME.

And we entreat you.

POSTPONE.

Yes, and Paul Postpone,  
Your smiles are fees for all his labours done. [great sense,

Each clearing nod demonstrates he has  
And ev'ry clap's a glorious six and eight pence, [laws—

Then take the hint; and, 'spite of critic  
We'll to an English Jury trust our cause."

12. At Drury-lane Theatre, a Mr. FOOT\*, made his first appearance on the Stage in the arduous character of *Hamlet*. He possesses a good manly person, about the middle size. His conception of the part was generally just; and he judiciously varied his manner with the various feelings by which the character is successively animated. His enunciation also is correct, and free from any provincial habits. So far we are justified in applauding the attempt; and his reception by the audience was very flattering. Two objections, however, remain to be made against Mr. Foot's personification of *Hamlet*: his walk was ungraceful, and his action, particularly in the first two acts, redundant. His voice also is either in

itself (as appeared to us to be the case) too weak to be effectively employed in so large a Theatre; or he had wholly mistaken its pitch; for when he performed those scenes wherein the dialogue is merely of the conversation kind (as in a part of the scene with Ostrick, &c.) his voice was scarcely audible in the centre of the pit; and when, on the other hand, he attempted to exert it into exclamation, it was harsh and dissonant. A few lessons from the *maitre de danse* will easily polish Mr. Foot's demeanour; and, perhaps, practice may beget a due modulation of his voice; in which case we really think that his natural abilities will render him a very respectable performer.—The Bills soon after announced him as intending a second appearance in the same character.

13. At Covent Garden, a new Afterpiece (rather affectingly called a *Melo-Drame*) was presented for the first time under the title of "A TALE OF MYSTERY," the Characters being as follow:

|                          |                  |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Count Romaldi            | Mr. H. JOHNSTON. |
| Francisco                | Mr. FARLEY.      |
| Bonamo                   | Mr. MURRAY.      |
| Stephano                 | Mr. BRUNTON.     |
| Malvoglio                | Mr. CORY.        |
| Montano                  | Mr. CLAREMONT.   |
| Michelle (a Miller)      | Mr. BLANCHARD.   |
| Pero (a Gardner)         | Mr. SIMMONS,     |
| Selina                   | Mrs. GIBBS.      |
| Flametta                 | Mrs. MATTOCKS.   |
| Villagers, Soldiers, &c. | —Scene, Savoy.   |

The Scene lies at a Village in Savoy. A person named Francisco has been received into the house of Bonamo, who, knowing nothing of his story, is not disposed to harbour him any longer. Francisco had been deprived of his tongue, but was able to deliver his thoughts in writing. Flametta, Bonamo's old female servant, had found Francisco about eight years before the opening of the Piece, in an expiring state, mangled by ruffians; and by the assistance of Michelle, a neighbouring miller, the

\* On the following night, when the Comedy was finished, Mr. Fawcett came forward, and said, "Ladies and Gentlemen—The Epilogue was advertised to be spoken this evening, only through the mistake of the printer: as it did not meet your approbation, it is withdrawn. Mrs. Mattocks therefore hopes, that you will indulgently dispense with her undertaking the iktome task of again attempting to recite it." Perhaps a similar instance of the theatrical damnation of an Epilogue, on the second night of repetition, is not on record.

† This gentleman, we understand, received a good classical education at Winchester College, served an apprenticeship as a Compositor to Mr. Deputy Nichols, and was lately in business as a Printer in Crane Court, Fleet-Street.

wretched man was preserved. Bonamo hearing this account, and persuaded by his son, and the rest of his family, resolves to continue his protection to Francisco. Count Romaldi, at this time arrives, for the purpose of concluding a marriage between his son and Selina, the supposed niece of Bonamo, to which Bonamo assents, though he knows that his son Stephano and Selina are devoted to each other. Romaldi starts on seeing Francisco, who discovers equal emotion, and hurries away. Romaldi is soon joined by his servant Malvoglio; and as they know that Francisco is to sleep in Bonamo's house, they resolve, in the dead of the night, to kill him. Selina overhears the wicked design, and gives information to Francisco. The assassins approach, but Francisco, who is prepared with pistols, for some time prevents them from executing their purpose. At length, under a persuasion that he has too much humanity to fire, they rush upon him; but the screams of Selina, who has been upon the watch, bring all the family into the room, and Francisco is preserved. Bonamo's suspicions are then so strongly roused against Romaldi, that he resolves to break off the intended marriage, and to give Selina to his son Stephano. Romaldi departs in anger, declaring that unless Bonamo alters his mind before ten o'clock the following morning, he shall repent. Bonamo despises this threat, a rural *fête* takes place, and the lovers are on the point of being married, when at the appointed time a letter comes from Romaldi, affirming that Selina is the daughter of Francisco, and annexing a certificate of her birth, in proof of the assertion. Francisco is then considered by Bonamo as a wretch who had profaned the bed of his, Bonamo's, deceased brother. Francisco and Selina are then discarded. Stephano resolves to follow them, but is confined by his father.—A benevolent Lawyer in the neighbourhood confirms the account that Selina is the daughter of Francisco; but proves that she is the offspring of a secret marriage, and that she is obtruded on Bonamo, as his niece, by the artifice of Romaldi. It appears that Romaldi is the brother of Francisco, and that he contrived to get the latter into the hands of the Algerines, and when he escaped, by the assistance of Malvoglio, way-laid him, cut out his tongue, and left him, as they supposed, dead. The cry is now up against Romaldi and Malvoglio, and

the officers of justice pursue them and take the latter. Romaldi flies to the very spot where he and his accomplice had committed their horrid butchery on Francisco. The honest Miller who protected Francisco affords a refuge to Romaldi, but afterwards perceiving a scar on his right hand, one of the signs by which his person was described, suspects him. Romaldi, however, induces the honest Miller to protect him, rather than involve in danger one who may be innocent. At length, Francisco and Selina arrive at the same spot, and the horror they discover at the sight of Romaldi induces the Miller to run for the officers of justice. In the mean time, Romaldi offers his pistol to Francisco, that he may revenge himself for all the injuries he has suffered. Francisco, who had remained in concealment rather than impeach his brother, throws away the pistol. Romaldi then attempts to escape, but is taken by the soldiers. Bonamo and the rest of the characters assemble; and as Romaldi seems to repent of his villainies, the Piece concludes with the restoration of Stephano and Selina to each other, and the avowal of an intended application for mercy in behalf of Romaldi.

This Piece is an alteration, by Mr. Holcroft, of a French Drama called "*Seline: ou, L'Enfant Mystère*," which met with great success at Paris. It is a pleasing mixture of novelty and interest, comprising incident, dialogue, music, dancing, and pantomime, and has since continued almost uninterruptedly to be performed to crowded Houses with unanimous applause.

The music, by Dr. Busby, is admirably expressive of the various passing scenes; and in the Overture, which was rapturously applauded, a sportful use has been made of extraneous sharps and flats, with the happiest effect.

We have scarcely ever seen a Piece better performed; the dumbeloquence of Farley, and the varied deportment and expression of H. Johnston, are equal to any thing that we have witnessed on the mimic scene.

The dresses are superb, the scenery is finely picturesque; and the dancing of young Bologna, Dubois, King, and Mrs. Wybrow, with the hornpipe of the infant Byrne, gave a pleasing relief to the sombre hue of the rest of the piece.

17. A New Musical Farce, called "A HOUSE TO BE SOLD," was presented



sent for the first time at Drury-lane, of which the *Dramatis Personæ* were as follow :

|                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| Captain Kelson | Mr. DOWTON.       |
| Charles Kelson | Mr. J. BANNISTER. |
| Belfield       | Mr. KELLY.        |
| Melchisedec    | Mr. WEWITZER.     |
| Hawser         | Mr. SEDGWICK.     |
| Matthew        | Mr. SUETT.        |
| Servant        | Mr. WEBB.         |
| Mrs. Dorville  | Mrs. SPARKS.      |
| Charlotte      | Miss DE CAMP.     |
| Fanny          | Mrs. BLAND.       |

Charles Kelson, a young officer in the navy, and his friend Belfield, a composer for the Italian Opera, are travelling to Plymouth : when within a few miles of their journey's end, they find their money run short. They walk a part of the way, but at length, overcome with fatigue and hunger, they seat themselves on a bench, near the door of Mrs. Dorville's house, which is situated in a village about fifteen miles from Plymouth. Mrs. Dorville's house, and the grounds adjoining, are to be sold ; and the travellers seeing a bill to that effect posted on the house, Charles Kelson resolves to gain a dinner, and perhaps a night's lodging, by pretending to be a purchaser. The scheme succeeds, and Mrs. Dorville, delighted in the expectation of selling her house, and mistaking Charles Kelson for his uncle Captain Kelson, of Plymouth, invites the young adventurers to stay till the next day. They are recognised by Matthew, a sottish servant of Mrs. Dorville's, who had seen them walking on the road ; he is, however, bribed to silence. Charles Kelson accedes to the terms proposed by the old Lady for the purchase of the house, and she produces a written agreement, which he signs. It now appears that Charlotte, the niece of Mrs. Dorville, is attached to Belfield. The two travellers are again nearly discovered by Charlotte's surprise in meeting her lover so unexpectedly ; Charles Kelson's address relieves them from this embarrassment ; but a more serious event threatens him in the arrival of Captain Kelson, who intends to bid for the house himself. Charles too begins to feel that he is involved in an alarming difficulty, by binding himself to purchase a house for five thousand pounds, without a shilling in his pocket. Chance, however, extricates him from this critical situation. Melchisedec, a Jew, who has made a fortune by selling slops to sailors,

has long wanted to purchase Mrs. Dorville's house at a low price. Finding that it is now sold, he offers Charles an advance on his purchase. The young sailor, finding his anxiety to buy, talks to him of planting trees and building a wall to obstruct the view from Melchisedec's house, and at length so far works on the Jew, that he agrees to give him an advance of three thousand pounds for his purchase. This sum of three thousand pounds Charles destines as a wedding gift to Belfield and his constant Charlotte ; and the generosity of the young sailor is rewarded by his uncle, Captain Kelson, who restores him to favour, and declares him heir to his fortune.

This entertainment is an alteration by Mr. Cobb from a French Farce called "*La Maison à Vendre* ;" but the characters, as well as the manners, have been naturalized to our own country.

Taken as a whole, we think it equal in merit to most of the musical farces that we have seen brought forward for three or four years past ; at least it is untainted by any of the extravagant caricature on which farce too often relies for success. *Charles Kelson* is drawn with consistency and precision, and was admirably supported by Bannister. The *Jew*, by Wewitzer, must be noticed as a chatte, natural, and truly comic performance. *Charlotte* is the character next in interest and importance. She is a lively mad-cap, whose head is full of dancing and singing, and who sighs for the enjoyment of these and other pleasures which the town affords. In personating this character, Miss De Camp gave some imitations of figure-dancing and Italian singing, in the caricature style, which excited much laughter and applause.

The scenery is rural and picturesque ; but the music, which is chiefly the composition of Mr. Kelly, is its great ornament. The overture abounds in sweet and pleasing movements, judiciously varied and contrasted, not straining at difficulties, and attempting to surprise by execution, but flowing in an easy course, and speaking to the heart. The same character prevails through the airs and duets.

