

# THE European Magazine,

For DECEMBER 1802.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of SIR HENRY TROLLOPE. 2. A VIEW of a HINDU TEMPLE; and, 3. A BUST of WARREN HASTINGS, Esq.]  
CONTAINING,

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FOR THE PROPRIETORS,  
AND SOLD BY JAMES ASPERNE,  
(Successor to the late Mr. SEWELL)  
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# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. B. King, of Castle-street, Holborn, who describes himself to be only fifteen years old, would do well to alter his conduct. The fraudulent attempt to appropriate to himself a poem written by Dr. Grainger, and printed more than forty years ago, can be productive only of ignominy and disgrace.

The correction of the Sonnet in this month's Magazine came too late ; the other shall be attended to.

The piece mentioned by Themistocles never came to our hands.

ERRATUM, p. 409, l. 8, for Samuel Darley read Samuel Darby.

## AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from December 11, to December 18.

|           | Wheat |    | Rye |    | Barl. |    | Oats |    | Beans |    | COUNTIES upon the COAST. |     |        |      |       |       |       |    |
|-----------|-------|----|-----|----|-------|----|------|----|-------|----|--------------------------|-----|--------|------|-------|-------|-------|----|
|           | s.    | d. | s.  | d. | s.    | d. | s.   | d. | s.    | d. | Wheat                    | Rye | Barley | Oats | Beans |       |       |    |
| London    | 00    | 0  | 00  | 0  | 00    | 0  | 00   | 0  | 00    | 0  | Essex                    | 56  | 0      | 35   | 0 25  | 4 25  | 2 33  | 1  |
|           |       |    |     |    |       |    |      |    |       |    | Kent                     | 56  | 0      | 41   | 0 25  | 9 24  | 1 31  | 9  |
|           |       |    |     |    |       |    |      |    |       |    | Suffex                   | 54  | 4      | 00   | 0 29  | 0 21  | 8 00  | 0  |
|           |       |    |     |    |       |    |      |    |       |    | Suffolk                  | 53  | 11     | 38   | 0 23  | 9 22  | 0 29  | 1  |
|           |       |    |     |    |       |    |      |    |       |    | Cambrid.                 | 53  | 3      | 36   | 8 25  | 8 18  | 2 30  | 10 |
| Middlesex | 59    | 0  | 38  | 8  | 27    | 11 | 26   | 2  | 35    | 7  | Norfolk                  | 54  | 5      | 40   | 0 24  | 0 21  | 0 30  | 6  |
| Surry     | 59    | 8  | 36  | 0  | 28    | 11 | 23   | 6  | 36    | 6  | Lincoln                  | 55  | 10     | 33   | 1 25  | 7 18  | 10 30 | 7  |
| Hertford  | 52    | 2  | 35  | 6  | 26    | 6  | 21   | 10 | 37    | 9  | York                     | 56  | 7      | 40   | 8 26  | 7 18  | 4 36  | 6  |
| Bedford   | 52    | 6  | 34  | 8  | 25    | 5  | 21   | 1  | 34    | 0  | Durham                   | 60  | 7      | 00   | 0 28  | 8 19  | 9 00  | 0  |
| Hunting.  | 54    | 1  | 00  | 0  | 24    | 8  | 18   | 4  | 30    | 2  | Northum.                 | 57  | 0      | 40   | 0 25  | 4 19  | 1 40  | 0  |
| Northam.  | 52    | 10 | 31  | 0  | 22    | 0  | 21   | 2  | 30    | 9  | Cumberl.                 | 73  | 1      | 48   | 9 29  | 11 21 | 7 00  | 0  |
| Rutland   | 56    | 6  | 09  | 0  | 25    | 0  | 18   | 0  | 36    | 0  | Westmor.                 | 74  | 11     | 00   | 0 28  | 0 23  | 4 00  | 0  |
| Leicester | 56    | 1  | 00  | 0  | 24    | 6  | 19   | 10 | 00    | 0  | Lancash.                 | 65  | 4      | 00   | 0 33  | 1 21  | 10 00 | 0  |
| Nottingh. | 61    | 6  | 33  | 0  | 28    | 0  | 22   | 6  | 39    | 6  | Cheshire                 | 59  | 7      | 00   | 0 30  | 3 22  | 2 43  | 4  |
| Derby     | 63    | 0  | 00  | 0  | 28    | 10 | 21   | 8  | 38    | 8  | Gloucest.                | 57  | 0      | 00   | 0 23  | 9 19  | 9 34  | 9  |
| Stafford  | 62    | 11 | 00  | 0  | 26    | 8  | 21   | 1  | 37    | 10 | Somerfet                 | 58  | 1      | 00   | 0 25  | 8 19  | 8 33  | 4  |
| Salop     | 59    | 11 | 40  | 4  | 26    | 10 | 23   | 2  | 44    | 5  | Monmou.                  | 56  | 9      | 00   | 0 25  | 3 18  | 9 00  | 0  |
| Hereford  | 54    | 10 | 35  | 2  | 25    | 0  | 21   | 10 | 31    | 11 | Devon                    | 61  | 7      | 00   | 0 23  | 8 18  | 8 00  | 0  |
| Worcest.  | 54    | 1  | 00  | 0  | 25    | 6  | 25   | 3  | 35    | 8  | Cornwall                 | 61  | 0      | 00   | 0 23  | 2 16  | 2 00  | 0  |
| Warwick   | 56    | 10 | 00  | 0  | 26    | 5  | 22   | 5  | 39    | 4  | Dorset                   | 55  | 0      | 00   | 0 24  | 3 20  | 1 40  | 0  |
| Wilts     | 53    | 0  | 00  | 0  | 24    | 0  | 21   | 0  | 38    | 11 | Hants                    | 56  | 5      | 00   | 0 25  | 2 22  | 6 35  | 6  |
| Berks     | 57    | 7  | 00  | 0  | 24    | 3  | 23   | 5  | 36    | 6  | WALES.                   |     |        |      |       |       |       |    |
| Oxford    | 54    | 3  | 00  | 0  | 22    | 11 | 21   | 5  | 33    | 11 | N. Wales                 | 65  | 0      | 42   | 0 27  | 4 16  | 6 00  | 0  |
| Bucks     | 57    | 1  | 00  | 0  | 24    | 8  | 22   | 6  | 35    | 0  | S. Wales                 | 55  | 2      | 00   | 0 21  | 11 12 | 4 00  | 0  |

## STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

| NOVEMBER. |        |          |        | DAY. BAROM. THERMOM. WIND. |       |    |        |
|-----------|--------|----------|--------|----------------------------|-------|----|--------|
| DAY.      | BAROM. | THERMOM. | WIND.  | 11                         | 29.71 | 41 | W.N.W. |
| 27        | 29.50  | 46       | N.     | 12                         | 30.00 | 37 | W.     |
| 28        | 29.54  | 47       | N.W.   | 13                         | 30.04 | 43 | W.     |
| 29        | 29.81  | 42       | N.     | 14                         | 30.10 | 38 | W.     |
| 30        | 29.79  | 43       | N.E.   | 15                         | 29.73 | 36 | N.W.   |
|           |        |          |        | 16                         | 29.47 | 38 | N.N.W. |
|           |        |          |        | 17                         | 29.60 | 39 | N.     |
| 1         | 29.74  | 40       | N.E.   | 18                         | 30.31 | 33 | W.N.W. |
| 2         | 29.67  | 39       | W.S.W. | 19                         | 30.20 | 44 | N.W.   |
| 3         | 29.49  | 44       | S.S.W. | 20                         | 30.21 | 46 | N.W.   |
| 4         | 29.55  | 38       | S.     | 21                         | 30.19 | 44 | N.     |
| 5         | 29.77  | 37       | N.     | 22                         | 30.24 | 36 | N.     |
| 6         | 30.07  | 33       | S.W.   | 23                         | 30.27 | 39 | N.E.   |
| 7         | 29.80  | 43       | S.     | 24                         | 30.22 | 34 | N.E.   |
| 8         | 29.75  | 32       | N.E.   | 25                         | 30.10 | 35 | N.E.   |
| 9         | 29.70  | 42       | N.W.   | 26                         | 29.94 | 37 | N.W.   |
| 10        | 29.63  | 40       | N.W.   | 27                         | 29.45 | 38 | S.W.   |



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THE  
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,  
AND  
LONDON REVIEW,  

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FOR DECEMBER 1802.

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SIR HENRY TROLLOPE.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

THOUGH "grim visaged war" has, for the present, "smooth'd its wrinkled front," yet the public mind is by no means impressed with a conviction that hostilities are at a distance. Should this apprehension be verified, the nation has the encouraging certainty of having for its defenders men who have already signalised themselves for conduct and courage, on whom it may confidently rely, and whose exploits already performed may be considered as the earnest of future victories, should contest be again found necessary.

HENRY TROLLOPE is of a distinguished ancient Baronet's family, and being destined for the naval profession, passed through the early stages of it in a manner which showed him worthy of the honours he has since acquired. On the 4th of July 1781 he was made a Post Captain.

In July 1796, being Commander of the *Glatton*, of 54 guns, one of the East Indiamen purchased by Government, he sailed from Yarmouth Roads to join the Squadron cruising off the Texel, under the command of Captain Savage. At one in the afternoon of the 15th, being then four or five leagues from Helvoet, he discovered a Squadron of ships of war, which, on his nearer approach, he perceived to consist of six large frigates, a brig, and a cutter. One of these appeared to mount 50 guns, two 36, and the other three 28 guns each. By the manner in which they manœuvred, and not answering the private signal, Captain

Trollope was convinced they were enemies. Not intimidated by their vast superiority, he instantly cleared for action, and resolutely bore down to attack them. At ten P.M. having got close alongside of the third ship of the enemy's line, he hailed her, and, finding it to be a French Squadron, desired her Commander to strike his colours, which was returned with a broadside. A smart action now commenced within twenty yards, and soon became general; the two headmost ships tacked, and one placing herself alongside to windward, and the other on the bow, the ships altern engaged the *Glatton* on the lee quarter and stern. In this situation a most furious cannonade was kept up, the *Glatton* engaging on both sides, so near, that her yard arms were nearly touching those of the enemy. In twenty minutes, from the superior and heavy fire of the *Glatton*, the enemy began to sheer off; and from the evident marks of confusion and disorder which appeared on board their ships, could Captain Trollope have pursued them, his gallantry would have been rewarded by a most complete victory. In attempting to wear after them, he found his masts, rigging, and sails, so much wounded and cut to pieces, that all efforts were ineffectual.

At seven o'clock the next morning, by the activity and exertions of his officers and men, the ship was in a state to carry sail and renew the action: the enemy were at this time seen going off steering for Flushing. Captain Trollope continued to follow them till nine o'clock,

o'clock, when they were within three leagues of the above port, without any hopes of being joined by any of his Majesty's cruisers to assist him, and the wind blowing fresh on the shore, he judged it most prudent, in the disabled state of his ship, to haul off, and return to Yarmouth to refit. In this unequal conflict the Glatton had not a man killed; but Captain Strangeways, of the Marines, soon after died of his wounds.

For this gallant action the merchants of London presented Captain Trollope with a piece of plate of the value of 100 guineas.

In October 1797, Captain Trollope, with a Squadron consisting of three ships, the *Russel*, *Adamant*, and *Beaulien* frigate, was left to watch the motions of the Dutch fleet, and on its sailing kept in sight of it until it was

met by Admiral Duncan. This service of Captain Trollope is thus acknowledged by his Commander: "Captain Trollope's exertions and active good conduct, in keeping sight of the enemy's fleet until I came up, have been truly meritorious, and I trust will meet a just reward." Captain Trollope bore a part in this distinguished victory of the 11th of October, a day which will be remembered with pleasure by Britons, and regretted by our enemies.

On the 30th of October his Majesty sailed from Greenwich to return thanks to the Fleet for their extraordinary conduct and bravery. On this occasion the yacht was steered by Captain Trollope, who was created a Knight Banneret. Since that period he has been advanced to be a Rear-Admiral of the White.

## ESSAYS AFTER THE MANNER OF GOLDSMITH.

### ESSAY XXII.

"And shed a tear upon his grave,  
For he was very good."

BALLAD—"DEATH OF AULD ROBIN GRAY."

**T**HERE is something in the death of a good man which the Atheist must wonder at and admire; such a one dying cool and collected, trusting and believing at a moment when the truth is sought with eagerness, and prejudice forsaken with disgust, is a confirmation of the existence of an immortality, not to be resisted. At the awful hour when vanities retreat, and right and wrong open with full conviction on the mind, it is a pure ray of heavenly intelligence that lights the soul, like the Star of Bethlehem, to that point which the anxious and departing spirit seeks with trembling and fear, an Hereafter.

When we reflect on what a very little longer time we have to live, and that, measure it to its most probable extremity, it will scarcely arrive to forty or fifty years, it becomes us to consider in time a subject which will, in spite of all opposition, force itself upon the mind when we are about to part with life; for, however easily the Modern Philosopher may persuade himself that we have no proof of an immortality, yet, when his mind shall be stripped of all the vanity of argument, he will acknowledge an internal conviction paramount to any other

demonstration, inseparable from the nature of existence, and *a priori* to the formation of ideas.

But the true Philosopher needs not this last strong beam of internal light to awaken his mind to truth; every circumstance and event of life, from infancy unto the hour of death, will assist his conjectures, and confirm his belief in an Hereafter: his memory will represent to him; that truth has been ever the same; and history will prove certain assents and dissents of mankind, throughout all ages, too constant to be merely prejudices, or the effects of habit or education.

There are things that no prejudice can ever reconcile, or custom make familiar, with man; or even law have power to enforce: such are crimes that shock nature. Offer power or riches to the greater part of mankind to commit cool and deliberate murder, if we know any thing of the human heart, we must declare that very few would consent to the perpetration of it, and that from an innate horror of the crime.

Mankind appear, therefore, to have general assents and dissents from nature—a predisposition in favour of truth and virtue, for their general happiness.

We



We have no other than this kind of demonstration (except from Scripture) that murder is a crime, yet we believe it is: we have the same general innate assent that there will be an Hereafter, and may with equal justice admit the evidence of the impression.

In addition to such strong natural evidences of an Hereafter, may be presented to the thinking man the union of minds, and the endearments of affection, of friendship, charity, and love. relationships which death appears to have no power to divide, and the mind no power absolutely to forget.

But another world appears to be yet more indispensable to our reason, when we see throughout Nature, and even in the events of Providence, the admirable tendency that exists to restore the equilibrium of things disturbed by the injustice or errors of mankind, and which would be incomplete without it. It is reasonable to think, that there will yet come a time to amend the unfairness of man's conclusions, to better measure rewards and punishments, and to set to rights the errors of human judgment.

How weak and imperfect are the opinions we form! how infinitely, perhaps, does the man whom we call good fall short of that title! and how frequently is the one we denominate bad, in the eyes of that Judge who knows hearts, better than the other! Secret faults, known only to himself and his Creator, might deform the character of the first; and bright and noble sentiments of virtue, defaced alone by an unhappy chain of events and circumstances, be acknowledged by the Omniscient as claims of mercy and forgiveness:

“No mother's care  
Shielded my infant innocence with  
prayer;  
No father's guardian hand my youth  
maintain'd,  
Call'd forth my virtues, or from vice  
restrain'd.”

Perhaps nothing in this fragile world serves more to impose hardship and injustice upon man, than what are called the Laws of Trade and Commerce, which by their nature create crimes that would never else have existed, and punish with rigour deviations from rectitude, made easy, and

even alluring, by the frequency and familiarity of temptation. The death of the unfortunate B——y\* is a reflection, not upon the laws, which have been framed with wisdom to meet the case, but upon that spirit of gain which leaves itself no room for any thing but useless pity, and no power to save. It is to be lamented, that commerce cannot be protected by other means than punishment that does not measure the degrees of the offence; rather let the interests of trade suffer a little, than man, the image of his Creator, the victim of an instantaneous crime, urged, perhaps, by imperious want, be dragged to an ignominious death at the theatre of execution, with the midnight plunderer and assassin.