The Farce received much applause, has since had a very successful run, and we doubt not will become a stock-piece.

19. At Covent Garden, *Mrs. Litchfield* performed, for the first time, the character of the *Widow Brady*, in *The Irish Widow*, gave the brogue well, and supported

ported the part throughout with considerable *eclat*. This is certainly too good a farce to be laid aside (as it had been for several years); the parts are in general well cast; but, on a future representation, we should think it improved if *Mr. Emery* took the character of *Kecksy* instead of that of *Whittle*.

In the course of the month, *Mr. Pope* has appeared at Drury-lane in three of

the characters that had been usually represented by *Mr. Kemble*; that of *Leontes* (*Winter's Tale*), *Leon* (*Rule a Wife, &c.*), and the *Abbé de L'Epée* (*Deaf and Dumb*); in all of which he is entitled to very honourable mention; indeed, had not *Mr. K.*'s performance of them been seen, that of *Mr. Pope* might have met with unqualified approbation.

## POETRY.

### COUNT UGOLINO.

FROM DANTE, CANTO XXXIII.

Dante, conducted by Virgil, is supposed to visit the infernal regions: there he sees the figure of a man gnawing a skull with savage joy, and, struck with horror, inquires the causes of his dreadful fury. Thus ends the 32d Canto; the 33d opens in the following manner.

**R**ous'd by my words—he gaz'd with  
frenzied stare, [the hair,  
And ceas'd his horrid meal—then with  
Which hung in clotted masses down the  
head, [wildly said—  
Cleansing his blood-smear'd jaws—he  
Thou bidst me deeds of direst woe de-  
clare,  
Which, but to think of, is itself despair;  
Yet if my words can fix this traitor's  
shame,  
And blast with infamy his hated name,  
Tho' scalding tears bedew my anguish'd  
face, [trace.  
I shall with joy my cruel wrongs re-  
Thy features are to me unknown—the  
same [seest these dark  
The means by which, 'fore death, thou  
Abodes: thy speech a Florentine should  
mark— [name:  
But, so or not, Count Ugolino my  
And he whose skull I gnaw, O stranger,  
know,  
Was once a Prelate, and my mortal foe,  
Ruggiero call'd—he stopp'd and gave a  
groan— [known,  
I shall not tell, for they on earth are  
By what vile arts he won me to his  
pow'r—  
But how he agoniz'd my dying hour—  
How the fell monster lengthen'd out my  
fate— [my hate.  
Hear thou—and judge if not deserv'd

The dismal dungeon where immur'd we  
lay [yield his breath,  
(Where many a starving wretch mult  
And which, from me, is call'd the Cave  
of Death), [day,  
Thro' its dread bars t'admit the darken'd  
Had just begun—when, by my woes op-  
press'd,  
I sunk at last to sleep and troubled rest;  
Troubled indeed! for dreaming I beheld  
Sights which my future horrid fate un-  
veil'd. [height,  
Methought I stood upon the hills, whose  
At Lucca, hides the Pisan plains from  
sight: [franc race,  
There Ghaland, Sismond, and the Lan-  
Prepar'd with him, the master of the  
chace, [rude;  
To hunt the wolf amid these mountains  
A wolf and whelps they rous'd, and  
quick pursued, [shouting fir'd;  
With fiercest dogs, whose rage their  
Soon they o'ertook the panting prey—  
that tir'd [no more—  
And faint from swift pursuit could run  
Then with fell bite their bleeding sides  
they tore, [pir'd.  
And all beneath their cruel tooth ex-  
Starting I woke—and heard my children  
weep, [sleep.  
And call for bread in anguish as they  
Sure thou wilt shed it, if thou hast a tear,  
Thinking on that hard fate which now  
my fear  
Fore-saw The customary hour drew near  
When they were wont to bring our  
wretched fare; [not dare  
Yet, by our dreams forewarn'd, we did  
Expect the usual food.—I heard a sound,  
Not as of doors which on their hinges  
creak,  
But the harsh grating bolts. I look'd  
around  
On my poor children—but I did not  
speak—

I did



I did not weep—despair my tears had dried—

They all were weeping—and my Anselm cried, [stern !]

“ Father, dear father, do not look so still not a tear—I felt my temples burn— That day was past, and all the dreadful night, [light

In deathlike silence—till the next day’s Began to dawn again—then, when I saw Four wretches brought to life and such despair [gnaw

By me—to frenzy rous’d, I ’gan to My unoffending hands, and tear my hair— They, thinking it was hunger, rose, and said, [dead—

“ Eat our flesh, father—we must soon be And happier we shall die, if we relieve Your pangs—eat—and the life you gave receive.” [gloom—

To stop their cries, I sat in sullen Why did not then the gaping earth en- tomb [word

And aid our sufferings ? Not one more That and the next succeeding day was heard. [teous cry,

On the fourth morn, Gaddo, with pi- Exhausted, said, “ Help, father, or I die !”

I had no help to give—and by my side, Whilst I gaz’d vacantly, he struggling died. [sore,

Within the next two days—all, one by Expir’d—the sixth day saw me left alone— My dungeon threw’d with death—my eye light gone. [place,

For three days more I grop’d about the Call’d on their names, and took a cold embrace— [do.

Then famine did—what *not* despair could He ended here the story of his woe ;

And his grim eyes, of feeblest rancour full, [the skull.

With tooth, like famish’d wolf, he seiz’d

## THE RETREAT TO THE COTTAGE OF MON REPOS.

A POETICAL OLIO.

BY JOHN, THE HERMIT.

(Concluded from page 295.)

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

### XVII.

*Dura’s Vale ; or, The Bard’s Complaint. Written after visiting my native Place, in the Month of July 1802.*

O STRANGER ! should my plaintive lyre

Thy soul with sympathy inspire ;

And should’st thou wish to learn my tale, Go ask—but not in *Dura’s* vale !

Yet have I told it o’er and o’er, And spread the tale to ev’ry shore ! Alas ! unheeded in the gale, It floated down my *Dura’s* vale !

Yet *Dura’s* is my native stream ! Her green banks were my earliest theme ; There first I told my hapless tale, All, all forgot in *Dura’s* vale !

Go ! speed thee to the east, the west ; Go ! ask each Muse-delighted breast ; Of strangers learn the artless tale ; But ask it not in *Dura’s* vale !

Go ! ask old *Thames*, for he has heard, And knows my story, word by word : To thee he will repeat the tale Thou’lt ask in vain in *Dura’s* vale !

Or should’st thou, fond of science, stray Where *Isis* rolls her classic way, Thou’lt hear it in the passing gale : —But ask it not in *Dura’s* vale !

Or should kind Fortune chance to guide Thy steps near *Esjk*, by *Edin’s* side, There Pity will repeat the tale Thou’lt ask in vain in *Dura’s* vale !

Yet once did Pity haunt her stream, And sooth’d with hope my plaintive theme.

There first I listen’d to her tale, Ah ! now unheard in *Dura’s* vale !

There, first, she taught my heart to feel, And mourn o’er woes I could not heal ! We mix’d our tears o’er many a tale ; O’er griefs, remote from *Dura’s* vale !

And when my hand possess’d the pow’r To soothe Misfortune’s lingering hour, Thou might’st have heard me, in the gale,

Sing the glad tidings down the vale !

And am not I the only Bard, O *Dura* ! that paid thee due regard ? The *Muses* first, in my sad tale, Heard the fond praise of *Dura’s* vale !

And much the hope inspir’d my breast, That *Dura* yet might grant me rest, When, weary of each distant dale, I sought repose in *Dura’s* vale !

I oft, with philosophic mind, Strive to forget that vale unkind ; But still, in ev’ry warbled tale, Is heard the name of *Dura’s* vale !

Perhaps some future day, when I Embosom’d in the earth shall lie, Too late for me, alas ! my tale May find its way to *Dura’s* vale !

Then

Then some kind friend, perhaps, will  
 say,  
 "Why did we scorn his tender lay?  
 "Ah! why, too late, regard the tale  
 "Of him, the Bard of *Dura's* vale?"  
*July 15th, 1802.*

## XVIII.

## Finale \*.

SOME small memorial left behind,  
 Recalls a buried friend to mind;  
 Or soon, when clos'd *Life's* transient  
 scene,  
 All would forget that we had been!  
 Go, then, my *Book*! when I am gone,  
 And be my monumental stone.  
 Why do we weep o'er *Petrarch's* woes?  
 Why visit, pilgrim-like, *Vaucluse*?  
 Why bend our oft-impatient feet,  
 To view the walls of *Paraclete*?  
 Because the *Pen* had power to save  
 Their stories from *Oblivion's* wave!  
 What now of *Petrarch's* love remains?  
 Of *Petrarch's* hopes? of *Petrarch's* pains?  
 Of rapturous *Eloisa's* bliss?  
 A little, senseless *Book*, like this!  
 Still can th' unconscious page inspire  
 Each melting thought, each warm desire!  
 Awake to sympathy the soul,  
 And bid the storms of *Passion* roll!  
 Hail, then, O *Pen*! O thou shalt be  
 A type of *immortality*!  
 Go! little volume! and relate  
 The rigours of thy master's fate!  
 Display the labours of his head,  
 And tell how much his bosom bled,  
 Whilst, prone beneath *Misfortune's* tway,  
 He sigh'd the lingering hours away!  
 Go little volume! go! and prove,  
 His heart with *Pity* warm, and *Love*:  
 Amidst affliction's wintry storm,  
 O still with *Love* and *Pity* warm!  
 Go little *Book*! or soon, alas!  
 Ere a few rolling seasons pass,  
 My friends, so weak are human ties,  
 May cast me from their memories:  
 Save when, recall'd, by chance alone,  
 By the frail record on my stone!  
 A poor memorial! form'd to tell,  
 Nought but my birth, and when I fell!  
 Go! little *Book*! when I am gone,  
 And be my monumental stone!  
 Then when this heart, extinct its heat,  
 No more at *Passion's* call shall beat;  
 Cold, *Julia*! cold to *Love* and thee,  
 Ah! sternest part of *Fate's* decree!  
 Then when these eyes, no longer bright,  
 Are clos'd in everlasting night!

And when this hand that strikes the lyre,  
 Shall wake no more its wonted fire;  
 And when this tongue, for ever mute!  
 No more shall warble to the lute:  
 Then, on thy page, my friends will find  
 A faithful picture of my mind!

JOHN, THE HERMIT.

*Cottage of Mon Repos,  
 Village of Sturry, near  
 Canterbury, Kent, No-  
 vember 6, 1802.*

ERRATA, in our last, page 293, col. 2,  
 line 8, of the "Poetry," for "*Produce*"  
 read "*Produced*." Page 294, col. 1,  
 line 11, for "*Close to their ears*," read,  
 "*Close to their seats*." Ibid. line 21,  
 for "*But all is silent now*," read, "*But  
 all is desert now*."

## TO AMBROSE PITMAN, ESQ.

ON HIS SONNET IN THE EUROPEAN  
 MAGAZINE FOR MAY 1801.