Such a view of human infirmity demands from every one of us a share of infinite compassion to his neighbour; and it calls upon Legislators rather to find means of preventing crimes, than to punish them. Punishment, when, for one breach against society, it shuts out amendment with the life of the culprit, is false and injudicious; nor can we very well reconcile to humanity a set of frail beings, depriving another of existence for any crime less than murder.

And who is it that we can call good in a world like this? We can only say, the man who has an honest desire to do right—the man of just intentions; for, if we insist upon that rigid consistency which scarcely errs, we must disown many valuable men in society; and the want of mercy to others would be self-condemnation.

The bad man is him whose heart is insensible to the offices of humanity; whose views are a system of design and encroachment against his neighbour; who envies, hates, and would destroy; who can give pain with pleasure; and who has the art to rob by usury, extortion, or opportunity, secure from any interruption of the law. This man it is who presents strong testimony of the necessity of another world; for in this he lives and dies disowning a God and a future state, because he would gladly escape from the just sentence of his own conscience, even into annihilation.

After all, the best of us would employ our leisure moments to some advantage, were we now and then to

\* An unfortunate Officer, lately executed at Dublin for forgery.

recolled, that we have but a little time to live and to do well ; that death at least is certain ; that the things which occasion our uneasiness will shortly cease ; that the oppressor cannot oppress us long ; and that death will disarm adversity of all its power.

It is astonishing how seldom the thought of a departure from present schemes and occupations appears to occupy the attention of men ; pleasure or business engage them wholly ; and if it were not for the effect of religion, diminished as it is, the impression would seldom arrive until the chill hand of death brought it in its most terrific shape. In every eager pursuit of life, let us remember the beautiful lines of Horace,

“ Tu secunda marmora  
Locas sub ipsum funus : et sepulchri  
Immemor struis domos.”

“ You provide the noblest materials for the building, when a pickaxe and a spade are only necessary ; and build houses of five hundred by a hundred feet, forgetting that of six by two.”

True advantage and safety in our concerns, and a proper sense of our situation here, seldom arrive until we reach that time of life when we cease to care for the opinions of the world : it then no longer entraps us with its fashions or allurements ; and then we first begin to judge rightly of the value of temporal blessings, and to use them with a discretion that will preserve us from danger and disappointment in this state, and render us not altogether

unfit for a better, of which we may reasonably indulge a contemplation.

Gerradius was one of the old school, a man with a mind above the common rate, who combine no ideas for themselves, but take them ready made from the stock of prejudices which the world is constantly delivering gratis to every passer-by. Gerradius thought for himself ; but his strong faculties of good sense were employed for the benefit of all mankind ; with him folly stood no chance, and ignorant impudence made no way ; the only recommendation to Gerradius was merit, and from him it was always sure to have the tribute it deserved. Gerradius was never afraid to say, “ This is good ; this is true ; ” however strong the current might run against his opinion, which stood like an insulated rock in the midst of the ocean, against which the billows of power or prejudice might beat for ever in vain. Gerradius was eccentric in his manners, but was more extraordinary by uniting a benevolence of heart with a strength of judgment always clear and correct. Gerradius is no more ! and, in the wretched poverty of worth and talents in these days, has left but few behind who possess such qualities of the head and heart ; and those few, wherever they are, are mourners. It is not relations alone who feel the loss of such a man ; it is the humanity, genius, and talent of the country that weep over his ashes, and cry out in accents of true concern, “ We have lost a friend ! ”

G. B.

## ON THE PRESERVATION OF STORES ON BOARD SHIP.

### TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

I HAVE made some efforts, of late years, towards improving and extending the common methods of preserving stores on board ship ; and the result of a few of them I take the liberty of sending to you, for the use of your publication, if thought worthy of notice.

Finding the potatoe the most useful of all vegetables, I have had recourse to every possible means of preserving it. I have found this root most effectually preserved by slicing and gently baking it : after this process it will keep sweet for years. And in this state it is very serviceable to eat as bread,

to boil for various purposes, or to be ground into flour, which may be mixed with wheaten flour, for many salutary and profitable uses. I have a hand-mill on purpose to grind these potatoe slices, and likewise to grind biscuits. I have always been careful in selecting a dry mealy potatoe for this use, particularly that species distinguished by the name of champions. I always order the peel of the potatoes to be scraped off, and the eyes clearly taken out (in the same manner as every judicious cook prepares this root for the table), prior to their being sliced, and dried or baked ; and this will remove that strong flavour

and



and smell of the potatoe which would otherwise prevail in the flour. Due care should, in this case, likewise be taken in the selection of dry and seasoned casks for the reception of this food, especially if intended to be kept for a long voyage; and to insure a certainty of continuance of dryness, I have generally packed this preparation in what is almost the driest thing in nature, the husks of oats, or what is called meal-seeds, which may be procured in abundance in any of the northern parts of this country, or wherever oatmeal is made.

Another species of preservation I have likewise practised, to good effect, on wheat flour, by carrying it to sea in the state of biscuits rather than in that of flour, and reducing them to flour again by means of my hand mill, as occasion might require. These biscuits, consisting only of fine meal, stowed in casks, in the same manner as the above preparation of potatoes, with a considerable quantity of the dry husks of oats at each end of each cask.

I am your humble servant,

A WEST INDIA CAPTAIN.

*Liverpool.*

### ON SOAP ASHES AS A MANURE.

SOAP-ASHES are, in some measure, as the refuse of bleach fields: they principally, however, consist of lime, which is employed by the soap makers to deprive the alkaline salts of their fixed air, and by that means increase their action upon the oil and tallow. The addition of lime to soap ashes is, therefore, unnecessary; they are generally made into composts with earth and well fermented dung, in the proportion of two loads of dung to one of earth; the ashes are then added, in the quantity of one load to ten of this mixture, taking care to turn and incorporate the whole completely. The quantity necessary for strong clays or deep loams is about ten cart loads of this compost to an acre.

If the dung has been well fermented and properly reduced, perhaps the most profitable way of using this article will be as a top-dressing, harrowed in with the grain; care, however, should be taken, when it is employed in this way, that the caustic quality of the

ashes is properly blunted by a sufficient mixture of dung and earth; for, if this circumstance is not attended to, and dry weather follows the sowing, there will be a considerable injury to the seed.

These ashes, when beat small, may be made into a very rich compost with oil and earth, and used as a top-dressing for young crops. In whatever shape they are used, they will be found to destroy slugs and vermin of every description. This quality will render them highly valuable upon lands where the early wheat is injured by the worm. If they are either applied as a top-dressing, and harrowed in along with the seed, or used upon the young wheat in the spring, as soon as the worm appears, the evil will be completely prevented: perhaps mixing it well with the soil at seed-time will be found preferable, as it will have a chance of killing the vermin in the embryo.

### CLERICAL ANECDOTE,

The following curious anecdote is given on the authority of a record in the Consistorial Court of Cork. [The Bishop's picture in his Captain's uniform (the left hand wanting a finger), his name, and date of appointment, are also still to be seen in the Bishop's palace at Cork.]

DOCTOR WILLIAM LYONS, who was preferred to the bishoprick of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, towards the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, was originally a Captain of a ship, who had distinguished himself so gallantly in several actions with the Spaniards, that on being introduced to the Queen, she told him he should have the *first* vacancy that offered.

The honest Captain, who understood the Queen *literally*, soon after hearing of a vacancy in the see of Cork, immediately set out for Court, and claimed the Royal promise. The Queen, astonished at the request, for a time remonstrated against the impropriety of it, and what she could never think of as an office suitable for him. It was, however, in vain; he said, the Royal

word was passed, and he relied on it. Her Majesty then said, she would take a few days to consider of it; when examining into his character, and finding him a sober, moral man, as well as an intrepid Commander, she sent for Lyons, and gave him the Bishoprick; saying, at the same time, "she hoped he would take as good care of the Church as he had done of the State."

Lyons accordingly set out for his bishoprick, which he enjoyed for above twenty years. with great reputation to himself; but never attempted to preach but once, and that was on the death of the Queen. On that melancholy oc-

casión he thought it his duty to pay the last honours to his Royal Mitres, and accordingly mounted the pulpit in Christ Church, in the city of Cork; when, after giving a good discourse on the uncertainty of life, and the great and amiable qualities of the Queen, he concluded in the following warm, but whimsical manner:—

"Let those who feel this loss deplore with me on this melancholy occasion; but if there be any that hear me who secretly wished for this event (as perhaps there may be), they have now got their wish, and the Devil do them good with it."

### LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA.

L. 221—224.

Δαίμων, Ἑόργος, Φηγαλὺς, Φαυστήριος,  
Λέοντα θοίνης, ἵκχος ἑμπλέξας λύγος,  
Σχῆσει, τὸ μὴ πᾶρξιν αἰτῶσαι σάχυν  
Κείσονται ὀδόντι, καὶ λαφυσίαις γνάθοις.

Deus, Saltator, Fagutalis, Flammiger,  
Leonem ab epulis, plantam implicans viminibus,  
Cohibebit, ne radicibus perdat spicam  
Tondente dente, & voracibus maxillis.

THE Greeks failed to Mysia. The reception, which they experienced from Telephus, king of that country, is here foretold. He slew many of the Greeks, and threatened to destroy the whole army. But the interposition of Bacchus, whom they had conciliated by sacrifices, repressed the fury of Telephus, and defeated his intentions. Bacchus, says Cassandra, shall entangle the lion's steps in vine-branches; and thus disable him from rooting up the corn. The language of Lycophron is here, as on other occasions, metaphorical. The commentators complain of a confusion of metaphors. To root up, they have told us, is properly the act of a boar, and not of a lion. It is in truth the act of both; but by a different process. The boar points his ravages immediately at the root; and, turning up the soil with his snout, destroys whatsoever the soil produces. The lion crushes the stems with his teeth, and tears the roots up with them. His devastations begin with the stems, that stand above the ground; not with the roots, that lie beneath it. Still the certain effect of his fury is to

root up. The ferocity of both beasts equally inclines them, and their strength equally enables them πᾶρξιν αἰτῶσαι. Στάφυς is here used in an extended sense; which includes, together with the ear, the stalk that supports it.

But Lycophron has incurred the displeasure of his commentators in another instance. The lion, say they, is represented as feeding upon corn; which is not the food of lions. Nothing is here said about the lion's feeding, or his food. Bacchus, Cassandra foretells, shall restrain the lion Telephus from his treat. This treat consisted in the destruction of the Grecian army. The lion is not represented as entering into the field of corn in search of food, but only with a view to devastation. Θάνη, epulæ, is here used, not in its literal, but in a figurative sense. The utter extinction of the Greeks, τὸ πᾶρξιν αἰτῶσαι, was the intended treat of Telephus. The Grecian army is in another place compared to a field of corn. To this image σάχυν refers. Lycophron is partial to this allusion. He found it in Homer, and it has been imitated by other Greek poets.



## MILTON.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

**I**N a small but elegant Work of Criticism, intituled "A Letter to the Rev. Mr. F. Warton on his late Edition of Milton's Juvenile Poems," published in 1785, and ascribed by you\*, very justly I believe, to the late Rev. Samuel Darley, is the following passage:

"Towred Cities please us then."

MILTON: *Allegro*.

"Then, that is, at night!"

WARTON.

"An odd time, surely, for TOWRED Cities to please, when they cannot be seen. It is not Milton's wont to throw about his epithets thus at random. I remember, indeed, a party of young students from the University, who skated down the river to Ely, and, arriving there late, would view the cathedral by candle and lantern. But the fact is rather singular; and it may be said in their excuse, that they were educated—*juncos ad littora Cæmi*. THEN serves only, I apprehend, to shift the scene from the country to the town. The description of the morning is inimitable; and Milton must have been a very early riser, as well as an excellent poet, to mark its progressive beauties so distinctly and minutely as he has done. The lark startling the dull night with his song—the dappled dawn—the cock with lively din scattering the rear of darkness, and prutting out before his dames—the poet stealing forth to take his walk by hedge-row elms or hillocks green, to meet the sun (as Gray expresses it) at his Eastern Gate—robed in flames of amber, the clouds dight in a thousand colours, (forgive his liveries)—the plowman, the milkmaid, the mower, the shepherd, all with their proper attributes—the eye catching new pleasures as the sun advances—the discovery of the lawns, fallows, nibbling flocks, clouds resting on the breasts of the mountains, meadows, rivers, towers and battlements bosomed high in tufted trees—form, in the whole, a

picture which is unequalled, and would give new force and spirit to the glowing pencil of Reubens. I think the words, v. 67.—"Every Shepherd *tells his tale*," are well explained, as in this interpretation (which I own is new to me) the time is precisely marked. The description of the day is carried on with the same spirit, and the evening closes with a display of rural amusements and rural superstition. We are then carried to town amidst the busy hum of men. We are not to expect here the same entertainment we met with in the country. There is, however, a day-piece and a night-piece; and the evening is passed in a manner most agreeable to a man of taste and reflection, with Jonson and Shakspeare, or in hearing soft Lydian airs, married to immortal verse." P. 7.

Now, Sir, with the most unfeigned respect for the author of these strictures, whose learning I reverence, and whose taste I admire, I shall endeavour, in the first place, to show, that Warton's construction is admissible; and, should I be successful in this attempt, I shall proceed with considerable confidence to maintain in the next, that, if admissible, it is by far the most poetical. "The inquiry," we may say, with perhaps still more propriety than Mr. Gibbon †, "cannot be devoid of entertainment, whilst MILTON is our constant theme: whatever may be the fortune of the chase, we are sure it will lead us through pleasant prospects and a fine country."

The only objection expressly alleged against Mr. Warton's construction, is the epithet "*towred*:" but there may be thought an indirect reference to two others—the description of the "busy hum of Men"—and the allusion to tilts and tournaments:—and all three may be considered as equally unfavourable to the interpretation for which we are contending. Let us examine, therefore, each of these objections in its order.

The epithet "*towred*" is manifestly

\* European Magazine, Vol. XXV, p. 327 (April 1794).

† Critical Observations on the 6th B. of the *Æneid*.

employed to denote populoufness and opulence—

“Huge cities and high-tower’d, that well might seem

“The feat of mightiest monarchs.”—

*Par. Reg. B. 3.*

—Such qualities as might fit the imaginary cities for those scenes with which the Poet was preparing to enliven them, and which are by no properties at once so strikingly and so concisely marked, as by the aspiring battlements and pinnacles of castles, churches, palaces, and public buildings. This will hardly be contested. In what then consists the impropriety of referring to these objects for this purpose, at any time, or on any occasion? If not discernible, they still exist; and existing, they must still suggest those qualities which the Poet wished to indicate. But there is no necessity for this concession. Whoever has entered a considerable city in the evening, either by moonlight, or amidst the glare of high rejoicings, cannot fail to have been struck with the magnificent effect of its public edifices, either reposing in silent majesty under the pale but resplendent tint which “sleeps” (as Shakespear so exquisitely describes it) upon the face of nature; or blotting the sky in dark and dubious masses, here and there perhaps illuminated with a gleam, but contrasting for the most part, in dusky gloom, with the immediate blaze of lamps and torches. Such objects may be more picturesque and lively, viewed *at a distance*—(Milton had before so viewed them)—gilded by the morning sun, or trembling in the haze of noon; but they are incomparably more grand and striking, *when approached*—(and the Poet here evidently supposes them *near*)—under either of the former aspects.