SWEETLY, O PITMAN! hath thy Muse  
 defin'd [mind.  
 Th' exalted virtues of a CARTIER?  
 In humbler strains one craves to touch  
 the lyre,  
 And solve thy question—tho' poetic fire  
 Glows not herein—yet shall bright Truth  
 impart [terpart.  
 Where may be found thy portrait's coun-  
 Let me then lead thee to this distant  
 scene, [stream!  
 Where GANGES rapid rolls his hallow'd  
 Here, not by virtue more than blood  
 allied  
 To him who justly art thy Muse's pride,  
 He lives *below'd*—should I his worth re-  
 hearle,  
 'Twould be a repetition of thy verse:  
 The virtues which there claim a world's  
 applause [Law's\*!  
 Are CARTIER's—herein they would be

## ON SLEEP.

THE sun descends behind the western  
 clouds, [ray;  
 His beams departing shed a weaker  
 The veil of night his glorious splendour  
 shrouds; [away.  
 The stars appear to chase his light  
 What deep, what universal silence reigns!  
 Which brings reflection to the pensive  
 mind; [mains,  
 No noise disturbs these silent lone do-  
 Save where the tuneful nightingale you  
 find.

\* This poem was, originally, prefixed to a manuscript volume of the Author's works.

† Charles Law, Esq. nephew to John Cartier, Esq.



Now Ev'ning, gentle Goddess, with her  
 train, [arrive ;  
 Reflection, Silence, Darkness, now  
 No lights throughout the silent world  
 remain, [horn derive.  
 Save that which we from Cynthia's  
 The weary peasant homeward plods his  
 way, [try hear ;  
 Worn out, fatigued by noontide's sul-  
 The oxen, weary with the labour'd day,  
 Repair to some cool place, their lov'd  
 retreat.  
 Morpheus begins to spread his charms  
 around ; [ness, lies  
 Mankind, fatigued with toil and busi-  
 In the soft arms of sleep delightful bound,  
 All nature to th'accustomed covert  
 hies.  
*Reading.* E. ULMI.

## ADDRESS TO A CHAFER.

## I.

WHEN slow dull hours protract the  
 ling'ring night, [light,  
 And wintry gloom debars the beams of  
 Low in the ground thy undigested form  
 Shuns Boreas' ruffian blasts, and howling  
 storm.

## II.

When new-born Maia ushers in her train,  
 And vegetation smiles along the plain,  
 With spring thy form, reviving from the  
 earth, [birth.  
 Is rous'd to life, and claims a second

## III.

Short is thy triumph, scarce has Vesper's  
 gale

In milder zephyrs stol'n along the dale,  
 When, as thou flit'st to taste the sweets  
 around, [ground.  
 Some truant lays thee prostrate with the

## IV.

What more is man ? The pageant of a  
 day [away.  
 Is born from dust, just flits, then dies  
*Reading.* R. S.

## ON A HAPPY MAN.

OH ! knew he that his happiness was  
 true, [you,  
 Who far from public rage, alone with  
 His fair Melissa, spurning every strife,  
 Drinks the pure blessings of a rural life !  
 What, if no hoarded store of wealth  
 supply  
 A gilded show of envied luxury ?  
 What if the dome is wanting, whose  
 proud state [gate ?  
 Emits a herd of flatterers from its

What if no purple robe, of various fold,  
 Catches the gaze of fools with circling  
 gold ? [soul  
 Peace yet is his : no hope can raise his  
 To crave the vanity of high controul.  
 Rich in content, and rich in Nature's  
 boon, [noon ;  
 He toils thro' morning, and he rests at  
 And tho' he toils, his toils are such as  
 live  
 Free from each care anxiety can give.  
 The fertile lands his easy labours pay,  
 A mere subsistence for the present day.  
 To-morrow's wants ne'er taint the joyful  
 hour ; [pow'r,  
 The fears of future ill the rich o'er-  
 And, midst the gaudy feast of promis'd  
 joy,

E'en spoil enjoyment, and the relish cloy.  
 Not such is Damon ; for when Heav'n  
 descends [bends ;  
 In wat'ry torrents, and the corn o'er-  
 When summer reddens, or when au-  
 tumn's rime [prime ;  
 Blights the full ear, and blasts it in its  
 Content is he each evil to forego,  
 Nor feels from Fortune what mankind  
 call woe. [truth,

See round him dwell plain innocence and  
 Unfurl'd beauty, and unbroken youth.  
 " Calm contemplation and poetic ease."  
 Teach ev'ry object, ev'ry sound, to  
 please. [behest,  
 Fix'd in his heart he owns this high  
 What Heaven gives, is given for the  
 best.

*Reading.*

C. B.

## VERSES,

BY THE REV. C. W. E——N,  
 On the Inoculation of his only Child, by  
 Dr. Hull, of Manchester, with Vac-  
 cine Matter.

SLEEP on, sweet Cherub ! on thy mo-  
 ther's breast ; [rest !  
 May guardian angels tranquilize thy  
 May hov'ring spirits watch my darling  
 boy,

A father's and a doating mother's joy.  
 Sweet Charles ! unblemish'd, spotless in-  
 nocence, [pense,  
 O'er thee thy parents hang in fond sus-  
 See thee, unconscious of impending harm,  
 Raise, smiling, to the lance thy little  
 arm.

Oh ! fatal wound ! if, by loud Fame be-  
 guil'd,  
 We sacrifice to art a lovely child,  
 A babe, by nature form'd with ev'ry  
 grace,  
 Playful and merry with his jocund face.

Sure

Sure no unlook'd-for shock awaits his frame !

Sure no malignant poison will inflame  
His youthful blood beyond the reach of skill ! [ill.

He sleeps, dear babe, and fears no latent

But yet a mother's sighs will sometimes heave ; [grieve.

But yet a mother's breast will sometimes  
On his flush'd cheek the fees the crimson glow ; [throe.

Alarm'd she views the wild convulsive

Her ears on tiptoe listen to each gasp,  
Whilst her encircling arms her darling clasp. [chest

Each throb that issues from his infant  
Meets a responsive echo in her breast.

Oh ! may a mother's care, she cries,  
Succeed ! [indeed !"

Robb'd of my child, " I am bereav'd  
Still may I nurse the idol of my heart,  
And shield him from Contagion's venom'd dart.

Charles is my only child—a direful fate  
Hurl'd my poor Mary \* to her last retreat. [breath.

Cropp'd like the lily, she resign'd her  
And hasten'd prematurely to her death.

Sweet blighted bud ! But let me not repine,

A happier and a better lot is thine ;  
Where thou art gone, no subtle scheme

is plann'd

To cheat Dittemper, and arrest his hand.

The wish is selfish, but Charles must not go,

And leave his mother to unceasing woe ;  
Tho' to his seraph sister he cou'd fly,  
Wasted on airy pinions to the sky.

Sure 'tis no crime to hold what God has giv'n,

Tho' I detain a Cherubim from Heav'n.

If 'tis a crime to keep my darling here,

† May " the recording Angel drop a tear."

*Wicksted Hall, near  
Whitchurch, October 1, 1802.*

## JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

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

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, NOV. 16.

THE Lord Chancellor entered the House at half past two o'clock ; and having taken his seat upon the Wool-sack, informed their Lordships, that his Majesty, not thinking fit to be personally present on that occasion, had issued a Commission to certain persons therein mentioned, for holding a Parliament, which Commission they should hear read.

His Lordship, with the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Duke of Portland, having taken their seats as Commissioners immediately below the throne, Sir Francis Molyneux, Usher of the Black Rod, was ordered to command the attendance of the Commons, who accordingly appeared at the Bar, preceded by their principal Clerk, Mr. Lee.

The Lord Chancellor, after making

a similar communication to what he had stated to the Lords, ordered the Royal Commission to be read ; which proceeding being gone through, he further stated, that he had it in command from his Majesty to inform them, that as soon as the Members of both Houses were sworn in, his Majesty would communicate to them his reasons for calling the present Parliament ; and that, in the mean time, it was his Majesty's pleasure that they should proceed to the choice of a Speaker, and that they should present a proper person to fill that office, in the House of Peers, exactly at two o'clock to-morrow, for the purpose of his receiving the Royal approbation.

The Commons having then retired, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of London and Durham, and about

\* This poor little creature died in convulsions soon after its birth, owing to a fright its mother received from being nearly overturned in a carriage.

† Sterne.



twenty other Peers, took the usual oaths, and entered their names in the roll of Parliament.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17.

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Pelham, and Lord Wallingham, having taken their seats as Royal Commissioners, ordered the Usher of the Black Rod to summon the Commons, in pursuance of his Majesty's command.

The Commons entered a few minutes afterwards, preceded by

Mr. Abbott, who, advancing to the Bar, informed the Commissioners, that the Commons having proceeded to the election of a Speaker, their choice had fallen on him; but when he reflected on the arduous duties of that office, and his own inadequacy to discharge them, he must request that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to order the Commons to proceed to a new election.

The Lord Chancellor, after passing the compliments customary on such occasion, on the abilities of the Speaker elect, and the wisdom displayed by the Commons in their choice of Mr. Abbott a second time, declared his Majesty's approbation of that choice.

Mr. Abbott, in reply, professed to entertain the deepest sense of the Royal favour shewn him by this approbation of his election a second time. He claimed, on behalf of the Commons, the privilege of freedom of speech, freedom from arrest, and all other privileges enjoyed by the House of Commons, under his Majesty or any of his predecessors. He at the same time begged that his conduct, if he should apparently commit any errors, might receive the most favourable construction on the part of his Majesty.

The Lord Chancellor then stated, that the Commissioners had it in command from his Majesty to confirm all the ancient privileges of the Commons, and assured the Speaker that his conduct should always experience the most favourable construction.

The Commons having retired, Lord Keith was introduced as a British Peer of the same title, and took the oaths and his seat. About a dozen other Peers were also sworn in.

[The House was occupied in swearing in the Peers till]

TUESDAY, NOV. 23,

which being the day appointed for opening the new Parliament, and proceeding to the discharge of public

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business, his Majesty went in state to the House, and, being seated on the Throne, the Commons attended at the Bar. Upon which his Majesty opened the Session with the following most gracious Speech:—

*" My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" It is highly gratifying to me to resort to your advice and assistance after the opportunity which has been recently afforded of collecting the sense of my people.

" The internal prosperity of the country has realized our most sanguine hopes: we have experienced the bounty of Divine Providence in the produce of an abundant harvest.

" The state of the manufactures, commerce, and revenue of my United Kingdom is flourishing beyond example; and the loyalty and attachment which are manifested to my person and government afford the strongest indications of the just sense that is entertained of the numerous blessings enjoyed under the protection of our happy Constitution.

" In my intercourse with foreign Powers, I have been actuated by a sincere disposition for the maintenance of peace. It is nevertheless impossible for me to lose sight of that established and wise system of policy by which the interests of other States are connected with our own; and I cannot, therefore, be indifferent to any material change in their relative condition and strength. My conduct will be invariably regulated by a due consideration of the actual situation of Europe, and by a watchful solicitude for the permanent welfare of my people.

" You will, I am persuaded, agree with me, in thinking that it is incumbent upon us to adopt those means of security which are best calculated to afford the prospect of preserving to my subjects the blessings of peace.

*" Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

" I have ordered the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you; and I rely on your zeal and liberality in providing for the various branches of the public service, which it is a great satisfaction to me to think may be fully accomplished without any considerable addition to the burdens of my people.

*" My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" I contemplate with the utmost satisfaction the great and increasing benefits

D d d

benefits produced by that important measure which has united the interests and consolidated the resources of Great Britain and Ireland. The improvement and extension of these advantages will be objects of your unremitting care and attention. The trade and commerce of my subjects, so essential to the support of public credit, and of our maritime strength, will, I am persuaded, receive from you every possible encouragement; and you will readily lend your assistance in affording to mercantile transactions, in every part of my United Kingdom, all the facility and accommodation that may be consistent with the security of the public revenue.

"To uphold the honour of the country, to encourage its industry, to improve its resources, and to maintain the true principles of the Constitution in Church and State, are the great and leading duties which you are called upon to discharge. In the performance of them you may be assured of my uniform and cordial support; it being my earnest wish to cultivate a perfect harmony and confidence between me and my Parliament, and to promote to the utmost, the welfare of my faithful subjects, whose interests and happiness I shall ever consider as inseparable from my own."

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, NOV. 16.

A GREAT number of Members took the Qualification Oath, in the Long Gallery, before the Lord Steward of the Household. After the ceremony, these Members entered the House, and took their places accordingly.

At half an hour past two o'clock, Sir Francis Molyneux, Usher of the Black Rod, came down, and summoned Mr. Ley (the principal Clerk at the table) and the Members to repair to the House of Lords in order to hear his Majesty's Commission read.

Mr. Ley, in obedience to this command, accordingly went to the House of Lords, attended by the Members. Having returned, and taken his seat at the table,

Sir William Scott rose, and spoke nearly to the following effect:—Mr. Ley, it is with the most complete confidence and entire satisfaction that I now presume to address the House upon the subject recommended to its immediate attention, by his Majesty's most gracious Message. The choice of a Speaker is the first and highest function of this House, as it is no less than the selection of a man to watch over and protect the valuable rights of the Commons of the United Empire. The talents which constitute the qualifications for such an exalted office, are not, in general, easily met with; they cannot be expected to exist in a combination of all the energies of the mind, had not experience demonstrated the contrary in several recent

instances, which must be well known to many who now hear me. The man who fills this high station, ought to cherish the true old English spirit of loyalty, an inviolable and rooted attachment to the person and government of his Sovereign, an affection for the ancient constitution of his country, and a love of rational improvement and gentle correction. He ought also to entertain an unconquerable aversion to those wild principles of error, the melancholy effects of which Europe has lately had such occasion to lament. At the same time, he must possess a mind capable of expansion, of comprehending the most complicated and extensive subjects, and of descending to those of the most minute and particular nature. He ought to have a most jealous and scrupulous regard to the privileges of the House; firm in resisting solicitation, conspicuous for polished manners in private, and in public affairs for dignity of demeanour, blended with that suavity of temper so essential for softening the asperities of office. To these indispensable requisites I must add, that the most general and extended knowledge must be attached. In looking round the House, enriched by talents of the most shining and brilliant nature, I see many in this dignified assembly who, although not bred to the law, have exhibited abilities of the most transcendent description. It would be extremely arduous and difficult for the House to choose a President, merely upon supposed merits, grounded upon eulogy or the warm wishes of friends.

Fortunately



Fortunately the House is not left to chance in this important decision; on the contrary, it is most happily led in its choice, by that sure and unerring criterion, experience. I have a Right Hon. Gentleman in my eye, whom many Members of the present will recollect, with every sentiment of gratitude, to have filled the chair of this House, during a part of the last session of the late Parliament. His services upon that occasion must be estimated as of the highest kind, and surely they must challenge the highest applause, as they gave the most ample and satisfactory earnest of his future exertions in the discharge of his arduous and important duty. His late services have given an authentic and decided seal to the late Parliament sufficient to console them for the loss they had sustained in being deprived of the exertions of his predecessor (Lord Redesdale). The Right Hon. Gentleman to whom I have alluded, is characterised by industry most severe; attention minute and unbounded; knowledge most extensive and profound; principles truly constitutional; private elegance and urbanity of manners; and public dignified demeanour. There is no occasion for me to indulge in panegyric. —He comes forward upon this occasion peculiarly distinguished by these qualifications, fortified and strengthened by experience in the chair; deeply versed in the forms of the House; and entertaining the highest veneration for the usages of Parliament. I now move, Sir, That the Right Honourable Charles Abbott be called to the chair as Speaker of this House.

Mr. H. Lascelles, in a short speech, seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Abbott.—Unquestionably, Sir, to be recommended to fill the chair of this House, is the highest honour which can be conferred on any Member of this assembly. Although such recommendation may take place through the kindness of that Member's friends, in such a case it becomes every man to be diffident of his abilities. The little experience I have had in the chair, has however taught me the necessity of a deep and comprehensive knowledge of business, at the same time that it has convinced me extreme vigilance is necessary for defending the rights, usages, and privileges of Parliament, as the only basis of all true

liberty. It is very true, that in the discharge of this high office, much matter may be found in the Journals, by which considerable knowledge may be obtained; but it is a striking remark that no man, however he may be ably qualified for the task, can do the duty of the chair, unless he is supported by the confidence of the Members. If any man has not that confidence, he certainly ought not to aspire to that dignity; or if he ever should obtain it, being destitute of that firm confidence and reliance, he ought not to retain it for a single hour.

Sir W. Scott and Mr. H. Lascelles then led Mr. Abbott to the chair.

The Speaker then addressed the House.—Placed for the second time in this high office, I feel penetrated by the deepest gratitude, but I humbly trust that the House will rather feel inclined to judge from my conduct while I retain this honour, than from any professions I can make.

Lord Cadellereagh then congratulated the Speaker in a very elegant though short speech, upon the choice which the House had just made, which, he was happy to say, met with the most cordial approbation. He should, however, be wanting in respect to the House, did he not also most sincerely assure them, that the choice they had made, reflected the highest honour on their discernment. When the late Parliament had been deprived of the talents of their late worthy Speaker (Lord Redesdale), they had called the present Right Hon. Gentleman to the chair from a thorough conviction that in every respect, he was worthy of their choice. The House had this evening adopted the same line of conduct, and if his Majesty should be graciously pleased to approve of the election just made, the House would certainly feel the most lively joy. He concluded by moving that this House do now adjourn till to-morrow.

The motion was put and carried.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17.

The Speaker (Mr. Abbott) came to the House about two o'clock, but not attired in his robes, and very soon afterwards the Usher of the Black Rod summoned the Members to the House of Lords.—They accordingly went up, headed by the Speaker, and on their return, the Speaker acquainted them

that he had been in the House of Peers, where his Majesty, through his Commission, had given his approbation to their election of a Speaker; that he had, according to ancient usage, claimed by petition to his Majesty, all the rights and privileges of the Commons House of Parliament, freedom of debate, freedom from arrest in their own persons, and in those of their servants; that his Majesty should construe all their proceedings in the most favourable manner, and that they should have access to his Majesty's person when occasion might require. His Majesty had been graciously pleased, by his Commissioners, to give his assent to all these demands in the most ample manner.

He then addressed the House, and stated that he had only to repeat his

most sincere gratitude for the honour they had done him in placing him in the chair. He must remind them, that the only way for him to discharge his duty with dignity and effect, was by a strict attention and obedience on their part to the forms of Parliament, which, the more they were considered, would be the more readily obeyed.

A great number of Members were then sworn in, after which the House adjourned.

The House was occupied in swearing-in Members till Tuesday, November 23, when the House attended the House of Peers, to hear his Majesty's speech.

[In both Houses, the Address passed unanimously, after a Debate which shall appear in our next.]

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*The HELVETIC DIET to Citizen BONAPARTE, First Consul of the French Republic.*

"CITIZEN FIRST CONSUL,

"THE Proclamation which you did us the honour to send to us on the 30th of September, by Citizen Rapp, your Adjutant-General, arrived at Schwitz on the 6th of October.

"We could have wished that the letter we took the liberty of sending you, General First Consul, on Sept. 30, could have reached you sooner: it contains a faithful exposition of the present state of Switzerland. Permit us to send you enclosed a duplicate of it, and to entreat you to receive it favourably. It will prove to you, that the movements which have taken place in Switzerland are not the result of a spirit of party, and that the Swiss Nation has no other object in view than to make use of the right which the claims of giving herself a central and cantonal Constitution, founded on her position and her wants—a sacred and precious right, which you deigned yourself to insure her by the Treaty of Luneville.

"Switzerland would long since have been tranquil, if the Members of the Helvetic Government, those obscure metaphysicians, had consulted the real state of affairs, instead of obstinately attaching themselves to theoretic attempts, as erroneous as they are expensive.

"The violence with which they have tried to impose their system upon the de-

mocratic Cantons, the civil war they have organized to attain their end, directed at first against those Cantons, then against all Switzerland, the unexampled severity with which they have done it, have produced a discontent equally general and just, and a determined and avowed will to shake off this insupportable yoke.

"It is not then, General First Consul, an affair of party; it is the sacred cause of humanity; it is the general wish of a whole nation, which has given us our power and our instructions; of a nation which you yourself wished to free, and which has been ill-treated and irritated contrary to your intentions.

"Yet that nation, we render ourselves guarantees, will never abuse the liberty it claims. The Swiss have nothing more at heart than to attain a state of repose, in which, under the shield of a mild and just Government, each inhabitant may enjoy his property and his existence. We are convinced that we shall arrive at that essential object of all social order, from the moment our will and our efforts shall be no longer fettered.

"General First Consul, all Europe admires in you the Supreme Head of an immense power and empire, which, without doubt, according to your own views, will be directed to the good of humanity; your magnanimity assures us, that you will not make use of it against a people who only desire what you have made them hope,



hope, and who only wish what they believe themselves authorised to do by yourself.

“ Penetrated with eternal gratitude, the Swiss Nation will do its endeavour to deserve the good will of the French Government; and will fulfil all the duties which are imposed upon it by the desire of cultivating good neighbourhood.

“ It is with the most distinguished respect that we remain, General First Consul,

THE DEPUTIES OF THE HELVETIC DIET.

*Schweitz, Oct. 8, 1802.*

TREATY BETWEEN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, PRUSSIA, AND BAVARIA.

The First Consul of the French Republic and the Emperor of Russia having offered their mediation for the arrangement of the affairs of Germany, and having made known to the Imperial Diet, by their declaration of the 18th of August 1802, the Indemnities which they thought should be adjudged to each Prince in consequence of the 7th Article of the Treaty of Luneville, the King of Prussia hastened to conform to the plan presented, and, in taking possession of the States adjudged to him, confined himself scrupulously within the limits assigned in the declaration.

The Emperor of Germany having, on his side, announced the intention of causing its different possessions to be occupied, the King of Prussia, the First Consul, and the Emperor of Russia, have spontaneously hastened to make known to him, that it was not at all becoming that his troops should pass the limits assigned by the declaration, or that they should occupy any territory but that appointed for the indemnification of the Archduke Ferdinand.

Yet, without regard either to this declaration, made collectively at Paris to the Imperial Ambassador by the Minister of the three Powers, nor to that which has been made at Berlin by the Count de Haugwitz to M. de Stadion, the Austrian troops have taken possession of Passau, and his Imperial Majesty has informed the Diet, by his Plenipotentiary, that he would not withdraw his troops, unless the countries occupied by the other Princes were in like manner evacuated, which is an indication that his Imperial Majesty sets no value on the declaration of the Mediating Powers, and that he regards it as void.