This brings us to the second objection, “the busy hum of Men.” Does not this description, it may be urged, very decidedly point out the noontide buzz of populous towns; the indefatigable murmur of Cheapside or the Change? Can such an image possibly agree with the stillness and solitude of night?—With stillness and with solitude such an image is doubtless incompatible: but are stillness and solitude the necessary accompaniments of the close of day? Are they such accompaniments as the inhabitants of crowded capitals are accustomed to

witness? Are they the accompaniments of *such* an evening as, we contend, the Poet is about to introduce? To secluded peasants, indeed, such an image might well appear unsuited to the evening; but a frequenter of the parties of gaiety and fashion, will surely attest its admirable adaptation to express the first effect upon the ear, of a scene

“Where throngs of knights and barons bold,

“In weeds of peace, high triumphs hold;

“With store of Ladies——.”

The busy bee may close his labours with the day: but man, intent on pleasure, holds another language—

“Rigour now is gone to bed,

“And Advice, with scrupulous head;

“We, that are of purer fire,

“Imitate the starry quire,

“Who, in their nightly, watchful spheres,

“Lead, in swift round, the months and

\*\*\*\*\*

“What hath night to do with sleep?

“Night hath better sweets to prove—

“Venus now wakes, and wakens Love

“—Come! Let us now our rites begin.”

COMUS.

I really see no force whatever in this objection.

In the next and last objection, were it founded on fact, there would not only be force, but a force which could not be resisted—a force decisive of the question. If tilts and tournaments are really introduced as parts of the entertainment in the Town-scene, the time undoubtedly is fixed to day-light. Let us view the passage then.

“Where throngs of knights and barons bold

“In weeds of peace high triumphs hold;

“With store of Ladies, whose bright eyes

“Reign influence and judge the prize

“Of wit or arms, while all contend

“To win her praise whom all commend.”

In all this there is indeed a manifest and direct allusion to jousts and tournaments; but nothing, I think, of such a specific description as determines them to be passing at the time. On the contrary there are two expressions which seem purposely introduced to obviate such an interpretation—the knights and barons are emphatically stated to be clad in “Weeds of Peace,” whereas a tournament was, in all respects, and particularly in dress and accoutre-

ments,



ments, the express image of war;—and the prize of *wit* is adjudged as well as of *arms*. Whatever interpretation explained in an easy way these apparent inconsistencies, would merit attention, if not reception, on that consideration alone. Now it appears from M. St. Palaye's *Memoirs of Chivalry*, that it was customary to close these martial exhibitions of our ancestors with a solemn banquet—a supper—called the Feast of Tournaments; that at this high festival (the pride of chivalry), all the guests, the dames, the barons, knights, and squires, appeared in their robes of state and ceremony; that, in the course of it, the prize of arms was frequently adjudged; that the parties afterwards engaged in contentions of wit and games of skill; and, that the splendour of the evening was often still farther heightened by the introduction of masques and pageants, after the taste and fashion of the times.

“ There let Hymen oft appear,  
“ In saffron robe, with taper clear;  
“ And pomp, and feast, and revelry,  
“ With mask and antique pageantry.”

We have only to conceive ourselves transported to a banquet of this nature, and every circumstance of Milton's description will correspond exactly with the scene into which we are ushered:—there can be little difficulty therefore in admitting, that this is the scene which the Poet designed to exhibit.

Such are my reasons for considering Warton's construction as admissible. It now, therefore, only remains for me to show its superiority in poetical effect: and I confess that I proceed to this part of my task, under the most encouraging expectations of success.

Milton's design in the two charming pieces, the *Allegro* and *Penferoso*, has perhaps been regarded with too much refinement by Johnson\*, when he considers it as being, not as Theobald (with still more refinement) supposed, “to show how objects derived their colours from the mind, by representing the operation of the same things upon the gay and the melancholy temper, or upon the same man as he is differently disposed,” but rather, “to illustrate, how, among the successive variety of appearances, every disposition of mind takes hold on those by which it may

be gratified.” To me the Poet's aim appears simply, to exhibit a succession of such appearances as are best adapted to interest and engage a cheerful or pensive disposition. But, however this may be, his conduct in the attainment of his immediate purpose, is clear and admirable: he personates, in turn, both characters; and conducts himself through a series of scenes and images most congenial to each. These scenes and these images are not promiscuously chosen: they are exhibited in the order in which they naturally occur, in the succession in which they might have actually been witnessed and enjoyed; and thus essentially contribute to the vivacity and dramatic effect of the piece. In the *Penferoso*, the scene commences in the evening, and is pursued through the next day: in the *Allegro*, it opens in the morning, when first

“ —the Lark begins his flight

“ And singing startles the dull night,” through periods marked by the most characteristic and expressive imagery, true to nature, and exquisitely touched,

“ Till the livelong day-light fails.”

But the recreations of a country life are not yet exhausted: the spicy, nut-brown ale is introduced; and the rustic beverage is accompanied with tales, which, however scornfully rejected by fastidious pride, are still dear to the imagination of sequestered villagers, till the hour of rest (an early hour) arrives, the whispering winds lull all to slumber, and universal stillness closes up the evening. Then—at this pause—if Warton's interpretation be admitted—the Poet shifts the scene; and from the secluded hamlet, hushed in silence and repose, transports us suddenly, and by an unexpected and awakening contrast, into the midst of luxurious cities, now revelling in the height of their festivities, where he mingles with whatever is most crowded, and brilliant, and exhilarating—the sumptuous feast, the gorgeous pageant, the splendid drama, and the inspiring concert. A transition more animating and delightful never was conceived: it has the same effect as if, after a musical movement gradually retarded in its progress, and melting gently away in a close that dies upon the ear, the whole force of the orchestra should abruptly burst forth in a new key and

to brisk measure. The transition is not only exquisite in itself, but its introduction is infinitely happy: it possesses perfectly both the requisites of that "*curiosa felicitas*" which constitutes the fondest wish of the aspirer to elegance of composition—it has all the ease which seems the gift of fortune, with all the justness which forms the triumph of art. After having chased the pleasures of the country through the day, the Poet is naturally led to resort in the evening to cities; and cities, at this juncture, naturally furnish those magnificent spectacles which contrast so admirably with the tranquil pleasures of the day. Substitute the supposition that the Poet goes over again the same ground in the town, which he had just completed in the country, and — I will not say that the spirit of the piece is destroyed, but I am sure it is

miserably impaired. Every reader of taste will feel the difference: he will abandon, if he be compelled to abandon, the illusion arising from the obvious interpretation of the contested passage, with sincere regret; and will be tempted with the enthusiast in Horace, to exclaim to the sturdy disciplinarians who should force him to such a measure,

—————"Pol me occidistis, amici,  
" Non servastis, ait; cui sit extorta vo-  
luptas, [error."  
" Et demptus, per vim. mentis gratissimus  
Ep. 2, Lib. 2, v. 13.  
G. N.

*Errata in our Mag. for October last.*

Page 283, Col. 2, Line 18 from bottom,  
for ready, read ready.

Page 285, Col. 2, Line 19 from top,  
strike out the epithet "superior."

## VESTIGES,

### COLLECTED AND RECOLLECTED,

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

NUMBER VI.

#### ON SKULLS.

**S**PEAKING of the battle of Pelusium, Herodotus takes occasion to observe an extraordinary circumstance of which he was a witness\*: the bones of the Persians and Egyptians were still in the place where it was fought; but separated from each other: the Skulls of the latter were *so hard* that a violent stroke with a stone would scarcely break them; and those of the former so soft, that they could be broken or pierced with the greatest ease imaginable. The reason of this difference (which, from the highest classical authority, strongly marks the distinction betwixt *Block-heads* and *Paper-skulls*) was, that the Egyptians had from their infancy been accustomed to have their craniums shaved. and to go uncovered, while the Persians (whose heads, notwithstanding, I do not hold to have been half so valuable) had them always enclosed in their turbans, or tiaras, which were indeed considered by them as their principal ornaments.

Paying all that deference and respect to the opinion of this philosopher to which it is so eminently entitled, and viewing the contrast to which I have alluded in every light in which it is in the power of my contracted sphere of vision to consider it, I still conceive, that he is mistaken in the cause which he states produced the effect so observable. The experience of many ages has convinced even the most sceptical, that an infinite number of skulls, *extremely soft*, have from time to time appeared upon the theatre of the world, which have never worn either turbans, tiaras, or, what would have kept them quite *as warm*, hats and wigs; and, *vice versa*, that many heads, *extremely thick*, and consequently hard as stones, have been enclosed in these teguments, and have, in fact, been taken as much care of by their proprietors, as if they were as liable to be fractured as egg-shells.

It would, I should imagine, in these ingenious times be deemed unphilosophical, should any one assert that the

\* Her. L. 3. C. 11.



air, that new field for the speculative traveller, has either an ossifying or petrifying quality; and though we know, with respect to the latter, that such a property is inherent to many sorts of water, yet, waving the instance of Achilles, which must be considered as supernatural, it would be difficult to prove that while the head remained upon *any body*, it ever became harder by bathing\*.

These Observations upon Skulls, it strikes me, would make a capital exordium to a *Lecture upon Heads*; and, were I disposed to treat lightly or ludicrously a subject of such *gravity* and importance, I might descant upon the strength or weakness of a number of *Pollis*, ancient and modern, which would show in the strongest point of view, that the philosopher had not considered his deduction from the different textures of the Persian and Egyptian Skulls with his usual accuracy; but this will appear evident when I state, that craniums of considerable thickness were known in Greece a very few years after the deluge, or inundation of Ogyges, some of whom were supposed to be

the descendants of the Persians. From the owners of these, it is hinted, that Prometheus, who, by the bye, is the first sculptor upon record, made many elegant models of the human figure of clay†, and afterwards stole fire from Heaven, which had the double property of *baking* and animating them. No one will, I think, question the hardness of the Skulls of these beings, which were made of a kind of artificial stone.

Pheron‡, as he is called by Herodotus, is a thick Skull of considerable eminence on the ancient historical records; he was an Egyptian, therefore his example rather makes for, than against, the opinion of the philosopher. The men and women, so ingeniously formed by Deucalion and Pyrrha, one might, from the materials of which they were composed, suppose had Skulls as impenetrable as any that have adorned the Classical periods: the cranium of Jason was also, I think, tolerably substantial. The Skulls of the Grecian and Trojan heroes exhibit a variety of characters: Menelaus and Paris, for not taking the advice of § Poltis, have been deemed Sap-skulls; Ajax, a Thick-skull; the head of

\* A singular proposal was made while the Bridge at Black-friars was erecting, in order to fill, *with propriety*, the niches betwixt the columns upon the piers, which, every one knows, were, by the ingenious architect who conducted the work, designed for the reception of Statues; namely, to procure the bodies of those distinguished patriots, whose political labours had for a number of years caused a violent ebullition in the public mind, as fast as they died, and send them to a spring then most opportunely discovered in Yorkshire, where, such was its petrifying quality, after a short immersion, they would have been as surely changed into stone, as if they had endured the grief of Niobe, or had had a glance at the Snaky head of Medusa.

Seeing the niches still unoccupied, it may naturally be asked, how it came that a project so *cheap* and *classical* was not carried into effect? To this I can give no answer, but can only lament that *subjects* who had, when living, been so useful, could not by this process, or some other which would have rendered them *equally conspicuous*, have been made, after death, ornamental to their Country.

† The brother of this ingenious artist, Epimetheus, invented the art of making vessels of earth. (Apoll. in Biblio.) Applying the fanatical phrase, *vessels*, also to the works of Prometheus, it might be a curious speculation to inquire which of their efforts has been the most useful to the World? Pygmalion, we likewise understand, thinking the heads of the women of Cyprus had taken a wrong turn, whether with respect to dress or undress we are not informed; he, however, resolved to die a solitary batchelor until he had contrived to make for his amusement the figure of a lady in ivory, with which he became so enamoured, that he gave Venus no rest from his orisons till she animated it. This I should suppose was effected by an antipetrific process.

‡ This is the same with Pharaoh.

§ During the Trojan war, there was a King of Thrace, named Poltis, to whom both the Greeks and Trojans sent ambassadors, to require his assistance and advice. To whom he answered, that his advice was, that Paris should deliver Helen, and Menelaus refuse her; and, instead of her alone, they should have of him two fair ladies. The admirable use which Prior has made of this hint from Plutarch may be seen in his *Alina*, p. 50.

Achilles had been petrified in his infancy, yet, when Minerva pulled his red hair, he seemed to have had some small sense of feeling in it. Diomedes and Ulysses might, had I not more than one opinion to produce that controverts the position, have been deemed *Long-headed-fellows*; the latter is said by Plutarch to have been a Sleepy-head\*. Agamemnon was a Strong-head, or rather a Head-strong hero†; Pandarus an Addle-head; Troilus a Paper-skull; and so of the rest.

The head of Alexander the Great, if we may judge from his eccentric excursions, was of a most dangerous *substance*; which observation will apply to the heads of Pyrrhus, Demetrius, and a hundred other heroes of antiquity, from Menes downward to Augustus. With respect to the Skulls of more modern times, the system of Herodotus seems to have been exploded, and a new one, which does not appear to be more philosophical, adopted; upon this I shall, in the course of this disquisition, have occasion to animadvert, but must first observe, that the Goths and Vandals, those ravagers of Rome, Sicily, &c.; those warriors that seem to have transposed that well-known sentence *Cedant arma togæ*; those heroes who acted as fans to the real, and extinguishers to the metaphorical, flames arising from arts and letters; were certainly the most eminent Thick-skulls of the fourth, fifth, and sixth centuries.

It will not here be necessary to contrast the hollowness or density of the Skulls of the descendants of Charlemagne with those of the heads of other European nations; and it would be equally useless to inquire into the faculties of their owners, as both the objects of their Wars and their Councils render those properties sufficiently obvious.

Peter the Hermit seems to have been the possessor of a head which, had it not been for the theories to which I have alluded, would certainly have been deemed a *long one*; of what substance and strength those millions of Skulls were composed that he prevailed upon to undertake the Crusades, I must leave the reader to conjecture; having

it only in my power to aid his sagacity by one slight hint, namely, that in those expeditions the word *Religion* was used as we should now use the word *Liberty*, as a stimulus to popular frenzy: which leads me to introduce a story connected with the subject in more points of view than one, as it serves to show how, in consequence of the fascinating but false influence of the latter word, an army of Black heads were led to venture their Skulls; and how their said Skulls were treated by men who, under the wholesome restriction of law, really possessed this inestimable blessing.

When Charles the Bold (or Rash), Duke of Burgundy, invaded *Switzerland*, in order the more effectually to *secure* the Liberty of the people, he carried with him many waggon loads of chains and fetters, and having some reasons, with which we are unacquainted, to imagine that the inhabitants of the large Canton of Bern were the most disposed of all the Helvetic body to criticise his (*at that period*) new notions of Freedom, he issued a Proclamation, threatening, that if they could not comprehend the advantages of his system, or were any ways indocile, he meant to *illuminate* them by setting their towns and villages on fire, and awaken their *sensibility* by the swords of his legions.

This Manifesto was, by his intended pupils, received with the consternation which it was calculated to excite. Astonishment, in this instance, made them mute. He mistook their silence for pusillanimity, and, looking upon them as already conquered, he marched his troops into the country with less consideration, and, with respect to the rabble bands that followed his standard, in a more relaxed state of discipline, than even these had been used to observe. When he had beaten in the first post of the Switzers, he gave them notice, that as he had *conquered* them, he would cause a most stately monument to be erected to celebrate his martial fame. This promise was at length fulfilled, though not exactly in the way that the Duke intended; for it so happened that he had sold the Lion's (or rather, as appli-

\* Ulysses is rather thought, by the author I have quoted, to have been given to what is termed *Dog-sleep*, and that he called for his night-cap in order to have a pretence to send away the Phæacians who had conducted him.

† Agamemmonis hostia.



cable to Bern, the Bear's) skin while the beast lived, or, in other words, the spirit of the Swiss, depressed by the Proclamation, revived; upon the exigence of the moment, they summoned their hardy hands, and gave him battle on the plain of Morat, near a town of that name, in the Earldom of Romant, and Canton of Friburg; in which encounter, the greater part of his army was destroyed, and himself obliged to make a precipitate retreat, with a few followers, towards his own Country \*.