In consequence, the King of Prussia and the First Consul engage themselves to reiterate in concert, at Ratibon and Vienna, their efforts to cause the plan presented to be adopted by the Germanic Body, and to be ratified in its whole extent, but particularly so far as it guarantees to the Elector of Bavaria the preservation of his possessions on the right bank of the Inn, and as far as it secures to him the town of Passau.

And if, contrary to their hopes and their united interposition, the Emperor, taking advantage of the possession of Passau, should refuse to evacuate it within the period of sixty days appointed for the deliberation of the Imperial Diet, the Governments of Prussia and France pledge themselves to combine their efforts with those of Bavaria, to secure the latter the preservation of her ancient domains on the right of the Inn, as well as the possession of Passau, and the entire indemnity which has been adjudged to her.

Done at Paris, September 5, 1802.

(Signed) TALLEYRAND.

MARQUIS DE LUCCHESINI.  
CETTO.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Our papers are principally occupied with details relative to the intended visit of the First Consul to the different ports of the Republic. The Prefect of the Department of the Seine has published a notice on this subject, in which, alluding to the First Consul, he says, “ It is to him you are indebted for victory, peace, the return of good morals, order, and the laws—to him whose activity, equally indefatigable in peace as in war, undertakes one labour after another, and who devotes his life to your happiness.” Shortly after he adds, “ the name of this Hero fills the world; strangers flock to see him from the extremities of the earth. Every where, at home and abroad, his words are received as oracles of wisdom; he has become the common Arbiter of Nations and of Kings !”

The First Consul set off for Rouen this day, accompanied by his wife. The object of his journey is stated to be to visit the manufactures of the Department of the Lower Seine.

The French Committee of Arts and Sciences appointed to prepare a work on the subject of Egypt, at the expence of the Government, are proceeding in their labours with great activity. The work is expected to be very splendid.

*Oct. 31.* The First Consul arrived at Rouen on the 29th, at half past four in the afternoon. He was met by all the Civil Officers beyond the gates of the city: The carriages of the Minister of the Interior, the Generals and the Prefects, who accompanied him, led the van of the procession: in the Consul's carriage were Madame Bonaparte and General Songis; the cavalry which escorted them was composed of eighty young men, natives of Rouen. In the evening the residence of the Consul, and the avenues to the city, were illuminated. After dinner he walked into the gardens with Madame Bonaparte, and his suite, when artificial fire works were exhibited at the old Palace. On arriving at that part of the terrace nearest the people, he stopped, and seemed to labour under a grateful emotion on receiving the testimonies of their affection. On the following day he visited part of the environs of Rouen, in company with some General Officers, and escorted by a party of the National Guards. During this excursion he attended the heights of Mont aux Malades and Mont des Sapins, and after making some remarks on the civil and military history of Rouen, returned to his palace, where Mass was performed by the Archbishop. After this religious ceremony had been gone through, the Mayor and his Officers presented certain presents, according to ancient custom, on similar occasions; they consisted of 40 boxes of dried sweetmeats and 40 bottles of wine. On presenting them, the Mayor delivered an Address, the object of which was to express the gratitude and admiration of himself and his fellow-citizens, for the advantages which they had derived from the Consular Government. The Address is, of course, couched in the usual style of French adulation; it praises the Consul for collecting in the field of victory the olive of peace, re-establishing the edifice of morals on the basis of religion, &c. &c. On addressing Madame Bonaparte, the Orator said, "Condescend to accept, Madam, through me, their spokesman, the respectful homage of the inhabitants of Rouen. What unlimited right, Madam, have you to our gratitude; you, who discharge the debt of patriotism by contributing to the happiness of the Hero who is dear to us all." Bonaparte

then gave an audience, when the Mayor of Rouen delivered the keys of the city; on returning which, the First Consul answered, "I cannot entrust the keys of the city of Rouen better than to the worthy Mayor who is at its head; but the keys, which I shall never entrust to any body, are those of the hearts of all the inhabitants of Rouen and of this department." The Prefect of the Palace then presented the different Civil and Military Officers. He replied to each of the speeches that were addressed to him, and conversed with all the Deputations, particularly with the criminal and civil Tribunals, on the necessity of speedy decisions; with the country Mayors, on the respect which ought to be paid to the laws, and on the preservation of good morals; with the Clergy on the virtue of charity, and on the spirit of peace, moderation, and good will towards men: with the Tribunal of Commerce he entered into some minute details respecting the trade of Rouen in particular. This levee lasted six hours.

The First Consul and his suite left Rouen on the 5th. Before his departure, he gave 50,000 franks to the Hospital for the purchase of linen, and 12,000 to form a Soup Establishment on the plan of Count Rumford. He presented snuff-boxes, &c. to the different Mayors and Archbishops.

Lord Whitworth, the British Ambassador, arrived in Paris on Sunday the 14th.

Don Ferdinand, the Infant of Parma, died of a liver complaint on the 9th October.

By an order from the French Government, the Duke de Choiseul was arrested at Calais on his return to Paris. This unfortunate Nobleman had come to England to give up more than 800l. per annum, which he held as a gift from our Government. This is the 4th or 5th time he has been doomed to confinement since the Revolution.

Toussaint, the African Chief, it appears has been removed from Paris, to a dungeon in the Isle of Elba.

Accounts recently received in France from St. Domingo are stated to announce the death of General Ledere, and the extension of disease and revolt throughout the island. The breach of faith practised against Toussaint, and 4 or 5000 of his followers, has naturally excited



excited distrust amongst the rest, who appear to embrace every occasion to escape from the power of their new masters.

Another Black General, named Bel-lazer, who had submitted to the French in St. Domingo, and had been admitted into their service and confidence, has revolted, and joined the insurgents. There are accounts, *via* America, to the end of September, at which period the brigands were increasing in numbers and in confidence. They have burnt some small towns about Monto Christo, and in the Eastern part of the island were almost unopposed.

The disgrace of Bonaparte's private Secretary has been the subject of much conversation at Paris. The facts which led to this circumstance are thus stated in a private communication: "Bourrien, the Secretary, whose passion for money is so well known as to have become proverbial, formed a connexion with the house of Coulon and Co. and put into the concern *one million five hundred thousand livres*, for which he was to receive interest at the rate of three per cent. per month, or 36 per cent. by the year, their being no law in France to prevent usury. The authority of Bourrien's situation, his known wealth, and the publicity of his connexion with the house, gave the concern great respectability. After a length of time, B. suddenly withdrew his money, but left the interest due on his advances, amounting to upwards of 40,000*l.* sterling, in the hands of the house. This was a great blow to the concern: they still, however, managed to make good their payments, till B. suddenly demanded his interest. The creditors then repaired in a body to the Prefect of the Police, to whom they represented their case, stating, that they had given credit to the house chiefly on the strength of Bourrien's stability, who, by withdrawing himself, had defrauded the creditors. The Prefect directly sent an account of the transaction to the First Consul, who ordered B. to restore the 40,000*l.* He at first hesitated; but the First Consul told him, if he did not *instantly* comply, he would send him to the *Bicetre*, and there *leave him to rot!* B. knew too much of French law to hesitate. The 40,000*l.* was instantly re-embarked in the concern. B.'s disgrace followed, and his erasure from

the list of Councillors of State will complete his punishment.

Means are taking by the Missionary Societies for the extension of Methodism in France. Some Missionaries are now there, and their success is represented as being considerable.

It appears that the Duchy of Parma has been placed at the disposal of the French Republic. This event has taken place, in virtue of a Convention concluded between France and Spain, on the 21st of March 1801, by which the States of the infant Duke were to devolve to the French Republic on his decease. This Prince having died on the 9th ult. the First Consul has decided that the exercise of the sovereignty is transferred to him and his coadjutors by right. With this view, he has suddenly appointed Moreau de St. Mery, the French Minister at Parma, to act as Administrator-General of the States of Parma, Guastalla, Piacenza, &c. This Minister has in consequence published the following Proclamation:

I. From the 9th October all the rights and powers attached to the Sovereignty in the said States of Parma, Piacenza, Guastalla, &c. belong and remain to the French Republic.

II. The Provisional Regency established the same day that his Royal Highness the Infant Duke of Parma died is suppressed.

III. All the Functionaries of the old Government shall continue provisionally, and until a new order expresses their functions.

IV. The public acts of whatever nature, shall be made out in the name of the French Republic, and shall bear a double date, viz. that of the calendar of this Republic, and that of the old calendar.

V. No act of public administration or legislation, shall have any validity, unless it emanates directly from us, or is clothed with our approbation.

VI. We enjoin all the public functionaries, without exception, under their responsibility to increase their zeal and activity, to labour conjointly with us to maintain good order, and public tranquillity, to secure the triumph of justice, without which there is no society, and to preserve among a people, worthy of all our cares, the respect which it owes to its Magistrates, as also the sentiment of happiness to be governed by France.

VII. The

VII. The present decree shall be printed, published, and posted up in the usual places, and enregistered in the different Offices through the whole extent of the States of Parma, Piacenza, Guastalla, &c. in order that it may be known by every body, and that all may conform to it in every respect, &c.

(Signed) MOREAU SAINT MERY.  
Parma, Oct. 23.

A private letter from Barcelona speaks in terms of admiration of the entry of their Catholic Majesties into that city. This journey excited the attention of all the kingdom, and attracted a vast concourse of people from every part; it was splendid in the extreme, and perfectly characteristic of Spanish *grandezza*. The King's suite comprised about 4000 persons, and was preceded by 500 light wag-gons, drawn by mules, carrying their clothes, &c. The triumphal car, in which the Royal Pair entered the town, was covered with sheets of gold, sustaining at top a crown of diamonds of immense value. The car was drawn by Knights richly dressed, and followed by the guards splendidly attired. The procession lasted upwards of two hours, and the enthusiasm of the people on the occasion was excessive. On the day following their Majesties went to hear Mass, when the crowd was so great, that several persons were crushed to death.—Eight thousand persons dine daily at the King's tables, and the expences are discharged in specie, a frigate having been sent round with several millions of piastres for the purpose.

A voyage of discovery to the South Seas, at the expence of the Spanish Government, by Don Murtis, is in agitation.

The Madrid Gazette mentions the intention of the Spanish Government to send two scientific gentlemen to London to act in concert with the African Society in exploring the interior of Africa.

The King of Great Britain, as Elector of Hanover, has issued an Ordinance directing the occupation of the Bishopric of Osnaburgh, which was allotted to his Majesty by the plan of Indemnities in perpetual Sovereignty.

The Grand Duke Constantine, of Russia, arrived at Vienna on the 21st ult. His entry into the capital was announced by several discharges of

artillery. During his stay at Vienna, he was presented with the Order of the Golden Fleece, made proprietor of the Austrian regiment of Veezay Hussars, and appointed a General of Artillery in the Austrian army. The Grand Dutchess is at Dresden; but his Royal Highness did not, as expected, visit her previous to his return to Petersburg.

A German mechanic has invented an instrument called an Anemocorde, which wonderfully imitates the human voice.

A Decree has lately been passed at Vienna, relative to all Public Libraries and Reading Institutions, by which any works of Voltaire, Rousseau, Bayle, Helvetius, &c. are forbidden to be given, or lent to read.

Amongst other measures adopted by the Swiss Patriots, the Council of Education, provisionally established at Lucerne, has banished from the schools all the new elementary books: it has forbidden the philosophy of Kant to be taught in them, and ordered, for the re-establishment of good morals, that the scholars should resume their mantles.

The Archduke Charles quitted Prague on the 27th ult. where he has been received with every possible mark of distinction. His departure was announced by the discharge of 108 pieces of cannon.

An article in the Dutch papers, which have arrived lately, states, that Sir J. B. Warren had his first audience of the Emperor Alexander on the 3d ult.

Advices from Petersburg, of the 15th ult. mention, that the Officer who invented the story of a conspiracy against the life of Alexander I. and wounded himself with a pistol, to give more sanction to his invention, has been tried by Special Commission, which not only found him guilty of the charges preferred against him, but sentenced him to be quartered alive by four horses. This sentence, however, was changed by the Emperor into perpetual banishment to Siberia.

The Algerine Navy at present comprises 15 cruizers, carrying from six to 48 guns, and fifty gun-boats;—there are likewise about 200 sail of coasters, of from 20 to 30 tons burthen. The Military consists of about 7000 Turks, 6000 Half-Turks, and 50,000 Militia. There are now in Algiers upwards of 1500 Christian Slaves.

DOMESTIC



## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

OCTOBER 26.

**W. CODLIN** and *J. Reed* were tried at the Admiralty Sessions in the Old Bailey, charged with sinking the *Adventure* brig, off Suffex, in August last, after insuring her to the amount of 9000*l.* for the purpose of defrauding the Underwriters; and *G. Easterby* and *W. M'Farlane*, were charged on the same indictment for procuring the other prisoners to commit the said felony. The Counsel for the prosecution, after enlarging upon the nature of the crime, entered into a sort of history of the vessel. The brig sailed in the month of July from London to Yarmouth, without taking in her cargo, and at this time policies were effected on her. At Yarmouth she took in goods to an inconsiderable amount, and about ten tons of ballast. At this time a Mr. Storrow was supercargo, but it would appear that he never intended to pursue the voyage. The ship proceeded to the Downs, where Storrow left it, and was succeeded by the prisoner Reed. While she lay at the Downs, a person of the name of Douglas, who was Mate, was taken ill and left her; and Codlin instead of appointing a man in his stead, who was capable of performing the duties, made choice of a person of the name of Cooper, who was ignorant of navigation. The prisoner Codlin, conscious that the object of the voyage was not Gibraltar nor Leghorn, but that the *Adventure* should find her grave before she left the British coast, told him his duty would not be very arduous. There were frequent opportunities for the ship sailing, but Codlin pretended that the wind did not suit, and that he waited for letters. He spoke of her as a ship that was unfit to cross the Bay of Biscay, and that she should soon be destroyed. When she got to Brighton, Codlin went on deck, and observed to Cooper, that he was a clumsy fellow, and could not get into the locker of the cabin to bore the holes to destroy her: he ordered Cooper to go, telling him he would find the instruments in the cabin; and, in order to avoid creating an alarm, he took care to employ all hands in taking in the sails, and on such duties as precluded the possibility of their hearing what was going forward. After this larger holes were made by the same person. To keep up the farce, signals

of distress were made, on which some boats came off from Brighton, but the Captain would not suffer any of the persons to come on board; he had just before declared, that the vessel should go to the bottom. The ship being afterwards weighed up and brought in, an order was issued to apprehend the Captain; but the Proprietors, Easterby and M'Farlane, having arrived at Brighton before the Officers of Justice, pledged themselves that the prisoner should be forthcoming when called on. They however connived at his escape to London, whence it was intended he should proceed to Hamburgh under a fictitious name. Invoices had been made out for goods, some of which had never been put on board: others, which had been shipped, were afterwards relanded, and were found in the apartments of Codlin. The Counsel then proceeded to call his witnesses. T. Cooper, a sailor belonging to the vessel, deposed as to her sailing, &c. After the witness left Deal, the Captain told him they would not be in her 48 hours longer. He then deposed to the facts stated in the opening, relative to the boring of holes, and the consequences. J. Morris, a cabin-boy, stated, that being sent to one of the cabin lockers by the Captain, he heard the water rush in, and gave the alarm; but the Captain refused to believe him, and the next morning he shut himself up with the mate in the cabin, and would not suffer the witness to enter. Several other witnesses deposed, that the Captain would not suffer them to assist when the vessel let in the water. Mr. Storrow stated, that he had a meeting with the Proprietors and Captain: they wished him to proceed from Yarmouth to Gibraltar, and, after selling part of the cargo there, to sink the vessel in the Mediterranean, that they might recover for a partial loss. Captain Douglas, on the part of the Underwriters, described the manner in which the holes were made, the apprehension of the prisoners, &c. An insurance-broker proved that he had effected insurances on this vessel at different times between June and July, by the desire of Easterby, to the amount of nearly 5000*l.* Another broker proved that he insured the same vessel for 4000*l.* A Custom-house Officer who took an inventory of the property on

on board when the ship was weighed up, proved that she did not contain half the goods entered in the bills of parcels. A number of other witnesses were examined, whose testimony was similar to what we have already given. The last evidence produced was a paper which contained a notice from Easterby and M'Farlane to the Underwriters, of their abandonment of the ship and cargo. The defence for the prisoners was, that they had no intention of committing a fraud: the fact of sinking the ship not being sufficient to prove such an intention; as no claim had been made for the sum insured. In behalf of the prisoner Reed, it was contended that he, being only a supercargo, had nothing to do with the management of the vessel, a supercargo not coming under the description of a person belonging to the ship. M'Farlane in his defence, said he had served his Majesty 28 years, 16 of which he had been abroad. Mr. Eiskine, on the part of Easterby, made an eloquent speech to prove that the Admiralty Court was not authorised to take cognizance of any crime committed by a person who never went out to sea. Several witnesses were called, who spoke in high terms of the prisoners. Lord Ellenborough then summed up the evidence; after which the Jury found all the prisoners guilty, except Reed. Sentence of death was immediately passed upon Codlin, and the others were ordered from the bar, to wait the opinion of the Judges on Mr. Eiskine's objection.

26. At night, as Captain Scott, of a merchant vessel, was going with his wife on board a ship off the Tower, in attempting to step from a vessel alongside across the intervening space, Mrs. Scott missed her step, and fell into the River. The mate (a brother of Captain S.) precipitated himself into the flood, in hopes of saving her; the Captain also plunged in, but, owing to the darkness of the night, and the tide setting strong, the exertions of both proved abortive. The lady and her husband were drowned; and the Mate, almost exhausted, was rescued by the crew of an adjoining vessel.

28. Mr. Abraham Newland appeared on the Stock Exchange, to deliver the answer of the Bank Directors to a requisition of the Loan holders to postpone the period of Redemption of the Loan to the month of June or July next. He announced the following as the resolution of the Bank, viz. that the redemption

should be made, 40 per cent. on the 21st of January, 30 per cent. on the 18th of February, and 30 per cent. on the 18th of March.

The remains of Mrs. Bridges, the chimney-sweeper, whose cruelty we have had occasion to mention\*, were buried in Mary-le-bone Church-yard on Thursday, and attended with every mark of public ignominy. The end of this wretched woman was as infamous as her life. Having sold the lease of her house and *stock in trade* to the widow of another sweep for 75l.: she, just before her death, raised 45l. by selling the same property to another person, without apprising him of a prior engagement. Her impious conduct previous to her decease is too shocking to describe.

30. At the Old Bailey, *Briscoe, Denham, and Baker*, were indicted for the murder of T. Pamphlin, on the 4th inst. in Compton-street, Clerkenwell. *Baker* was acquitted, and the others found guilty of *Manlaughter*.

A new institution has been established in London under the title of *The British School*. Its purport is to afford an opportunity for Artists to display such of their productions as they intend for sale, and to contribute towards the support of themselves and their families in case of sickness and death.

A letter from Neath, dated the 26th, states, that a smart shock of an earthquake was experienced at Carmarthen a few evenings ago. The phenomenon caused much alarm; many hundred people assembled in the streets, with a firm conviction that the ancient prophecy, which predicted the destruction of Carmarthen by an earthquake, was about to be fulfilled. The same letter adds, that Mr. Barret † disgusted with ærostation, has become a strolling player, and appeared last week at Swansea, in the character of *Lord Ogleby*.

Nov. 1. During the performance of *Perouje* at the Preston theatre, when the hero fired at the Indian, the wadding entered the thigh of the latter, and caused a mortification, which on the Thursday following terminated his life. The deceased was Mr. James Bannerman, of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh.

2. At the Old Bailey, Francisco (a Tyrolite) was indicted for shooting at Mr. Mayan in Lombard-street. Mr. M. deposed, that on the 16th ult. the prisoner came into his shop, and presenting

\* See Page 317.

† See Page 286.



sending a pistol, demanded his money; the prosecutor not immediately complying with his request, and another person coming in, the prisoner fired, when the ball passed through the waistcoat, and penetrated the wall to the depth of half an inch. Mr. Minet, a merchant, deposed, that as he entered the shop, he heard the prisoner say "money," and conceiving him to be a robber, he attempted to seize him, when he presented a pistol, but the witness stooping down, he fired at the prosecutor, and ran out of the shop. The prisoner, in his defence, presented a paper, in which he did not deny the outline of the evidence: he declared, that he had not the smallest intention of killing the prosecutor: he said, the pistol went off by accident; that his sufferings drove him to madness, having for some time had neither food nor a dwelling; he had provided the pistols for putting an end to his own existence, and had proceeded to St. James's Park for that purpose, but was prevented by there being a lady and child walking in the remote part which he had fixed upon. He concluded with asserting, that this was his first crime, and that he would bear his fate with resignation. The Jury, after half an hour's consultation, found the prisoner Guilty, *Death*.

10. Mr. Steele, proprietor of the lavender-water warehouse in Catharine-street, Strand, was found murdered on Hounslow Heath. He went on Friday last to Bedfont, where he had a plantation of lavender, to give instructions to his men: but, not returning at the time appointed, his friends, after exploring different parts of Hounslow Heath, found him buried under a bush: part of his forehead was entirely cut away, and his head wounded in many places, as was conjectured with a bayonet. On his return from Bedfont, he could not procure any kind of carriage, consequently was proceeding to town on foot. His boots and hat were taken away, and his pockets cut entirely off.