Upon the plain where this battle was fought, the victors erected a monument with this inscription:

*"Invictissimi atque fortissimi Caroli Ducis Burgundie exercitus Muratum Obsidens, contra Helvetios pugnans hic sui Monumentum reliquit, An. 1476."*

This Charnel house or (as it is termed by Philip de Comines, in his Memoirs, and Guichenon, in his *Hist. de Savoye*;) Chapel stands, or rather stood, near the bank of the Lake of Morat, in the before-named Canton. The doors were composed of iron bars, through the spaces betwixt which, the Skulls and bones of the unfortunate Burgundians might be seen piled up in somewhat of a regular order, and bleached by time; but it is said, that the number of these Vestiges of the vanity, temerity, and indiscretion, of their Duke was, even at the beginning of this century, much diminished, from the custom of the Swiss, who travelled that way (and indeed some that, stimulated by their parents, who, in relating the warlike deeds of their ancestors, had not forgotten to display this monument of their prowess, made a journey on purpose), picking out pieces of them with the points of their swords: these pieces they used to have tipped with, or set in, copper, silver, and sometimes in gold; they were frequently sold at their Fairs, and commonly worn, both by Calvinists, Lutherans, and Roman Catholics, pendant to their watches, sword hilts, nay, it has been said, to their rosaries, as military relics.

It has been stated, that after this decisive victory the Conquerors became

more intimately acquainted with the use of silver and gold, as the medium of traffick, from the circumstance of the large quantities of both these species of coin which they found in the baggage of the officers of the slain, and which they carried away by cap-fulls. Whether this acquisition has been ultimately advantageous to them? let moralists determine.

How the Skulls of those warriors, who at the latter end of the last century attempted, upon the plan of the Duke of Burgundy, and I fear with far greater success, to *illuminate* the minds and enslave the bodies of the Swiss, have been disposed of, it is impossible for me to state; with respect to their own carcases, it is known even to a proverb, that, upon *certain* conditions, they have been at the service of almost every Prince in Europe; and have been left upon almost every field of battle upon the continent for these last four hundred years.

As the Swiss have been so prodigal of their Skulls, one would naturally have supposed that they considered them but of small value; yet this is by no means the case; for it is equally well known, that a very extraordinary price has at times been paid for them, though I never heard that in this kind of traffick any distinction was ever made with respect to their gibbosity, length, thickness, convexity, concavity, density, or fragility; but that, like turnips, they were taken in lots, one with another; and, consequently, the Skull of a peasant was as highly appreciated as that of a philosopher.

Having, at least for the present, done with exotic Skulls, I must consider briefly (for a folio would not suffice to discuss the point minutely) those of our own country; and, as two opposite examples will tend to the elucidation of the subject as well as two hundred, I shall therefore first observe, that in the city of Coventry (as it must have occurred to many of my readers) stand two ancient Churches, near, as if they were built to rival, each other. In the vaults under one of these, I some years since discerned, from the Church yard in which they are both erected, a great number of Skulls, piled

\* This Duke of Burgundy fell in a battle which he fought against the Duke of Lorrain the year after, viz. the 9th of January 1477; his body was honourably buried at Nancy, which he had besieged.

† One is dedicated to the Holy Trinity; the other to St. Michael.

to the very roof in a tolerable methodical arrangement. The operation of time upon these was as conspicuous as upon those of the Burgundians; they being, like them, bleached to a considerable degree of whiteness. Assuming that this large collection of human vestiges was the last remains of some of the former inhabitants of the City, I could not help revolving in my mind, how quietly the *heads* of males and females, old and young, friends and enemies, were laid together! I could not indeed carry my ideas so far back as to suppose that any of these Skulls had ever belonged to the heads of the *Parliamentum Indoctorum*\*, once held in this City, and so termed from the exclusion of Lawyers from its debates; or that which was likewise held here, which had, *if possible*, an object still more mischievous in view, namely, the attainder of the Duke of York, with the Earls of Salisbury and Warwick, and which, from its effects, obtained the epithet of *Parliamentum Diabolicum*†; but I did conceive, what I think will be scarcely called in question, that the Skulls, now so quiet and harmless, had once contained brains and tongues that had at times contrived, both in municipal and military contests, to set the whole neighbourhood in confusion; that they had acted, at different periods, capital parts in the attack or defence of the City; that they had given energy to the arms of rebels, and to the pens of addressers! What a variety of countenances, it then occurred to me, had been moulded upon those blocks! With what a variety of passions had they been brightened, animated, agitated, and deformed! Looking upon this great mass of mortality, and tracing, in idea, the situations and circumstances of the bodies to which these vestiges had once belonged through the active periods of their existence; who, it struck me, could avoid moralizing upon their present quiescent state? and properly

appreciating the importance that, in the general system, ought to be attached to those contentions for fame, fortune, power, or any of the various propensities which are the frequent stimulants of the human race; the gales and breezes, the storms and whirlwinds, which operate upon human existence; and which, like the effect of many of the anomalous eruptions in the physical world, when they have spent their force, leave the breath that produced them to mingle with the atmosphere, and the bodies they agitated to sink quietly into that earth of which they were once the disturbers.

In the more particular pursuit of the subject of this speculation, I must secondly remark, that having had several opportunities to hear the late Dr. Hunter explain the theory of his brother, Mr. John Hunter, upon the human Skull, it has always struck me that it was one of those eccentric, and therefore in many instances favourite, ideas concomitant to men of genius. The Doctor, referring to his brother's hypothesis, did not attempt, like the philosopher whom I have quoted at the beginning of this Article, to form any conjecture respecting the means by which the cranium was rendered thick or thin, hard or soft‡; he did not explain to his pupils that it would be more to the advantage of their brains, to have them defended by a bone of an inch in thickness, than one as thin as a leaf of gold; but he insisted that the human genius was to be marked by the elevation or depression of the human Skull; as an instance of which, he used to produce upon the table of the lecture room, the Skull of a White Man, the Skull of a Negro, that of a Monkey, and lastly that of a Dog; these were the only examples which the Doctor thought it necessary to exhibit, in order to elucidate his brother's hypothesis; but I understand that the latter gentleman had carried

\* 6th of Henry the Fourth.

† 37th of Henry the Sixth. It appears that the acts of this Parliament were repealed, and every thing done under its authority reversed by the 39th of Henry the Sixth, 1460.

‡ Yet the Doctor, in the course of this lecture, always exhibited a human Skull, upon which (in consequence of disease) an excrescence had grown of a very considerable size, something resembling a mushroom. It appeared, upon inspection, to be perforated in many parts, and to be composed of cells, in some degree resembling those of a honeycomb; the brain was consequently sphacelated, yet the patient lived!



his ideas upon the subject much further, and had a variety of specimens of each of these, and many other human and animal species, eminent either for their sagacity or their stupidity. Yet this doctrine, ingenious as it certainly was, like every other theoretical suggestion unsupported by facts the result of experience, is liable to be overturned in a moment by two ancient, and two thousand modern, instances; of the two former, I need only direct the attention of the Reader to the portraits of Socrates \* and Æschylus, the intaglios of which have come down to us in seals. This divine philosopher, and sublime poet, must, according to the system alluded to, have been as remarkably stupid as we know that they were ingenious; for it appears that their skulls were depressed, as if (which is the case with those of negroes) they had been moulded by the plattick hand of their mothers, and so bald that it is well known that an Eagle, which has ever been esteemed a quick-sighted bird, took the head of the latter *for a fowl*. With regard to the modern instances at which I have hinted, the observation or recollection of every reader will furnish him with facts too obvious to require to be pointed out, and too numerous to be here descanted on, which will completely overthrow the theory of the speculator.

Since the writing of the preceding passage I have seen, in the Gentleman's Magazine, the same theory of Skulls explained, I will not say elucidated, by Dr. Gall; extracted from the *Clef du Cabinet* and the *Journal du Soir*; in which this learned Gentleman seems to consider the hypothesis of my late ingenious and scientific friend as a new discovery: now, although I am of opi-

nion that however curious the suggestion might have been, it certainly never was a very useful or valuable one, I must contend that it was indigenous to this climate, and promulgated, as I have observed, by Dr. Hunter near five-and-twenty years since; but having, perhaps, for so long a series of years laid dormant, it is caught up by some philosophical cormorant, and comes forth, like the suit of Settle, in the *Dunciad*,

“Old in new state, another yet the same.”

It will, however, be proper to hear the substance of what these two celebrated literary productions, which I have mentioned, say upon the subject. In these papers it is stated, “that the doctrines of this learned German are not only curious by the celebrity that has been given to them, from their being prohibited from being publicly taught at Vienna †, but are remarkable for their results: As the brain, the Doctor thinks, is moulded by the Skull, he also imagines that he has found, in the conformation of the cerebrum and cerebellum, an explanation of the moral and intellectual faculties of Man; and, for a rule deduced from this general principle, establishes the convexity or depression of the Skull as a criterion upon which he founds his judgment. He therefore (like Dr. and Mr. Hunter) contends that the greater the convexity of the Skull, the greater is the capacity of the individual, and *vice versa* with respect to its depression; this argument he supports by the examples of the Skulls of many celebrated men ‡; but (continues Dr. Gall) handsome men, whose heads are more round and gracefully formed, have seldom much genius §.”

\* It is a curious circumstance, though I think it has hitherto escaped observation, that the formation of the head and countenance of Peter the Wild Boy, who could never be brought to articulate a single word, and was evidently an Idiot, resembled this Philosopher.

† One would suppose, though for what reason it is impossible to divine, that there was upon the Continent a desire to spread these doctrines, as the prohibition of them must certainly be attended with this effect: every one knows the advantages of persecution; it immediately raises a party in favour of the sufferer; prohibition is the next best thing; damn a play, or suppress a pamphlet, you, in many instances, confer immortality upon, and make the fortune of, the author, however stupid. In fact, it is like burning smuggled goods at the door of a milliner; you send all the Town to the shop.

‡ There might, as this is a subject of the imagination, be quoted in opposition to it an imaginary subject, namely, the Spectator; the gibbosity of whose countenance, Addison has contrived to immortalize.

§ How the learned Doctor makes the distinction betwixt a semi globular and a convex form, I should be delighted to hear him explain.

This great philosopher who, whether his cranium be elevated or depressed, seems to possess full as much credulity as genius, believes, though I do exceedingly doubt his proposition, that he is able to determine the place of each of our mental faculties in the brain\*. The faculty of observation, so obvious in children, he states to be "just behind the forehead, which is, in these, very convex, but which diminishes, and becomes a concave, except in great observers." I suppose, as they approach toward maturity; from this he sagely concludes, that "liberty and custom may produce great changes in the faculties of man!"

He (Dr. Gall) is in possession of the Skulls of many celebrated persons, particularly those of Bulmaner, Alexinger, and Wurmser; but he does not state whether these celebrated craniums are depressed or elevated. In the brain of the latter he pretends to have discovered the organ of coinage! (Sure, "this is the very coinage of the brain," or he ought to have hinted his discovery to the solicitor of the Imperial mint,) which he states to have its place above the ear. The Skulls of animals furnish him with *new* and important discoveries: he has found in the Skulls of singing birds, in those of celebrated musicians, and particularly in that of Mozart, the organ of music! Whether, if he had had the opportunity of dissecting the Skulls of some exquisitely-enchanted vocal performers, he would have discovered the organ, by the means of which they attracted from the pockets of their admiring auditors (who may with propriety be deemed, from their being *turned to notes, Paper-skulls*) large fortunes in short periods, we yet remain to be informed?

The Doctor finally states, as the very *acme* of discovery, "that the wily brains of the Fox, as well as those of men remarkable for their craft and subtlety, point out to him the organ of cunning."

"It is but justice (say the French Editors, whose countrymen have made

as many experiments upon Skulls as any nation under heaven) to observe that the theories of Dr. Gall are very curious; how far they are well founded, it is not for us to determine;" to which it is only necessary to add

*Finis coronat Opus.*

PAULET, MARQUIS OF WINCHESTER.

Two short anecdotes of this Nobleman, and of his fifth successor in the Marquisate, are introduced to show a contrast in their dispositions, as strong as it is remarkable: The former, who (to use the bold metaphor of Shakespeare) seems, in many instances,

"To have o'er-walk'd a current, roaring loud,

"On the unsteadfast footing of a spear,"

was, by Henry the 8th, advanced from the rank of a Baronet to that of a Baron, Master of the Wards, Knight of the Garter, and finally Executor of the King. The mode in which he balanced himself, in times when it was so difficult to preserve a proper equilibrium, it is certainly curious to trace, as, to the weight of his other places, upon the removal of the Earl of Southampton, was added that of the Custody of the Great Seal. In the short period of Edward the Sixth, honours were heaped upon him that might have sunk an Atlas; for, in the third year of this reign, he was created Earl of Wiltshire, Lord Treasurer of England, and, in the fifth, Marquis of Winchester; soon after which he sat as Lord High Steward at the trial of the Duke of Somerset.

At the demise of the King, it appears that he was one of the first, and consequently of the Chief, of those that proclaimed Queen Mary, in opposition to Lady Jane Gray; he was therefore in great favour with that Princess, who, very soon after she obtained the Crown, confirmed his patent of Lord Treasurer, but who, whether from religious motives, or what other cause is uncertain, did not raise him a step higher than she found him.

\* If the Doctor had read Dr. Tyson's curious observations on a stone found in the brain (Philos. Transactions, No. 228, p. 553), I should have been glad to have been informed of which of our mental faculties he *believes* the said stone to have been the organ?

I understand that, upon the principle of Dr. Gall, some discoveries, of the utmost importance to the Philosophical World, have been made by dissecting the Skull of Col. O'Kelly's celebrated Parrot, who died a few days since.



Having been a friend to the Reformation, of which the honours he attained under Henry and Edward are sufficient evidence; a friend to the zealous restorer of the ancient system, which the confirmation of his patent evinces; the Marquis appeared in the Court of Elizabeth. With what part of his character she was fascinated it is impossible to say. That sagacious and penetrating Princess viewed it, unquestionably, in every light in which it could be placed, either by his friends or his enemies; and the result was, that, after mature consideration, she also confirmed his patent of Lord Treasurer, which, if we consider how tardily she conferred honours, is sufficient to convince us that she approved of his conduct.

This very extraordinary Nobleman died on the 10th of March, 1571, in the 14th Eliz. at the very great age of ninety-seven\*; having lived to see one hundred and three persons of his own generation, his immediate descendants. He was more than thirty years Lord High Treasurer of England; and, it is stated, that, upon being asked how he had preserved himself in that elevated and consequently dangerous station, in such critical and turbulent times? he answered, "By being a Willow; not an Oak." A reply that perhaps does more honour to his wit, than either to his discretion or integrity.

It is usual (to allude to Trade) to draw a small quantity of a commodity, as a sample of the whole: it has, in like manner, been frequently seen, that a small, a single, trait has afforded a key to the general character of a man. This

I think was obvious in the instance of the Marquis of Winchester, if we use that key which he has put into our hands to develop it. If we consider him as a Willow, bending to every gale, bowing his head to every elementary vicissitude, we shall no longer wonder that he survived and flourished in storms which levelled many of the strongest and noblest Oaks of the Forest.

In the character of this Nobleman we find an instance of that successful versatility† in the upper rank of society, of which I think History affords but few examples; but although the principle, or rather the want of principle, to which he owed his honours and stability in office, have been much admired by Statesmen in more modern times, and particularly by one who to his other talents combined that of being one of the most elegant writers of his age, I much doubt whether Moralists would hold it up as an object of imitation.