20. On Tuesday Sir Richard Ford issued a warrant, and Revitt, at the head of a strong party of the London, Surry, and Kent Patroles, proceeded to the Oakley Arms, in Oakley-street, Lambeth, where they found Col. Despard, and thirty-two labouring men and soldiers, English, Irish, and Scotch, the whole of whom they took into custody on suspicion of a treasonable conspiracy. On the following morning they were all taken before

the Sitting Magistrates at Union Hall. The examination lasted nearly eight hours; the result of which was, that the Colonel was committed to the County Goal: twelve of his associates, six of whom are soldiers, were sent to Tothill Fields, and twenty to the New Prison, Clerkenwell.—Thursday afternoon, Colonel Despard, heavily ironed, accompanied by his wife, and one of the soldiers, was brought to Lord Pelham's Office, where several of the Cabinet Ministers were assembled. He underwent an examination, and was committed to Newgate. On Friday morning the Privy Council again met, and Colonel Despard underwent a short examination. He was fully committed to Newgate, for seducing some of the Guards from their duty; the number, however, of those who have been seduced, does not amount to more than ten. No proof has yet appeared that this assembly entertained any design against the life of the King, as was at first reported; but their meetings have been held with great secrecy, and their numbers are very considerable. In the Borough there were seven divisions, and eight sub-divisions; the time and place of their meeting were kept secret till within a few hours of their assembling. The allurements held out to the soldiers was, that great sums of money were expected from France, and that, on their accomplishing their object, they would be allowed 3s. 6d. per day for life. Among the papers found in the possession of the prisoners were seditious tracts and songs, one declaratory of certain Rights, with a copy of the Oath taken on becoming a Member. It begins with—"Constitution, Independence of Ireland and Great Britain, Equalization of all Civic Rights."—Then follows an assurance that the Members will unite to maintain the families of all those heroes who may fall in contending for their rights. The words of the Oath run nearly thus:—"I A. B. do hereby swear to endeavour, to the utmost of my power, to obtain the objects above stated, and that neither fears, rewards, nor punishments, shall compel me to resign those rights and privileges which the Supreme Being, in his bountiful goodness, has given to all men; and that no force whatever shall induce me to give information in the business—So help me God!"

The following are the names of those who have been committed to the different Prisons: *Newgate*, Edward Marcus Despard.

*New Prison, Clerkenwell*, J. Francis, T. Jackson, alias Phillips, D. McGeat, T. Broughton, E. Ruffell, J. Price, and W. Lander. — *Totbill-Fields Bridewell*, J. Wood, J. Ganer, T. Newman, J. Connolly, J. S. Wratten, D. Tendall, C.

Dry, J. Blake, J. Vincent, P. Pollard, O. Byrne, alias J. Lambert J. Doyle, A. Baily, S. Chaffon, L. Sheridan, C. Whitchelo, M. O'Neil, G. Wade, S. Smith, J. Emblin, C. McCoaty, J. Wheeler, and C. Pendle.

## MARRIAGES.

**C**OLONEL RICHARD TAYLOR to Miss J. J. Justamond.

The Rev. Thomas Cope Marsham, vicar of Kew and Petersham, to Miss Maitland, eldest daughter of the Hon. General Alexander Maitland.

John Burton, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Bowman, of Muffets.

Henry Williams Riven, esq. captain in the 18th regiment of foot, to Miss Arabella Fitzpatrick, of Cork.

Dudley North, esq. to Miss Pelham, eldest daughter of Lord Yarborough.

The Rev. William Philpot, of Kew, to Mrs. Lewis, of Richmond.

The Rev. William Pochin, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, to Miss M. C. Green, of Lawford Hall, Essex.

Lord Binning, son to the Earl of Hadlington, to Lady Maria Parker, daughter of the Earl of Macclesfield.

John Cross, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, to Miss Margaret Hyde, of Ardwick, in Lancashire.

John Erskine, esq. to Miss Mary Mordaunt.

## MONTHLY OBITUARY.

OCTOBER 3.

**T**HOMAS COTTON, esq. of Haigh Hall, near Wakefield.

7. William Rayhould, esq. of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire.

John Heathcote, esq. brother of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, by the overturn of his carriage.

9. John Zuill, esq. aged 67, many years a merchant at Liverpool.

11. At Denny Loanhead, the Rev. John Walker, of the associate congregation there, in his 79th year.

12. At Handworth, Staffordshire, the Rev. Thomas Lane, rector of that parish.

13. At Woodford, in the county of Waterford, Robert Unack, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the Waterford militia.

14. At Hammersmith, Mr. Stephen Randall, aged 76.

15. Thomas Rawlinson, esq. of Lancaster. His death was occasioned by being thrown from a gig on his horse taking fright near Burton, in Kendall, on the 12th instant.

Mr. Joseph Strutt, a distinguished artist, and author of several valuable antiquarian works.

At Falmouth, aged 62, Richard Pidgley, esq.

16. The Rev. Thomas Bell, one of

the relief ministers of Glasgow, aged 68.

17. Mr. John Grove, of Stanmore, in his 80th year.

18. At Peterhead, Major John Ramsay, late of the Scots brigade.

19. At Stamford Hill, Mr. Daniel Bell, in his 77th year.

At Waltham, in Leicestershire, aged 76, Anthony Forman, esq. of the ordnance department of the Tower of London.

Lately, at Kew, George D'Auber, esq. late captain of the 11th light dragoons.

21. At Southampton, Charles Winston, esq. of Dominica.

22. Dr. Samuel Arnold. (See p. 341.) Robert Thistlethwayte, esq. of Southwick place, Hampshire, and late member for that county.

25. At Taunton, Captain W. Corfield, late of the 47th regiment, aged 42.

The Rev. John Fairfax Franklin, rector of Attleborough, Norfolk.

John Scott, esq. one of the magistrates belonging to the public-office, Marlborough-street.

27. At Bristol, the Rev. Dr. Henry Hunter, minister of the Presbyterian meeting, London Wall, translator of Lavater, &c. &c. (See page 328.)

At Edinburgh, the Rev. William Paul, minister of St. Cuthbert's.

28. The



28. The Rev. Stebbing Shaw, F. S. A. rector of Hartsham, Derbyshire, author of the "History and Antiquities of Staffordshire."

Mr. Constable, surgeon, of Woodford. Lately, at Datchett, James Haydock, esq. aged 65.

29. In Norton-street, Portman-place, Mr. Samuel Paterson, in his 77th year, well known and respected by the literati of his own and other countries for his extensive knowledge of books in most languages and sciences, and in his private life revered and esteemed for his social and domestic virtues. Further particulars of him in our next.

30. Edward Bull, esq. of New Ormond-street.

31. Mr. B. P. Ludlow, surgeon, of Melksham, near Bath.

Nov. 1. Mr. Paul Agutter, of Aldermanbury.

James Mac Vicker Affleck, M. D. of the island of Jamaica.

3. Sir Walter Vavasour, of Haslewood, Yorkshire, bart.

At Bath, Robert Bissett, esq. of Madeira.

The Rev. J. Towers, rector of Billingham, aged 90. It is singular that there have been only two incumbents on this living for upwards of a century. Mr. T. as well as his predecessor, having held the situation upwards of fifty years.

4. At Wickliffe Hall, in Cheshire, Mrs. Ethelston, wife of the Rev. C. W. Ethelston, rector of Worthenbury.

Mrs. Pybus, widow of John Pybus, esq. of Cheam, Surry.

At Preston, Lancashire, Mr. James Bannerman, late of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, in consequence of a wound he received in the thigh while performing in PEROUSE.

5. At Wrexham, Major Gower, of the marines, brother to Sir Erasmus Gower. In the delirium of a fever he precipitated himself from a two pair of stairs window, and was killed on the spot.

At Newmarket, Richard Woodthorpe, esq. late assistant inspector of his Majesty's troops in the island of Jersey.

6. At Camberwell, Mr. John Barrett Corbett, surgeon, late of Broseley, Salop.

At Hadley, in her 75th year, Mrs. Monro, relict of the late Dr. Monro.

Lately, the Rev. Dr. Burroughs, senior fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge.

7. At Bush Hill, Captain Joseph Sumner Briggs, of the royal navy.

8. At Ely, Mrs. Underwood, wife of the Rev. Mr. Underwood, and daughter of the Rev. Dr. Knowles, prebendary of Ely.

9. Miss Eliza Harris, daughter of Thomas Harris, esq. aged 15 years. The circumstance attending this young Lady's decease was particularly affecting. Her anxious parents were assisting her upstairs, not without hopes of her recovery, when she expired in their arms, without a struggle, or any observable indication of pain.

At Trimley, Suffolk, Captain Beauchamp Newton Cooper, esq. of the eastern regiment of Norfolk militia.

Lately, Robert Winter, esq. of the Pipe Office, aged 75.

11. At Dean's Leate, Dorsetshire, Sir William Lewis Andre, of Bath, bart.

Donald Murray, esq. of Southampton-row, Bloomsbury.

12. Joseph Hankey, esq. of Poplar.

13. At Windfor, in her 87th year, Mrs. Sumner, relict of Dr. John Sumner, provost of King's College, Cambridge.

Mr. Martin Robinson, of Red Lion-street, Holborn.

16. William Coney, esq. of Winchester-place, Pentonville.

Mr. Thomas Pearce, brewer, at Millbank.

18. Mr. Moses William Staples, late a banker in Cornhill.

19. In the 68th year of his age, after an illness of six days, Mr. Sewell, bookseller, of Cornhill, respected and regretted by all who knew him. If "an honest man's the noblest work of God," such a one was John Sewell, who, with some harmless eccentricities, possessed a mind and spirit, of which the energy and value could only be duly estimated by those who were admitted to his familiar acquaintance. His shop was the well-known resort of the first mercantile characters in the city, who were used there to feel more of the freedom and ease of their own parlours, than the restrictions of a house of trade; yet such was the effect of long-established method, that, perhaps, in all London, a shop could not be named, in which so much business was daily transacted with so little bustle or ostentation. Mr. Sewell succeeded Mr. Bratherton in the same house wherein he died, and in which he had resided 53 years, and was, we believe, the oldest Bookseller in London. He possessed, besides his professional judgment of books, a tolerable knowledge

of mechanics, particularly of ship-building, understood the nature and properties of timber, and was the founder and most zealous promoter of a Society for the Improvement of Naval Architecture. He was also the occasion of a most beneficial improvement being made some years ago in Cornhill, a place which had sustained prodigious losses by conflagrations. Finding that a difficulty of gaining a ready supply of water was in most cases the cause of the mischief extending, he conceived the idea of a tank, or reservoir, to be laid under the coach pavement of the street, which, being always kept full of water, is a perpetual and ready resource in case of fire happening in that vicinity. In proof of his loyalty and public spirit, we need only say, that he was one of the first supporters, and named on the first Committee, of the Loyal Association, at the Crown and Anchor, in 1792, by the operation and influence of which, the Nation was preserved from the ruinous efforts of Republicans and Levellers; and when the Kingdom was alarmed and confounded by the mutiny in our fleets, he drew up, and at his own expence circulated "Proposals in detail, for a Marine Voluntary Association, for manning in person the Channel fleet, the ancient and natural defence of Old England." The object, however, was happily rendered unnecessary by the return of our brave seamen to reason and their duty. To say more of Mr. Sewell might seem superfluous; to have said less, had been injustice to his memory.

#### DEATHS ABROAD.

APRIL 7. At Madras, Lieutenant-Colonel Sheriff, of the 7th regiment of native cavalry.

In his way from India to Egypt, Thos. Ogilvie, esq. son of the late Sir John Ogilvie, bart.

OCT. 28. At Amsterdam, a Jew named Levy, who had long been celebrated for his perambulations. He had attained the advanced age of 100 years, two months, and 27 days. He has left 28 children, and 27 grand children. He preserved all his faculties to the last hour of his life. It is singular that his mother, Judith David, attained the age of 105 years, two months, and 26 days. Her brother Von Leyden, died upwards of 100 years of age, and in his hundredth year he performed a journey on foot from Leyden to Catwick on the Sea.