Of a far different disposition was, as I have observed, the fifth lineal descendant of the Marquis. Such was the steady loyalty of this excellent Nobleman, and such his attachment to his Monarch, the amiable but unfortunate Charles, that in the year 1645, a period when Rebellion was at its height, he, after resolutely refusing every overture that was made to him by the Parliament, the leaders of which would have exulted if they could have persuaded so eminent a character as himself—a man whose example would have had such influence—to swerve from his duty; after having been three times besieged in ‡ Basing House, in the county of Hants,

\* Baker, whose authority I by no means think decisive, in his Chronicles, states the Marquis to have been only Eighty-seven. To dispute about the age of a man, who has been dead almost two centuries and a half, would be absurd; perhaps the truth lies betwixt the two extremes.

† In the character of Nevill, Earl of Warwick, we see an instance of versatility of another kind. This Nobleman, instead of bowing his head and suffering the storm to pass over, chose to ride on the whirlwind and direct it. When we consider his talents, his undaunted courage, his unlimited generosity; what he had done, and what he had endured, to promote a cause in which he at first conscientiously engaged; we lament that such a man should be stung by those whom he had nurtured, and die a Martyr to wounded sensibility, valiantly fighting in support of a family which it had been the business of his former life to endeavour to destroy.

‡ It appears from Dugdale (Bar. V. I. P. 463,) that Hugh de Port, who held of the King (William the Conqueror) fifty-five Lordships in this county (Hants), was the Lord of Basing, the principal. In the 9th of W. Rufus, disgusted with the world, or induced by the sanctity annexed to the Monastic character, which the ignorance and prejudice of the times so highly favoured, he took the habit of a Monk at

Hants, the place of his residence; declared, "that if the King had not another foot of ground in England, he would hold that spot for him to the last extremity."

In consequence of this resolution, Basing Castle sustained a siege of more than two years; from August 1643 until the 16th of October 1645; when, after the loss of upwards of a hundred men, the Castle was taken by storm, and the gallant Marquis, with the shattered remains of his force, made prisoners.

This Nobleman had, during this memorable siege, caused to be written with a diamond on the windows of his

Castle, "*Aimez Loyaulté*" (which has ever since been the motto of the family); which so provoked the soldiers of Cromwell (as they probably considered it as a stinging reproach to their leader), that, after plundering it of money, jewels, and furniture, as it is said, to the amount of two hundred thousand pounds\*, they determined to burn it to the ground; which resolution it appears they most *conscientiously* executed. for, except a gateway, upon which were the arms of the first Marquis (the builder), and a small portion of the external walls, they destroyed every other part of it. These Vestiges were remaining so lately as the year 1765†.

Winchester. Basing was the head of his Barony, and has this circumstance, which has, I believe, attended few estates in the kingdom, attached to it: the possession has been in the heirs of his body ever since, and has been with little interruption their principal residence, and has also always had (I think) annexed to it the principal estate.

It would be to little purpose minutely to trace the genealogy of this noble family, which has already been given with equal precision and correctness by the author I have quoted, and several others, yet it may be material to state that William, the fifth Baron, assumed the name of St. John, writing himself "*Willielmus de Sancto Johanne, filius & hæres Adæ de Port.*" He was living in the reign of Henry the Third, and married Godchild, daughter of N. Pagenhall. The seal of his arms on a deed of gift to the Monks of Boxgrave was on a Chief, three Mulletts.

The family name being thus changed to St. John, descended to William St. John, ancestor to the Lord St. John of Blesso, and Viscount Bolingbroke; but we find the Barony, in the time of the ninth Baron, vested in the person of Thomas Poynings Lord St. John, of Basing, who died 1428, 7th of Henry the Sixth. He was, I think, the ancestor of Sir Edward Poynings who, in the time of Henry Seventh, rendered himself famous by his driving Perkin Warbeck out of Ireland, and still more famous, by the Statute which he procured, called *Poynings' Law*, and also another, which added to the grandeur of the Irish Parliament by enacting that the Peers should always sit in their robes.

In the time of Henry the Seventh, Basing came by marriage to Sir W. Paulet, K.B. whose son Sir William was the first Marquis of Winchester, so famous for his *flexibility*.

\* Some idea may be formed of the value of the furniture of this mansion from a statement that has come down to us, that a single bed cost 14,000l; each private soldier is said to have had 300l. for his share of the plunder. It is therefore no wonder, since Rebellion was so profitable, that it was for a time successful.

† It may not be improper, in order to introduce a hint respecting a man who in the latter part of his life might have been termed *a Republican Oak*; or, in the cant of modern times, *a branch of the Tree of Liberty*; to observe, that the first wife (for he had three) of this Marquis of Winton was Jane, the daughter of Viscount Savoy, and the lady whose epitaph was written by Milton: it begins in a manner that would disgrace the Bellman:—"This rich marble does *inter*

"The honour'd wife of Winchester."

*Vide MILTON'S Works, 12mo. 1747, p. 281.*

It appears by this epitaph, that the lady died in childbed at the age of 23; and it is a little extraordinary, considering the *steady* principles of the Bard, that, living or dead, he should have ever thought of praising any part of a family so conspicuous for its loyalty as that of the Marquis; who, whatever the opinion of the poet might have been, had certainly remained the same inflexible character through life. Of his own epitaph, written by Dryden, it is but fair to give a specimen, in order to draw the attention of the reader to the whole:

"He who in impious times undaunted stood,

"And, midst Rebellion, dar'd be just and good;

"Whose arms asserted, and whose suffering more

"Confirmed, the cause for which he fought before," &c.

*Vide DRYDEN, Bell's Edit. p. 204.*



MEMOIRS  
OF  
ALEXANDER DALRYMPLE, ESQ.

[Concluded from Page \* 327.]

ALTHOUGH it had long been in contemplation to have an Hydrographical Office at the Admiralty, it did not take effect till Earl Spencer's administration, when, in 1795, a memorial to his Majesty in Council was presented by the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral, recommending the measure, which was graciously approved, and the Admiralty empowered to appoint a proper person to be *Hydrographer to the Admiralty*; Earl Spencer was pleased to think of Alexander Dalrymple as a proper person. On this being mentioned to him, Alexander Dalrymple observed that he was much flattered by the distinction, but thought it incumbent upon him to inform the East India Company in the first instance; not only as he had been in their service so great a part of his life, and was now in a similar employment for the Company, but they having given him a pension for life, it behoved him to pay them the greater attention, although the two offices were not incompatible, but rather parts of the same. The Court of Directors expressed their assent to Alexander Dalrymple's acceptance of the Office of Hydrographer to the Admiralty, and Alexander Dalrymple was accordingly appointed.

On this occasion it will be expedient to insert a letter from that distinguished character, the late Admiral Kempenfelt, a man, in his course through a long life of public service and distinguished merit, *without a foe or imputation!*

"DEAR SIR,

"I have received your very valuable Charts for particular parts of the East Indies—what an infinite deal of pains and time you must have bestowed to form such a numerous collection! It seems an Herculean labour! but it is a proof what genius joined with industry is capable of. However you have the pleasing reflection that you have successfully laboured for the public good, the good of navigation,

and that your memory will live for ever. Love of fame is a laudable ambition, Young calls it the universal passion; and yet how few pursue the true road to it.

"I wish you was placed in a situation that would afford you more means, and a greater latitude to pursue your favourite study. I mean at the Head of an Hydrographical Board, established by authority of Government, to which office encouragement should be given, to bring all surveys and discoveries of rocks, shoals, &c. and those found good, printed at the public expence. It is no more than what the interest, as well as reputation, of the nation, as a great maritime state, requires should be done. By such an office, well conducted, what an increase of good surveys would the Publick be benefited with! And the good being stamped with the authority of the Board, would direct the purchaser to avoid those erroneous Charts, which, instead of serving to avoid dangers, too often fatally lead to them.

"To encourage men of genius, is one great means to make a State flourish, our Ministers in general, I think, have never been eminent for that virtue; a genius in this country may remain unknown to our Ministers, though known and esteemed in every other State of Europe."

"Charles Street,

"Dec. 24th, [1780]."

The opinion of this intelligent officer may serve to testify, that for the effectual benefit of the Publick, the Establishment of the Hydrographical Office should be on a more extensive plan than at present; What were the powers or duties of *Grand Pilot* do not appear, though that office was as ancient, at least, as Edward the VI. who appointed Sebastian Cabot in that capacity.

The following very sensible ordonnance of the French was of so old a date as the month of August 1687, but it is taken from a copy published at Paris, in 1747.

TRAN-

## TRANSLATION.

## Title VIII.

"Of the Professor of Hydrography.

ART. 1. "We will, that in the most considerable maritime towns of our Kingdom, there be Professors of Hydrography, to teach publicly Navigation.

ART. 2. "The Professors of Hydrography must draw, and instruct their scholars to make them capable of figuring the ports, coasts, mountains, trees, towers, and other things serving for marks to harbours and roads, and to make Charts of the lands they discover.

ART. 3. "They must four days in each week, at least, keep their schools open, in which they must have charts, nautical instructions, globes, spheres, compasses, sextants, astrolabes, and other instruments and books necessary in their art.

ART. 4. "The Directors of the Hospitals of the Town, where there shall be an Hydrographical School, shall be bound to send there for instruction, annually, two or three children, who shall be kept there, and furnished with books and instructions necessary to learn navigation.

ART. 5. "The Professors of Hydrography shall carefully examine the Journals of Voyages lodged with the Register of the Admiralty, of the place of their establishment, and correct them in presence of the Pilots, who had erred in their track.

ART. 6. "They are not to retain more than one month the Journals which shall be communicated by the Register, which we enjoin to be done, free of charge, on pain of interdiction.

ART. 7. "We declare the Professors of Hydrography actually teaching, exempt from watch, and guard, guardianship (*Guet and Garde, Curatelle*) and all other public charges.

ART. 8. "They are prohibited from absenting from the places of the establishment, without leave of the Admiral, or of the Mayors and Sheriffs who pay their salaries, on pain of losing their appointments."

This plan is admirably adapted to make navigators in the general course of service well qualified for all stations.

We understand Alexander Dalrymple has given in several memorials of measures expedient to be pursued in the charge of Hydrographer; but the many important objects requiring the atten-

tion of the Admiralty, have hitherto prevented any effectual measures being adopted, although many plates have been engraved towards forming a complete collection of Charts, for the use of his Majesty's Navy.

The annexed is a List of Alexander Dalrymple's Publications.

CATALOGUE OF PRINTED BOOKS and TRACTS by A. DALRYMPLE, exclusive of the *Nautical Publications* which are printed in a separate List.

*Those marked \* were never published.*

*Those marked † not sold.*

(1) Account of Discoveries in the South Pacific Ocean before 1764. 8vo. 1767.

(2) † Memorial to the Proprietors of East India Stock. 8vo. 1768.

(3) † Account of what has passed between the East India Directors and Alexander Dalrymple, as first printed. 8vo. 1768.

(4) Account of what has passed—Do.—Do.—as published. 8vo. N. B. It is dated 1769, by a ridiculous custom of Printers, to date Publications, printed towards the close of the year, as if in the year ensuing.

(5) Plan for extending the Commerce of this Kingdom, and of the East India Company, by an Establishment at Balambangan.—N. B. Although printed in 1769, it was not published till 1771.

(6) \* Letter concerning the proposed Supervisors. 20th June 1769. 8vo.

(7) Letter concerning the proposed Supervisors. 30th June. P. S. 3d July 1769. 4to. 1769.

(8) Second Letter—Do.—10th July 1769. 4to. 1769.

(9) Vox populi Vox Dei, Lord Weymouth's Appeal to the General Court of India Proprietors, considered, 14th August. P. S. 19th August 1769. 4to. 1769.

(10) Historical Collection of South Sea Voyages. 2 vols. 4to. 1770. 4to. 1771.

(11) † Proposition of a benevolent Voyage to introduce Corn, &c. into New Zealand, &c. 4to. 1771.

(12) Considerations on a Pamphlet (by Governor Johnstone) entitled "Thoughts on our Acquisitions in the East Indies, particularly respecting Bengal." 8vo. 1772.

(13) General View of the East India Company's Affairs (written in January



1769), to which are added some Observations on the present State of the Company's Affairs. 8vo. 1772.

(14) † A Paper concerning the General Government for India. 8vo.

(15) † Rights of the East India Company.—N.B. This was printed at the Company's Expence. 8vo. 1773.

(16) Letter to Dr. Hawkefworth. 4to. 1773.

(17) \* Observations on Dr. Hawkefworth's Preface to 2d Edition. 4to. 1773. An Opinion of Sir David Dalrymple, that there was too much asperity in this Reply, retarded, and the Death of Dr. Hawkefworth, prevented the Publication.

(18) † Memorial of Doctor Juan Louis Arias (in Spanish) 4to. 1773.

(19) † Proposition for printing, by Subscription, the MS. Voyages and Travels in the British Museum. 4to. 1773.

(20) A full and clear Proof that the Spaniards have no right to Balamangan. 8vo. 1774.

(21) An Historical Relation of the several Expeditions, from Fort Malbro' to the Islands off the West Coast of Sumatra. 4to. 1775.

(22) Collection of Voyages, chiefly in the South Atlantic Ocean, from the Original MSS. by Dr. Halley, M. Bouvet, &c. with a Preface concerning a Voyage on Discovery, proposed to be undertaken by Alexander Dalrymple at his own Expence; Letters to Lord North on the Subject, and Plan of a Republican Colony. 4to. 1775.

(23) † Copies of Papers relative to the Restoration of the King of Tanjour, the Imprisonment of Lord Pigot, &c. Printed by the East India Company, for the use of the Proprietors. 4to. 1777.—N.B. In this Collection are many Minutes of Council, and some Letters by Alexander Dalrymple.

(24) † Several other pieces on the same Subject, written by Alexander Dalrymple, were printed by Admiral Pigot and Alexander Dalrymple, but not sold; those particularly by Alexander Dalrymple are 4to. 1777.

(25) Notes on Lord Pigot's Narrative.

(26) Letter to Proprietors of East India Stock. 8th May 1777.

(27) Account of the Transactions concerning the Revolt at Madras. 30th April 1777. Appendix.

(28) Letter to the Court of Directors.

19th June 1777.—Memorial—19th June 1777.

(29) † Account of the Subversion of the Legal Government of Fort St. George, in Answer to Mr. Andrew Stuart's Letter to The Court of Directors. 4to. 1778.

(30) Journal of the Grenville, published in the Philosophical Transactions. 4to. 1778.

(31) Considerations on the present State of Affairs between England and America. 8vo. 1778.

(32) Considerations on the East India Bill 1769. 8vo. 1778.

(33) State of the East India Company, and Sketch of an equitable Agreement. 8vo. 1780.

(34) Account of the Loss of the Groivenor. 8vo. 1783.

(35) Reflections on the present State of the East India Company. 8vo. 1783.

(36) A Short Account of the Gentoo Mode of collecting the Revenues on the Coast of Coromandel. 8vo. 1783.

(37) A Retrospective View of the Antient System of the East India Company, with a Plan of Regulation. 8vo. 1784.

(38) Postscript to Mr. Dalrymple's Account of the Gentoo Mode of collecting the Revenues on the Coast of Coromandel, being,—Observations made on a Perusal of it by Moodoo Kistna. 8vo. 1785.

(39) Extracts from Juvenilia, or Poems by George Wither. 24mo. 1785.

(40) Fair State of the Case, between the East India Company, and the Owners of Ships now in their Service, to which are added,—Considerations on Mr. Brough's Pamphlet, concerning East India Shipping. 8vo. 1786.

(41) A serious Admonition to the Publick on the intended Thief Colony at Botany Bay, printed for Sewell, Cornhill.

(42) Review of the Contest concerning Four New Regiments, graciously offered by his Majesty to be sent to India, &c. 8vo. 1788.

(43) \* Plan for promoting the Fur Trade, and securing it to this Country, by uniting the Operations of the East India and Hudson's Bay Companies. 4to. 1789.

(44) \* Memoir of a Map of the Lands around the North Pole. 4to. 1789.

(45) An Historical Journal of the Expeditions by Sea and Land, to the North of California in 1768, 1769, and

1770, when Spanish Establishments were first made at San Diego and Monterey, translated from the Spanish MS. by William Revely, Esq. to which is added,—Translation of Cabrera Bueno's Description of the Coast of California, and an Extract from the MS. Journal of M. Sauvage le Muet, 1774. 4to. 1790.

(46) A Letter to a Friend on the Test Act. 8vo. 1790.

(47) The Spanish Pretensions fairly discussed. 8vo. 1790.

(48) The Spanish Memorial of 4th June considered. 8vo. 1790.

(49) † Plan for the Publication of a Repertory of Oriental Information. 4to. 1790.

(50) \* Memorial of Alexander Dalrymple. 8vo. 1791.

(51) Parliamentary Reform, as it is called, *improper*, in the present State of this Country. 8vo. 1793.

(52) Mr. Fox's Letter to his Worthy and Independent Electors of Westminster, fully considered. 8vo. 1793, printed for Stockdale, Piccadilly.

(53) † Observations on the *Copper-Coinage* wanted for the *Circars*. Printed for the use of the East India Company. 8vo. 1794.

(54) The Poor Man's Friend. 8vo. 1795.

(55) A Collection of English Songs, with an Appendix of Original Pieces. 8vo. 1796.

(56) \* A Fragment on the India Trade, Written in 1791. 8vo. 1797.

(57) Thoughts of an old Man of independent Mind, though dependent Fortune. 8vo. 1800, printed for Reynolds, Oxford-street.

(58) Oriental Repertory. Vol. 1st. 4to. April 1791 to January 1793.

(59) Oriental Repertory. Vol. 2d. 4to. (not completed).

N.B. There are some other pieces printed by Alexander Dalrymple, which from want of a copy to refer to, cannot be particularised; and also some in the Press *unfinished*, especially a Treatise of *Practical Navigation*, of which three Chapters are printed.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS I was, one morning lately, taking my usual walk in Kensington Gardens, I by chance perceived on one of the seats what I imagined to be a letter. As a person, when totally idle, is eager to seize any thing that appears likely to give the least amusement, I immediately took it up, and found I had been more fortunate than ever I could have expected. On examination, I discovered it to be the outlines of a Didactic Poem. It seems to have been the intention of the writer to have comprised it in twenty Books, but the Commencement of Book I., the Arguments of Books II. and III., and a detached Episode, is all Fortune has thrown into my hands.

The perusal of it gave me peculiar pleasure, and I think I cannot perform my duty to society until I have communicated the pleasure to my countrymen. I have, at the same time, some hopes, the applause it will no doubt gain will embolden the author to finish a Poem he has commenced so successfully. If the writer does not intend to favour the world with a continuation of his labours, I am still confident, that in bringing this fragment into the world, I am doing an essential service to literature. The inestimable Treatise of Longinus is a fragment, yet no-one will dispute its value.

I have attempted to point out some passages in which I discover imitations, or casual similitudes, with the classics: I have also endeavoured to elucidate some passages, which I thought needed it. Conscious of inability, I could not do more, and a regard to justice would not permit me to do less.

If you think it proper to publish the enclosed, on some future occasion I shall present you with the remainder.

I am yours,

HERANIO.

## THE ART OF CANDLE-MAKING.

A DIDACTIC POEM, IN TWENTY BOOKS.

*Non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem.*

ARGUMENT OF BOOK I.

Subject proposed—Invocation—The subject proved to be of great importance to Poets—To Lovers—The tale of Hero and Leander—To Moralists—The resemblance



semblance a Candle bears to the life of Man—The story of Prometheus, the inventor of Candles—Remarks on the Mythology of the Ancients—Ovid—Hesiod—Homer—Of Machinery—The early ages fond of it, and why—The story of Theseus and Ariadne—Light-houses, the great benefit of—Edystone Light house—Candles probably made use of on this occasion among the Ancients—Light—Sir Isaac Newton—Optics—Astronomy—Chronology—Age of the World not known—Moses—Bonaparte—Friar Bacon—Conclusion.

- (1) **W**HEN Phœbus rests his head in  
Thetis' lap, [Heav'n,  
And ebon clouds obscure the face of  
How best a friendly lustre to supply,  
And by the aid of man dispel the gloom  
That through all nature reigns su-  
preme, I sing. [bard (2)  
Ye, who of old inspired the Mantuan  
To sing the labours of a Farmer's life, (3)  
Now give assistance to my bold attempt (4)  
And grant my verses, like my theme,  
may blaze! [song,  
Nor is the subject that demands my  
Unworthy of the Muses' kindest aid,  
For oft their vot'ries have its influence  
known.  
(5) Within some cloud-capt tower of  
fam'd Grub-street,  
See the poor poet at his table sit,  
His last sad rush light to the socket  
spent; [sublime,  
In vain he tries to make his lays  
(6) The half-form'd thought incum-  
ber'd hobbles forth,  
And the sense glimmers with the  
glimm'ring light.  
Till prompted by necessity, with care  
He props th' expiring wick upon a pin,  
Then with resuscitated powers it  
flames,  
(7) And the verse quickly gains its pris-  
tine strength.  
So have I seen a poor unlucky boy  
Dragg'd lifeless from that smoothly  
gliding stream, [plains,  
(8) That laves the fertile Trinobantine  
And, by the kind Promethean art of  
Hawes, (9) [friends.  
Restor'd to life, his country, and his  
Such is th' important subject I have  
chose  
T'immortalise in never dying strains, (10)
- That future ages from my verse may  
learn [Candles.  
The art sublime of making Tallow  
Inspir'd by Hops, a bard (11) has sung  
its praise, [it rains:  
And prov'd its influence in narcotic  
The Cyder-making and Wool-combing  
arts (12) [explain.  
Have both found bards their secrets to  
Then why, ye Critics, that disdainful  
frown? [unlunge?  
Say, why should Candles be alone  
No! I shall sooner seize th' advent'rous  
pen; [talk,  
And, though unequal to so great a  
Shall, in Miltonic numbers, nobly dare  
To paint the labours of a Melting day.  
Ye, who unceasing at Love's altar bend,  
Scorn not the poet, or his theme despise;  
For though in darkness Love delights  
to lurk,  
Yet lovers often have its aid enjoy'd.  
This none can doubt who have with  
tears perus'd [tale; (13)  
(And ah! what lover has not?) the sad  
How, aided by the taper's twinkling  
ray, [waves,  
Leander boldly stemm'd the boist'rous  
And gain'd a harbour in his mistress'  
arms. [condemn,  
Nor should the Moralists my theme  
(14) For who can view the Candle's  
waiting light, [Man?  
And not bethink him of the life of  
From op'ning childhood up to age mature  
We trace its semblance strong in ev'ry  
line; [Time  
And when at last the with'ring hand of  
Lays all the honours of proud manhood  
low, [find  
Still we the likeness see, and humbled  
Kings, Consuls, Candles, all expire alike!

#### NOTES EXPLANATORY AND CRITICAL.

(1) The opening of this Poem is peculiarly beautiful. We here see the subject proposed in a most simple yet dignified manner, and a thought, which of itself is low and trivial, by the art of the Poet made majestic and important.

(2) Mantua was the birth-place of Virgil. Thus his epitaph—"Mantua me genuit," &c.

(3) The Georgicks—"Quid faciat lætas segetes," &c.

(4) "Da facilem cursum atque audacibus annue coeptis."—VIRGIL, *Geor. lib. i. 41.*

(5) Grub-street, in the ward of Cripplegate, running between Moor-street and Chiswell-street, Vid. Map of London. Its apparent poverty, I suppose, has given rise to the idea of its being the residence of the votaries of the Muses.

That it has long had this character is well known : Pope, in the *Dunciad*, has often mentioned it as such. By the "cloud-capt tower," an expression taken from the immortal Shakespeare, the Poet means the attic story of a house, or what is commonly called the garret. For the benefits of living in a garret, *Vid. Rambler*, No. 117.

(6) To make the found echo to the sense, has long been considered an excellency only to be found in two or three of the greatest masters of versification. Homer and Virgil excel all the ancients in this beauty ; but I question whether there is a more perfect example of it in all their works, than we have in these two lines. For remarks on this art, the reader may consult *Dion. Halic. Dimit. Phal. Blair's Lectures*, and *The Elements of Criticism*.

(7) Another beautiful instance of the same. As in the last we felt the verse languid, and as it were impeded, we here feel it flow with strength and celerity. Beside the writers already mentioned, see Pope's *Art of Criticism*.

(8) I imagine the stream here alluded to, is what is commonly called, the New River, although there appears some arguments to believe the Poet means the river Lea ; as the *Trinobantes* were the inhabitants of *Essex* and *Middlesex*, and the latter mentioned river has its course through these counties. *Vid. Camden's Brit. Moll Speed*, and other topography ; also *Brooke's*, *Salmon's*, and *Walker's Gazetteers*. The critical reader will, perhaps, discover an inconsistency in this line. If the river "glide smoothly," how can it wash or lave the plains ? It might be said with justice of a river that is liable to overflow its banks, but not of one that "glides smoothly" within its banks. I am sure, if the author had reviewed this a second time, he would have corrected it ; and, if I might be allowed to hazard a suggestion, instead of the word "lave," would have put the word *eats*, which at once conveys a most beautiful idea to the reader's imagination, viz. a river devouring a plain, and expresses, in a very strong manner, the nature of the river described. The thought, I must own, is from *Horace*, but that surely is no objection.

*Non rura, quæ Liris quietâ*

*Mordet aquâ taciturnus amnis.*—*Hor. Od. 31. lib. 1.*

(9) The excellent Founder of the *Humane Society*.

(10) There is scarce a poet, of any antiquity, but what has made a like declaration of their expectations. *Vid. Ovid Metam. 15. Virg. Geo. 3. Hor. Od. 1.* This one circumstance proves the poetical abilities of the author.

(11) The "Hop Garden," a Georgick, in 2 books, by *Christopher Smart*.

(12) "Cyder," a Poem, by *John Phillips*, and "The Fleece," by *Dyer*.

(13) The *Hero and Leander* of *Musæus*. Some people suppose this beautiful Poem to be the work of some more modern poet than *Musæus*, the successor of *Orpheus*. *Vossius* and others think it belongs to one *Onomacritus*, who was seven hundred years younger than *Musæus*. This opinion seems chiefly to rest on the authority of *Pausanias*, who mentions that person as the writer of some fragments attributed to *Musæus*, extant in his time ; but whether the *Hero and Leander* was one of them, does not appear. Others, among whom are *F. Casaubon*, and *Daniel Paræus*, imagine it the work of some writer in the fifth century of the Christian æra. I shall not pretend to give an opinion on the subject, but shall leave it to the consideration of the judicious reader, who may consult, if he pleases, *Vossius*, *Paræus*, *Casaubon*, *Heinsius*, *Scaliger*, and the other critics who have discussed the subject more at large.

(14) I wish the reader to notice the beauty, and excellent moral tendency, of these concluding lines.—*Vide. Gray's Inn Journal*, No. 27.

## ARGUMENT OF BOOK II.

This Book opens with the Genius of *Russia* pronouncing a panegyrick on *Russian Tallow*—The great Benefits arising from *Navigation*—*Argonautic Expedition*—*Captain Cooke*—Remarks on Expeditions in general—For Commerce—For Religion—For Conquest—A Personification of Expedition—*Egypt*—Address to the Memory of *Bruce*—*Palmyra*—*Zenobia*—The Nile—*Crocodiles*—*Pyramids*—The *Plague*—*Tallow Chandlers* not affected with the *Plague* of 1665—*Oxygen*—*Azote*—Description of a *Tallow-Chandler's shop*—*Weights and Scales*—*Episodè of Sextillus and Pruinella*—*Consumptions* cured by the Smell of *Tallow*—Conclusion.

SOME



SOME ACCOUNT  
OF THE LATE  
MR. SAMUEL PATERSON.

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.

JOHN THE HERMIT. See *Poetry in our last*, p. 382.

IT has been the established custom in all ages, and almost in every nation under the Sun, not excepting even the uncivilized, to erect some frail memorial of departed fellow-mortals, and to perpetuate, as far as human means could effect it, the remembrance of great and good men.

On this principle, pyramids, mausoleums, obelisks, and monuments, with their various decorated *recorded tablets*, have, from earliest antiquity, been the pompous shrines in which the manes of the illustrious dead have been preserved, and memorials of their noble deeds handed down to remote posterity.

*Thus Heroes, Statesmen, Kings, in dust repose.*  
POPE.

But it has sometimes happened, that these posthumous honours have been paid to the good and the bad indiscriminately; to the tyrant, and to the Father of his people; to the sanguine destroyer of devoted nations, and to the brave deliverer of his country from lawless usurpation and uncontrolled oppression. Hence, the bright examples and the moral lessons which should be conveyed to the living are perverted, base adulation extends its influence beyond the grave, and many of these splendid monuments exhibit only, lying legends.

In the humbler walks of private life, the useful talents, the amiable virtues, of the good citizen, ere the tears that bedewed his funereal obsequies have ceased to flow, find a readier mode of preservation from oblivion; an untarnishable record, perhaps not less durable than marble, being not so liable to the depredations of time, a never-fading record on the pages of the faithful historian, or the candid biographer; the latter title the writer of this last tribute to the memory of a worthy

character, of a faithful friend, and of a companion, through the long course of half a century, hopes he may justly claim; for nothing but the truth shall be briefly related.

A classical education, no matter when or where, gave my deceased friend an early taste for scientific and polite literature, and perhaps no better means offering to indulge this propensity, he set out in life, in the station of a bookseller, by which we are not always to understand a mere buyer and seller of books, but not unfrequently, what the French term *un homme de lettres*, a learned man, one who is well skilled in literature—such was Mr. Robert Doddsley, bookseller in London, also a dramatic poet and miscellaneous author, who paid the debt of nature in 1764; and such was the late Mr. Samuel Paterson, recently departed\*; and such, at this day, are some distinguished booksellers in different countries on the continent of Europe.

That branch of the business in which my friend engaged was, at the distant period of time when he first settled, but little known in England—the importation of foreign books; in this department, the late *Paul Vaillant* was almost alone; certainly the most eminent, and commonly called the *Foreign Bookseller*. Mr. Paterson followed in the same line, and but for the mismanagement of the person intrusted to execute his commissions abroad, might have succeeded as well.

He afterwards directed his views to an employment for which he was peculiarly qualified, and perhaps unrivalled. It is certain he has left no equal, nor, as it is to be feared, any successor.

In the arduous and difficult task of composing scientific and classical catalogues of public and private libraries of books and manuscripts in the ancient and modern languages, for a long series

\* See the Obituary in our last, for the latter end of October.

of years, Mr. Paterfon acquired the highest degree of reputation; and several volumes of his catalogues, which are now becoming scarce, are not only well known to the *literati* of the principal cities and universities of Europe, but constitute valuable articles in their public libraries.

A talent so rare could not fail of recommending him to the notice of persons of high rank in his own country, distinguished for their refined taste, and judgment in literature, amongst whom he had the honour to be held in great esteem; more particularly by the Marquis of Lansdown, who consigned to him the care of arranging his valuable and well chosen collection of books, in the new and elegant library (built for their reception in Lansdown House, Berkeley Square, by Wyatt), permitting him, also, to add such scarce or new books as he should think worthy of a place in it, and continuing him in the honourable station of his Lordship's librarian, several years.

A regular list of our Bibliologist's valuable catalogues may be useful to men of literature, at the same time, that it serves as a memorial of his singular talent.