OCT. 30. At Paris, Monsieur De Calonne, in his 69th year. (See an account of him, with a portrait, in the European Magazine for April 1789, p. 267.)

Count Philip Charles D'Alvensleben, the Prussian Minister of State, at Berlin. He was born the 12th of December, 1745, at Hanover, where his father was Privy Councillor of War, and where his grandfather had been Minister of State. His education was in a great measure completed during the course of the seven years war. He participated, at Magdebourg, in the lessons of the two Princes of Prussia, Frederic William II. afterwards his Sovereign, and Frederic Henry Charles, brother to that Monarch. From that epoch may be dated the friendship which he formed with his young friends. After having terminated, in 1770, his studies at the Academy of Halle, he dedicated himself to the Bar, and was appointed Referendary to the Chamber of Justice at Berlin, where he acquired the reputation of a man of business, and great industry.

On the 1st of January 1774, he was appointed Gentleman to His Royal Highness Prince Ferdinand. On the 29th of September 1775, he commenced his diplomatic career, being then appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Saxony: he was decorated at the same time with a Chamberlain's Key. His talents and his personal qualities gained him general confidence and esteem, and merited the approbation of his Sovereign, particularly in the War of the Succession, during which he was the centre of the Correspondence between the King and the Allied Court of Saxony, the King's Army, and that of Prince Henry. After having filled, for twelve years, the situation of Minister at the Court of the Elector of Saxony, the King, Frederic William, confided to him several important missions. He was sent to Paris in 1787. At the commencement of the following year, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary, to the Republic of the United Provinces, and at the end of the same year he came to London in the same quality. In 1790 he was recalled from England, when the Monarch, full of confidence in his capacity, appointed him, on the 1st of May, 1791, a Minister of State, of War, and of the Cabinet; he took upon him the Foreign Department, and was engaged in all the important affairs which have since occupied



occupied the attention of that Cabinet. In 1792 he was created a Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle; in 1798, at the Coronation, he alone was created a Knight of the Order of the Black Eagle, and in 1800 was raised to the dignity of Count.

On the 23d of October last, at Vienna, in the 80th year of his age, General Jerningham, nephew to the late Sir George Jerningham, Bart. of Coffey, in Norfolk. He served upwards of 50 years in the Imperial service, and was Chamberlain to the Empress Maria Theresa, and to the Emperors Joseph, Leopold, and Francis.

Lately at Bristol in Pennsylvania, a female Slave named Alice, aged 116 years.

She was born in Philadelphia, of parents who came from Barbadoes, and lived in that City until she was ten years old, when her master removed her to Dunk's Ferry, in which neighbourhood she continued to the end of her days.

She remembered the ground on which Philadelphia stands, when it was a wilderness, and when the Indians (its chief inhabitants) hunted wild game in the woods, while the panther, the wolf, and the beasts of the forest, were prowling about the wigwams and cabins in which they lived.

Being a sensible intelligent woman, and having a good memory, which she retained to the last, she would often make judicious remarks on the population and improvements of the City and Country; hence her conversation became peculiarly interesting, especially to the immediate descendants of the first settlers, of whose ancestors she often related acceptable anecdotes.

She remembered William Penn, the proprietor of Pennsylvania, Thomas Story, James Logan, and several other distinguished characters of that day.

During a short visit which she paid to Philadelphia, last fall, many respectable persons called to see her, who were all pleased with her innocent cheerfulness, and that dignified deportment, for which (though a Slave and uneducated) she was ever remarkable.

In observing the increase of the City, she pointed out the house next to the Episcopal church, to the southward in Second-street, as the first brick-building that was erected in it, and it is more than

probable she was right, for it bears evident marks of antiquity. The first church, she said, was a small frame that stood where the present building stands, the ceiling of which she could reach with her hands from the floor.

She was a worthy Member of the Episcopal Society, and attended their public worship as long as she lived. Indeed, she was so zealous to perform this duty, in proper season, that she has often been met on horseback, in a full gallop, to church, at the age of 95 years.

The veneration she had for the bible, induced her to lament that she was not able to read it; but the deficiency was in part supplied by the kindness of many of her friends, who, at her request, would read it to her, when she would listen with great attention, and often make pertinent remarks.

She was temperate in her living, and so careful to keep to the truth, that her veracity was never questioned; her honesty also was unimpeached, for such was her master's confidence in it, that she was trusted at all times, to receive the ferriage money for upwards of forty years.

This extraordinary woman retained her hearing to the end of her life, but her sight began to fail gradually, in her ninety-sixth year, without any other visible cause than from old age. At one hundred she became blind, so that she could not see the sun at noon day.

Being habituated from her childhood to constant employment, her last master kindly excused her from her usual labour; but she could not be idle, for she afterwards devoted her time to fishing, at which she was very expert, and even at this late period, when her sight had so entirely left her, she would frequently row herself out into the middle of the stream, from which she seldom returned without a handsome supply of fish for her master's table.

About the one hundred and second year of her age, her sight gradually returned, and improved so far, that she could perceive objects, moving before her, though she could not distinguish persons.

Before she died, her hair became perfectly white, and the last of her teeth dropt sound from her head at the age of 116 years.



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

| Day | Bank Stock        | per Cent. Reduc  | per Cent. Consols                   | per Cent. Consols | Navy per Cent     | New per Cent      | Long Ann         | Short Ann.      | Omn. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ dil. | Imp. 3pr Ct      | Imp. Ann.        | India Stock. 206  | Indi Scrip | India Bonds. | Exche. Bills. | Irish per Cent   | Irish Omn. | English Lott. Tick. |
|-----|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|------------|---------------------|
| 27  |                   |                  | 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 7 $\frac{1}{8}$  | 84 $\frac{1}{4}$  | 101               |                   | 19 15-16         |                 |                           |                  |                  |                   |            |              |               |                  |            |                     |
| 28  |                   |                  |                                     |                   |                   |                   |                  |                 |                           |                  |                  |                   |            |              |               |                  |            |                     |
| 29  | 180 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 67 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 83 $\frac{3}{8}$  | 100 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 99 $\frac{7}{8}$  | 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$          |                  |                  | 203 $\frac{1}{4}$ |            |              |               |                  |            |                     |
| 30  | 180 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 67 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 83 $\frac{3}{8}$  | 100               | 99 $\frac{7}{8}$  | 19 13-16         | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$          |                  |                  | 203 $\frac{1}{2}$ |            |              |               |                  |            |                     |
| 1   |                   |                  |                                     |                   |                   |                   |                  |                 |                           |                  |                  |                   |            |              |               |                  |            |                     |
| 2   | 180               | 67 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 83 $\frac{2}{3}$  | 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ |                 | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$          |                  |                  | 203 $\frac{1}{2}$ |            |              |               |                  |            |                     |
| 3   | 180               | 67 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 83 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 100 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 99 $\frac{1}{4}$  | 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ |                 | 10                        | 65 $\frac{7}{8}$ |                  |                   |            |              |               |                  |            |                     |
| 4   |                   |                  |                                     |                   |                   |                   |                  |                 |                           |                  |                  |                   |            |              |               |                  |            |                     |
| 5   |                   |                  |                                     |                   |                   |                   |                  |                 |                           |                  |                  |                   |            |              |               |                  |            |                     |
| 6   |                   | 67 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 68 a 6 $\frac{3}{8}$                | 83 $\frac{5}{8}$  | 100 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 99 $\frac{1}{4}$  | 12 13-16         |                 | 10                        | 66 $\frac{1}{8}$ |                  |                   |            |              |               |                  |            |                     |
| 8   |                   | 67 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 83 $\frac{5}{8}$  | 100 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 99 $\frac{1}{8}$  | 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ |                 | 10                        |                  |                  |                   |            |              |               |                  |            |                     |
| 9   |                   |                  |                                     |                   |                   |                   |                  |                 |                           |                  |                  |                   |            |              |               |                  |            |                     |
| 10  |                   |                  | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68               | 83 $\frac{5}{8}$  | 100 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 99 $\frac{1}{8}$  | 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$          | 66               | 11 5-16          |                   |            |              |               |                  |            |                     |
| 11  | 180               | 67 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 83 $\frac{3}{4}$  | 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 100               | 19 11-16         |                 | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$          | 66               |                  |                   |            |              |               |                  |            |                     |
| 12  | 180 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 6 $\frac{3}{8}$  | 83 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 99 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 19 11-16         |                 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$          |                  |                  |                   |            |              |               |                  |            |                     |
| 13  |                   | 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 6 $\frac{3}{8}$  | 83 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 100               | 100               | 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ |                 | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$          |                  |                  | 202 $\frac{1}{2}$ |            |              |               |                  |            |                     |
| 14  | 180               | 67               | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68               | 83 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 101               | 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 19 11-16         |                 | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$          | 65 $\frac{3}{4}$ |                  |                   |            |              |               |                  |            |                     |
| 15  | 180 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 67 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 83 $\frac{3}{4}$  | 101 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 100 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ |                 | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$          | 66               |                  | 202 $\frac{3}{4}$ |            |              |               |                  |            |                     |
| 16  |                   |                  |                                     |                   |                   |                   |                  |                 |                           |                  |                  |                   |            |              |               |                  |            |                     |
| 17  | 180               | 67               | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68               | 83 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 101               | 100               | 19 11 16         |                 | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$          | 65 $\frac{1}{4}$ |                  |                   |            |              |               | 97 $\frac{1}{8}$ |            |                     |
| 18  | 179 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 67               | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68               | 83 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 101 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 100 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 19 11-16         |                 | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$          | 65 $\frac{3}{8}$ |                  |                   |            |              |               | 97 $\frac{1}{4}$ |            |                     |
| 19  | 179 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 67               | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 6 $\frac{3}{8}$  | 83 $\frac{1}{4}$  | 101               | 100               | 19 11-16         |                 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$          | 65 $\frac{5}{8}$ |                  |                   |            |              |               |                  |            |                     |
| 20  |                   | 67               | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68               | 83 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 101 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 100 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 19 11-16         |                 | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$          | 65 $\frac{3}{8}$ |                  |                   |            |              |               | 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ |            |                     |
| 22  |                   | 67               | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68               | 83 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 101 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 100               | 19 11-16         |                 | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$          |                  |                  |                   |            |              |               |                  |            |                     |
| 23  |                   | 67               | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68               | 83 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 101 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 100               | 19 11-16         |                 | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$          |                  |                  |                   |            |              |               |                  |            |                     |
| 24  | 179               | 67               | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68               | 83 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 101 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 100               | 19 11-16         |                 | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$          | 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ |                  |                   |            |              |               |                  |            |                     |
| 25  |                   | 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 6 $\frac{3}{8}$  | 83 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 101               | 100               | 19 11-16         |                 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$          | 65 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 11 7-16          |                   |            |              |               |                  |            |                     |
| 26  |                   | 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 6 $\frac{3}{8}$  | 83 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 100 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 100               | 19 11-16         |                 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$          |                  |                  |                   |            |              |               |                  |            |                     |
| 27  | 179               | 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 6 $\frac{3}{8}$  | 83                | 101               | 100               | 19 9 16          |                 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$          | 65 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 202 $\frac{1}{2}$ |            |              |               |                  |            |                     |

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.