*The first*, distinguished by a most remarkable circumstance, is a Catalogue of a Collection of Manuscripts of the Right Honourable and Right Worshipful Sir Julius Cæsar, Knt. Judge of the Admiralty, Master of the Court of Requests, &c. in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. Chancellor, and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, &c. which, by the ignorance of the person into whose hands they fell, were on the point of being sold by weight, to a cheesemonger, as waste paper, for the sum of ten pounds; but some of them being shown to Mr. Paterfon, by Mr. Bayne, formerly an apothecary in Cork street, he carefully examined and soon discovered their value. And, finally, by his masterly publication of the Catalogue (now before me), digested under *several thousands of the most singular and interesting heads*, they sold, by auction, for three hundred and fifty-six pounds; and amongst the purchasers were the late Lord Orford, Philip Carteret Webb, and other persons of rank. It is dated in 1757.

*The second* of which I have been enabled to collect any certain information was, *Bibliotheca Anglia Curiosa*, col-

lected principally, with a view to a History of English Literature, sold in March 1771, in three parts.

*The third*, *Bibliotheca Fletwoodiana*, including the ancient Conventual library of Messenden Abbey, Buckinghamshire. Sold in 1774.

*The fourth*, *Bibliotheca Beauclerkiana*, or the valuable library of the late Hon. Topham Beauclerk, F. R. S. consisting of thirty thousand volumes in most languages, and upon almost every branch of science and polite literature. Sold in 1781. This catalogue, in my possession, forms a very large and thick volume, in octavo, closely printed.

*The fifth*, *Bibliotheca Croftiana*, a catalogue of the curious and distinguished library of the late Rev. and learned Thomas Croft, A. M. Chancellor of the Diocese of Peterborough, &c. This, likewise, is a large octavo volume, in my possession. Sold in 1783.

*The sixth*, *Bibliotheca Universalis Selecta*, with an Index of Authors, Interpreters, and Editors. Sold in 1786.

*The seventh*, *Bibliotheca Pinelli*, the library of a noble Venetian, an octavo volume. Sold in 1790.

*The eighth*, *Bibliotheca Strangeiana*, or the library of the late Mr. Strange, of Portland-place. Sold by Leigh and Sotheby, 1801.

*The ninth*, *Bibliotheca Fageliana*, a most noble collection of the late M. Fagel, Secretary to the States General of the United Provinces, brought from the Hague; intended to be sold in March 1802, but disposed of by private contract to the University of Dublin.

Independent of these professional labours, Mr. Paterfon was a miscellaneous writer of various little tracts, having for their object public utility, sound policy, and moral admonition; but to which he did not think proper to put his name.

Those I have now before me are—

Another Traveller; or, Cursory Remarks, &c. made upon a Journey through Part of the Netherlands in 1766, by Coriat Junior. 3 vols. 12mo. 1769. Some monthly and weekly Reviews, published at that time in magazines, and other periodical publications, having accused our Author of being an humble imitator of Yorick's Sentimental Journey, he published an appeal, with attestations of the Booksellers,



sellers, Printer, and Stationer, concerned in the publication of Coriat Junior, that it was printed off before the printing of Sterne's work; and he lashes these *pseudo critics* with much pleasantry, decent wit, and fair argument.

Joineriana, or the Book of Scraps, 2 vols. 8vo, 1772, consisting of moral and literary aphorisms.

The Templar, a periodical paper, published on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Only fourteen numbers appear to have been published, the last on Wednesday, December 22, 1773. It was a severe attack on the conduct of newspapers, particularly in advertising simony chapels, and places of trust and honour under Government, to be

fold to the biddest bidder. The powerful opposition made to this publication by the booksellers, at that time the chief proprietors of most newspapers, and by the advertisers of quack medicines, accommodations for private lying in of pregnant women, &c. easily accounts for its want of success.

Speculations on Law and Lawyers, an excellent tract, demonstrating the injustice and iniquity of personal arrests for debt, previous to any verification of the debt, on a simple affidavit; a practice unknown in other countries; and the pernicious consequences of which are exposed by affecting examples of cruelty. 8vo. London. 1788.

T. MORTIMER.

London, Dec. 11, 1802.

## NO. V.

### ON THE ADVANTAGES OF A LIBERAL EDUCATION.

Doctrina sed vim promovet institam,  
Rectique cultus pectora roborant. HORAT. Lib. iv. Od. 4.

Thus with early culture blest,  
Thus to early rule inured,  
Infancy's expanding breast  
Glows with sense and pow'rs matur'd;  
Whence, if future merit raise  
Private love, or public praise,  
Thine is all the work—be thine  
The glory—classic discipline. ANON.

MANY consider a liberal education merely as an ornament designed for those who move in the higher circles of society; but the man, who reflects upon the subject with attention, will find, that it not only adds a lustre to the character, but is productive of the most solid advantages; and that those advantages are not confined to the pampered favourite of fortune, but extend to every man, whatever may be his situation in life.

The ignorance that pervades the lower classes of the community, and the numberless evils which arise from it, cannot but give the most serious concern to a benevolent mind. The child of poverty too often receives no other instruction, than the occasional admonitions of parents almost as uninformed as himself; abilities, which, had they been properly tutored, might have served the cause of virtue, not

unfrequently lie dormant, or, from an unfortunate bias, are inclined to the side of vice. The poetical genius, which, assisted by education, might have rivalled the celebrity of a Dryden or a Pope, will perhaps only burst forth into the staves of a trifling ballad; and the fertility of invention, or promptness of execution, which might have nobly furthered the measures of Government, will perhaps be exerted in striking out the plots, or perpetrating the deeds of villany. But a liberal education is serviceable, not only in eliciting and polishing the talents of genius, but also in arming the frail youth against the prejudices of ignorance and the temptations of immorality, and directing him to the knowledge of the truth. Without a monitor to warn him of his danger, the example of corrupt associates will easily seduce him into vice. He will soon learn to consider

sider drunkenness as a manly pleasure, blasphemy as wit, and lewdness as a spirit of noble enterprise! The precepts of virtue will appear to him as the follies of a fanatic recluse, and religion he will regard merely as the quarantine of the aged. The Sabbath, which the wisdom of Providence has set apart for the more immediate service of our Maker, he will not employ in the sacred offices of devotion, but will dedicate to sinful pastimes. Every action of his life will have a view only to this world; and he will, perhaps, sink into the grave without learning the purpose for which he was created.

If we turn our attention to the more respectable orders of society, we shall here, too, see the advantages of a liberal education. He, whose sphere of knowledge is confined, is always labouring under that awkward timidity, which the consciousness of ignorance never fails to inspire. Though presented by Nature with considerable mental endowments, and though, perhaps, furnished with the lessons of experience, he can never deliver his opinion with confidence: however just and lively may be his ideas of the subject which he is discussing, his communication of them will be displeasing to others, and unsatisfactory to himself. Instead of employing himself in the cultivation of his mind, he will either sleep away his hours in sluggish inactivity, or else he will sacrifice them to childish amusements, or habitual ebriety, and will seek from the society of others that pleasure which he cannot derive from himself.

A liberal education is admirably calculated to obviate these important evils. Through its means we are enabled to detect the errors of prejudice, and to enlarge and adorn the faculties of our minds. It places a man, as it were, on an eminence, from which he looks down with an air of superiority on the rest of mankind. But the most important advantages which it produces, are, that it teaches us to discern good from evil; it lays before us the several duties of our situation; it holds forth to our hopes the rewards of virtue; it forewarns us of the rueful consequences of vice; and excites our admiration of that incomprehensible Being, whose glory shines forth in his works.

Some will object, that the prosecution of literary studies tends to raise

haughty notions in the mind, and to disqualify one for the common occupations of life. To such it may be answered, that a liberal education, instead of unfitting a man for ordinary avocations, prepares him for any situation in life, and teaches him the propriety of applying himself with diligence to whatever he undertakes.

Learning will find enemies, too, in a very considerable part of the female sex, who would rather see the rising generation running out into all the fooleries and extravagancies of fashion than acquiring a habit of manly steadiness. It is true, that the serious student will be apt to treat the fantastic excesses of the coxcomb with contempt, and that to some he may appear fretful or morose; but surely the pedant, with all his stiffness, is a much more useful and respectable character than the airy and superficial foppling. But it is far from being true, that learning is always accompanied with cynical austerity: its tendency is not only to confirm the vigour and enrich the stores of the mind, but also to add an amiable facility to the manners. After studying the venerable pages of classic lore, we rise pleased with our author and ourselves, and with the best disposition possible to be pleased with all around us. Even after the images, which delighted us, have for a while receded from our thoughts, still they leave behind them a vivacity and lightsome satisfaction, which will plainly discover themselves in our demeanour. The biography of our own country abounds with instances of men, who have been at once the most elegant scholars and the most pleasant companions of the age. Although, in running back from the present period over the list of the most distinguished champions of literature, we may be somewhat disconcerted by the well-known acerbity of a *Johnson*, still this difficulty will be abundantly compensated, when we recur to the illustrious names of *Addison*, *Maswell*, *Verulam*, and *More*.

Whilst the jovial crew fly to the accustomed resort, to beguile the lonesomeness of a winter's evening, and to lose themselves and their cares in drunkenness; whilst the sisterhood of matrons amuse themselves with terrific tales, with scandal, or with cards; whilst the torpid loungee proves the comfort of an elbow-chair; the scholar retires to his study to taste of pleasures



fures, to which the Bacchanalian, the Gossip, and the Idler, are alike estranged. Here he either attends *Ulysses* through all the disasters and escapes of his eventful voyage, or with *Aeneas* leaves the walls of Troy in quest of the promised settlement, encounters all the vicissitudes of adverse fortune, avenges the death of *Pallas*, and lays *Turnus* prostrate at his feet; or, coming down to later periods, with *Mariborough* he takes the field, with *Anson* circumnavigates the globe, with *Locke* ascertains the faculties of the human understanding, or with *Latimer* experiences all the horrors of religious intolerance and relentless persecution. To some his pleasures may appear tasteless; but he himself knows their value too well to barter them for any paltry gratification to be derived from noisily merriment. But, if we follow him to the last stage of his existence, the superior advantages which he enjoys will now crowd upon our view. When the vigour of manhood gives place to the infirmities of age, and the eagerness of appetite is exchanged for senile indifference, when all the senseless pleasures, which folly can devise or luxury enjoy, are now stripped of all their charms, the delights to which he has accustomed himself, instead of becoming loathsome or insipid, rise every day in his estimation. He can reflect with satisfaction, that no voluptuous intemperance has sapped his constitution, no base pursuit attracted his attention, no unmanly lethargy worn away his days; but that his endeavours have been uniformly exerted to improve that inestimable gift, by which he is distinguished from the brute creation. When illness confines him to his chamber, his books will be his ever-pleasing and unailing companions: when the tortures of pain provoke the murmur of complaint, the precepts of philosophy, with which he has provided himself, will step forward to allay the rising turbulence of his mind, and to remind him, that it is his duty to bear with fortitude those trials which are incidental to the sons of men.

If such, then, are the advantages of education, surely those institutions, which are calculated to extend these benefits to the lower orders of society, are entitled to our support. It is unpardonable, in such as are happily acquainted with its value, to be backward in promoting the welfare of their fellow-

creatures in a matter of such serious importance; and those who have themselves felt the want of erudition, must indeed be devoid of benevolence, who would ungenerously suffer the next generation to inherit the ignorance of their fathers.

*Agrestis* was unfortunate enough to lose his father when he was yet but a few years old, and the care of his education devolved to his mother, with whom he spent the years of his childhood in a country village. Her pride could not long conceal from him that he was born to an independent fortune; and the flattery of fawning servants soon filled him with absurd notions of his own importance. He had completed his twelfth year before his education became the subject of her thoughts: she however began now to be ashamed of his ignorance, and was convinced of the necessity of sending him to school. Unacquainted with the discipline of public seminaries, and without any suspicion, that his authority, which had hitherto been absolute, would now be restrained, the love of novelty, so natural to youth, procured his consent. His tutor soon discovered, that he was possessed of respectable mental powers, and through all the humours of a spoiled child was able to trace a latent goodness of heart: he was therefore not without a hope, that the course of a few years' education might overbalance the ill effects of his mother's mistaken tenderness, and give to society an useful and a creditable member. The constraint which was now imposed upon him, and the insults and injuries of schoolboys substituted for the obsequiousness of menials, could not but be extremely irksome to the feelings of *Agrestis*. At every interview with his mother, he was not sparing in complaints of the severity of his tutor, and the cruelty of his schoolfellows; and, after repeated solicitations, he obtained her consent to return home. The specimen which he had now had of school was not such as to leave him any desire of making a second trial. His mother frequently pressed him to return to school; but the weakness of her affection gained the ascendancy over her judgment, and, in compliance with his earnest entreaties, the evil hour was continually deferred, till he at length attained the estate of manhood, and it was now too late. The little whims in which

which he had been indulged were now hardened into habitual petulance; and the transition was but too easy, from the authority which he had been allowed to exercise, to the imperiousness of domestic tyranny. The village ale-house became his constant haunt, and he associated with every worthless fellow, whose company and adulation could be purchased for a treat. As his mind had never received from education any generous cast, his life became a burden to him; and his time was at length regularly divided

between drunkenness and sleep. This lamentable intemperance could not but be attended with the most woeeful consequences; and he was cut off, before he had scarcely reached the prime of life. Thus fell ingloriously one, whose example, whose benevolence, and whose talents, might have been eminently beneficial to society; but who, through the want of a Liberal Education, was lost to others and to himself!

AURELIUS.

December 8, 1802.

## DIRECTIONS FOR PRESERVING TURNIPS FROM INSECTS.

[FROM AN AMERICAN PAPER.]

**T**URNIPS are so frequently destroyed by a small fly which feeds on them, whilst quite young, that farmers are, in a great measure, deterred from attempting to cultivate that valuable root.

The following methods are recommended for preserving the plant:

First—To a quart of turnip-feed, add one ounce of brimstone finely powdered—put both into a bottle large enough to afford room to shake them well together every day, for four or five days previous to sowing, keeping the bottle well corked.

Second—Take such a quantity of elder leaves, as, when bruised, will yield juice sufficient to cover the tur-

nip seed you intend to sow, in which let it soak about twelve hours—the next day mix it with the bruised leaves, and a small quantity of alum—then sow all together.

Turnip-feed is generally covered with a brush harrow; take elder bushes for this purpose.

If, notwithstanding these precautions, the fly should attack the young plant, draw elder bushes gently over them.

If turnip-feed is sown while it rains, it does not require to be harrowed in, and the young plants shoot so strongly, that they soon gain strength beyond the power of the fly.

BALANCE.

## RECEIPTS FOR MAKING INKS.

**A** Mr. W. CLOSE has made a great variety of experiments, in order to ascertain the best method of making ink, which shall not be discharged by time or chymical processes. As the result of his inquiries, he recommends, for *black ink*: “Oil of lavender 200 grains, copal in powder 25 grains, lamp-black from two and a half to three grains: with the assistance of a gentle heat, dissolve the copal in the oil of lavender in a small glass phial, and then mix the lamp-black with the solution upon a marble slab, or other smooth surface.” The composition is to be put in a bottle, and kept from the air. If, after a few hours, it be found too thick, it must be diluted

with a little oil of lavender, oil of turpentine, or alcohol. For *red ink*—“Take of oil of lavender 120 grains, copal, in powder, 17 grains, red sulphur of mercury 60 grains.” Both these compositions possess a permanent colour; the oil of lavender being dissipated with a gentle heat, the colour is left on the paper surrounded with the copal, a substance insoluble in water, spirits, acids, or alkaline solutions. A manuscript written with them, may therefore be exposed to the process commonly used for restoring the colour of printed books, without the smallest injury to the writing; and, in this manner, all interpolations with common ink may be removed.

## ON INTEMPERANCE.

**I**t drives wit out of the head;  
Money out of the pocket;  
Wine out of the bottle;

Elbows out of the coat;  
And health out of the body.



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

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QUID SIT PULCHRAUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

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Travels in Spain in 1797 and 1798, with an Appendix on the Method of travelling in that Country. By Frederick Augustus Fischer. Translated from the German. 8vo.

THE chief merit of this work, as it respects our Countrymen, consists in its being the most recent account of the actual state of Spain, that has appeared from the English press; and may be of great service to those whose interest or inclination—who for profit or pleasure, may be disposed to visit the different provinces and celebrated cities, accurately described by this traveller; who has likewise taken care to give a pleasing account of the manners and customs of the Spaniards. From this outline it may also be inferred, that to those Readers who wish to add to their stock of intellectual knowledge and mental recreation, it will furnish the means of passing a few hours in very agreeable company.

The author professes that his object in this work was to exhibit the first impressions of a traveller, and to give a lively picture of the country. For the accomplishment of this design, “he has endeavoured to note those particulars which have escaped other writers: the reader will therefore consider these sheets as a series of practical notes to *Bourgoanne*, and other works,” on the same subject.

The narrative is conveyed to the publick in the form of letters, and occasionally, during the traveller's progress by land, through the interior parts of the Spanish territories, it assumes that of a diary. The first seven letters relate to incidents at Sea, in a voyage from Rotterdam to Bourdeaux, and contain nothing new or remarkably interesting, yet they are displayed with much ostentation in the table of contents. The description of Bourdeaux, the subject of Letters 9 and 10, in-

cluding reflections on the character and language of the Gascons, merits particular attention, but our business being with Spain, and not with France, we must take the liberty to pass the *Pyrenées*, and halt at *Bayonne*. The commerce of this sea-port and frontier town belonging to Spain has declined considerably of late years, and during the two last wars, the merchants mostly employed their capitals in fitting out Privateers, and the Biscayans being excellent seamen, and not deficient in valour, they were more successful than the French. Chocolate being a considerable article for exportation from this place, not only to France, but to most of the Northern countries of Europe, our author takes occasion to describe the various qualities of that manufacture, to point out the excellence of the Bayonne, and to expose the mode of adulterating it in other countries; and we are glad to find that the translator in a note of his own, of which there are many containing useful remarks on the original, has given due commendation to the superior mode of preparing chocolate in England, by a double cylinder, for an exact trituration of the cocoa nut, so that no oil appears in the solution. The next arrival of our German traveller is at *Bilboa*, the capital of the province of Biscay, which, from his description of it, could not give him any favourable opinion of the Biscayan buildings and accommodations.—“Every object around me here has something very singular in its appearance, and their forms are quite original and foreign. The rooms are covered with a floor-cloth representing Bull-fights; the

the seats mean, old fashioned, and extremely low; the floors are brick, and the walls full of Saints and Crucifixes; and, to the astonishment and disgust of strangers, they find *certain conveniences* placed in the kitchen, close to the chimney.

With respect to the buildings, he distinguishes between the old and the new town; in the former the houses are mostly of wood, in the latter of brick; the first are destitute of art or convenience, but in the second, he found a prodigious improvement of taste, particularly in three broad streets, all ending at the *arenal* or promenade along the river *Ybeyzabal* (which in the Basque language signifies the narrow river); the houses being all built of free stone, and some of them are even magnificent. The variety and richness of the scenery of nature around this town is described in captivating terms, for it is said to equal the most ravishing prospects in Switzerland, perhaps to be superior to it, on account of its vicinity to the Sea, only three hours distant from it.

But the most extraordinary circumstance, not noticed, we believe, by any preceding traveller, is the political constitution and privileges of the whole province of Biscay, which accounts for the crowded population of Bilbao, "where, at first sight, there appears to be scarcely room for 8000 inhabitants, yet it contains 13000, and the houses, which are four and five stories high, are filled even to the roofs. The fact is, that the province is not properly dependant on, but only under the protection of, the Spanish crown. It is indeed a kind of political *anomaly* to see a small Republic thus united to such a Monarchy as Spain. But, however unlimited may be the power of the Kings of Spain in their other provinces, it is a truth, that in Biscay they have only the shadow of domination. Here are neither garrisons, custom houses, stamps, nor excise; in short, of all the royal taxes, they know none but the *donativo*, or gratuitous donation." On the manners and general character of the Biscayans, particularly of their hatred of the French, the amusements of Bilbao, &c. our author affords ample information in the course of seven entertaining letters.

The journey from Bilbao to Madrid, which is comprised in Letters 26 and 27, was performed in ten days, and the

particulars are given in a kind of diary, in which we discover but few incidents worthy of notice, except the change in the appearance of the country, after he had passed the frontier custom house of the province of *Alava*. "Here the cultivation began to decline, the country to spread, and the costumes and countenances to assume a more foreign air. The climate too became rougher, the villages were a mere heap of huts built with earth often full of holes—the *Churches*, however, were always large and magnificent, nor was there any scarcity of *Convents*. The fields were mostly uncultivated, and, as far as the eye could extend, we perceived neither tree nor shrub; in lieu of mules, we frequently met small asses, called *borricos*; our sleeping places became less clean, and the bread as well as the water bad; but the wine was better and cheaper.

From the ample and satisfactory account of the capital of the Spanish Monarchy, we have taken the liberty to select some descriptions of the manners of the inhabitants, their character, &c. as specimens which cannot fail to induce the curious reader to refer to the work for further information.

"The public squares are used throughout Spain as promenades and places of assemblage. The most frequented at Madrid, is the square called the *Puerta del Sol*, which is situated in the centre of the city, and is decorated on one side by the great and magnificent building, the Post Office, but the others are full of disgusting old houses, till it is the general rendezvous of the inhabitants of all descriptions—"The clock has struck eleven, and a troop of officers of the guard with brilliant accoutrements, monks in black cloaks, charming women in veils embroidered with gold, holding the arms of their *Cortejos* (gentlemen ushers), and a party-coloured crowd of all kinds, wrapped up in their cloaks, pour from every street to read the advertisements and posting-bills (*noticias sueltas*)—"To-day there will be a sermon and music at the Franciscans; there will be an opera, and such and such plays—to-morrow there will be a bull fight, or the novena of San Felipe commences. Lost yesterday at the *Prado*, a little girl, and this morning a chaplet. Stolen three days ago such and such a Jewel; if it has been taken through want, and if the thief will restore it by his confessor, he shall



shall receive a handsome reward. The day after to-morrow will be sold by auction, a large Crucifix, an image of the Madona, and a nacimiento (a case containing the infant Jesus, with two other persons of the Trinity, in wood, plaiter, &c.) This evening the procession of the Rosary will set out about eight o'clock."

"The Spanish women are distinguishable for the warmth of their constitution, a fanatical enthusiasm for the religious system of their country, pride that would bend every thing beneath its yoke, a singularity that knows no law but its own will, a passion for revenge in opposition to which nothing is held sacred, and an unbridled love of pleasure;" the compensations for all these bad dispositions, are placed by our author in too favourable a light; we therefore pass them over, to proceed to a more correct and striking trait in their character.

"Divided between religious duties and the pleasures of sense, a Spanish woman seems to be in a state of continual warfare between her conscience and her constitution, yet, in spite of constraint, Nature at length overcomes the rigour of her principles, and she ends by quieting her conscience with the idea of being able to expiate her guilt by a mass, or a prayer. Hence it is by no means rare to see a beautiful woman quit the arms of a lover to kneel before a Madona, and, being reconciled by this act of devotion, again hasten to give herself up to pleasure."

"The custom of retaining *Cortejos* to attend constantly on all married women in the higher ranks of life at Madrid, is accounted for by the mode of contracting marriage, which is generally formed upon a principle of interest, or convenience; seldom by mutual inclination; and unhappy marriages are more frequent in Spain than in any other country. The *Cortejo* is generally considered as the lover of a married woman, yet, they frequently have nothing but the name, and serve only for etiquette; however, it cannot be denied that they more frequently enjoy all the privileges of a husband. Their fidelity and constancy, on which our author bestows much ill placed commendation, is limited to the *Cortejo*; and this species of intimacy is subject to such rigorous laws,

that the two parties insulate themselves from all other individuals of their own sex, and consider the least cause of suspicion as unpardonable; chained to the arm of his lady, the *Cortejo* must accompany her every where; at the Prado, at Mass, at the Theatre, at the Confessional, never must he quit her, and the whole weight of her affairs of every kind rests upon his shoulders. This servile restraint contributes greatly to give a coldness and sameness to society; for in all their assemblies, called *Tertullas*, the *Cortejo* is placed by the side of his female friend, and if a stranger, who is ignorant of the customs of the country, makes any polite advances to the lady, he is treated with contemptuous silence, or haughty disdain."

The relation of a dreadful tragedy which took place during the author's residence at Madrid, and of the execution of the lady and her *Cortejo*, for the assassination of her husband, leaves no doubt upon the mind concerning a custom so degrading to civil society. General remarks on the scenery of the country; a statement of the progress of literature and books; a description of the royal and other libraries at Madrid; proofs of filthiness in the persons of the Spaniards, in their streets and houses; of their want of domestic industry; backwardness in the mechanic arts; ignorance of public economy; and a variety of other miscellaneous remarks, are the subjects of Letters 32 and 33.

From Madrid to Bajadoz, our author enjoyed a delightful journey of nine days, passing through well cultivated fields of corn, and vines alternately producing a very beautiful variety in the prospect. Bajadoz is a frontier town adjoining to Portugal, the Spanish territory extending only an hour beyond it, as far as a small rivulet, where the Portuguese have on the opposite bank a post of dragoons. A considerable contraband trade is carried on between the inhabitants of both countries; those of Bajadoz buy whole cargoes of oranges, lemons, and figs, at the Portuguese frontier town called *Elvas*, and, in return, carry thither clandestinely, plaitres, corn, oil, and borricos, which are all prohibited to be exported from Spain, but *addresses* and *bribery* render every thing possible. The climate of the province of *Estremadura*, of which Bajadoz is the chief town

town, is a perpetual alternation of the extremes of heat and cold, the days being insupportable on account of the former, and the nights in consequence of the latter; for however burning the sun may have been, the evening no sooner commences, than the cold is most piercing. Bajadoz is distinguished in the present day, for giving birth to the famous Minister of State, called *The Prince of Peace*, who is descended from a family of farmers of the name of *Godoy*; his first promotion was to the rank of an officer in the guards; his further elevation is too well known to require any additional information founded on rumour.

In the journey from Bajadoz to *Seville*, in company with a Spanish nobleman, so early as the month of *June*, they found the country people every where busily employed in getting in the corn, which they cut with sickles indented like a saw; and it is threshed by making six mules tied abreast, walk over it in a circle. The third day's journey brought them to the province of *Andalusia*; "here, every thing assumed a new appearance. The men wore sheep-skins with the wool on, for *culottes*, and large white round hats; the women light green petticoats with green ribbons, and hats of various colours; we saw carts made of lattice work, with wheels as high as the body; they were drawn by oxen, adorned with paper ribbons of different colours. Every thing in the houses had the appearance of greater affluence and comfort, and we could not avoid seeing the industry of the inhabitants in the cultivation of the soil.

"At six leagues and a half distant from *Seville*, the road lies across a fertile plain, interspersed with small hills, which assumed every moment a more smiling appearance. The plantations of olive trees, where the stone fences round the young trees resemble basket work, have a very singular effect; the fields of corn, the vineyards, melons, monasteries with terraces covered with orange, lemon, and fig trees, woods of cork, and extremely populous hamlets, formed a pleasing and varied prospect; on each side of the road was a hedge of aloes—their stems were low, and without flowers, but to an inhabitant of the North, the view was not uninteresting. Thus having passed through an infinite number of turnings and windings, and seen innumerable charming spots, we

at length approached the great and celebrated city of *Seville*. At a distance its grand and various piles of building, and its gilded spires, in the midst of an extensive plain, form a highly pleasing object. We saw the magnificent *Carthusian Monastery*, the garden of which is filled with a vast number of American plants in flower, and at last, we arrived at the suburb *Triana*, a part of the town which its broad streets and magnificent houses render very striking."

In general, at *Seville* they found a certain degree of affluence and refined neatness, even in the most trifling particulars: in preference to all the cities and towns of the same order in Spain, it affords the means of living cheap and comfortably. Grapes, Figs, and Melons, are bought for an *octavo* (not quite the value of an halfpenny English) the pound, weighing eighteen ounces. The market, which is covered with tents, and the stalls of the bread and meat markets, both in the city and suburbs, are abundantly supplied with provisions, even at night. The bread is still whiter and lighter than at *Madrid*; it combines all the advantages of the French and Spanish processes, and is sold for a penny or five farthings a pound. The white wine as well as the red is excellent, and sells for about five farthings the quart. House rent is not dear, and for three *piastres* a month you may have a good apartment.

The passage is short in a boat on the river *Guadalquivir* to *San Lucar*, a small pretty town on its bank; the fields here are entirely covered with beds of the finest *Sundias*, or water melons, which in *Andalusia* alone arrive at maturity. From this town they proceeded by land to *Cadiz*, a city so well known and so fully described by British travellers, we shall only observe that this author has collected a few particulars which had escaped their notice; the following is one—here are "sellers of *Grasshoppers*, which are shut up in brass-wire cages, to enliven the bed-rooms of those who are fond of them, especially the ladies."

From *Cadiz* to *Valencia*, our author gives his readers a journal, descriptive of a beautiful change of scenery, in a route of twenty days, of several small towns, particularly *Xeres*, by us called *Sherry*, from the excellent wine of that name, the produce of its vineyards, sold on the spot at *three-pence* the quart—of *Cordova*, once famous for its manufacture



manufacture of leather for shoes and boots, but now in a declining state, and nearly deserted.

The great and populous city of *Valencia*, distinguished for its excellent organized Silk manufacture, is the subject of Letter 41. The climate is said to be extremely mild, "and almost throughout the year, the air is extremely pure, the sky always serene, and the temperature perfectly pleasant. The winter is like that of *Hières* or *Montpellier*; but the Summer is free from the suffocating heat experienced in France. All the seasons seem lost in one delicious spring, and the changes of the atmosphere are almost imperceptible." The extraordinary characters of the innkeeper and his wife, demonstrate the folly and wickedness to which blind superstition leads its votaries, and furnish an entertaining anecdote.

From *Valencia* to *Barcelona* took up nine days, in the course of which they met with alternate fertility, and barren, dreary spots, wild and uncultivated; or the former a remarkable circumstance is related. "Having got out of our carriage to enjoy the beauty of the country, we were offered grapes on all sides, and asked to gather what we pleased ourselves. Our muleteer got such a quantity, that he gave some to his mules, who ate them with avidity."

The 43d letter contains an ample and very interesting account of *Barcelona*, lately honoured with a visit by the

reigning Monarch of Spain and his consort, in a style of magnificence, vying in pomp and splendour with the triumphal entry of some mighty conqueror of ancient times. For the particulars, see *Foreign Intelligence*, in our last Magazine, page 392.

The 44th and 45th letters conclude the tour with a voyage from *Barcelona* to *Genoa*, and a description of the latter; the finale to which is worthy of preservation in our miscellany, as a well founded judicious remark, that may be peculiarly useful to young students in the schools of modern politics and modern philosophy.

"*Genoa* seems to have become what could never have been expected, a department of France! Where then is the lustre of the ancient Italian Republics? It has disappeared, it has made way for modern conceits! Let those who believe in the stability of human establishments, learn to acknowledge their fragility; let them read history, and abandon their visionary absurdities." The Appendix contains proper directions for travellers through Spain, which cannot fail to recommend the work. With respect to the translation, it bears evident marks of hurry, and inattention to our phraseology, which we wish to see corrected in another edition, as well as the poverty of the style, in many passages rendered disagreeable by the frequent repetition of the same words, where elegant substitutes might be readily found.

M.

Guineas an Unnecessary and Expensive Incumbrance on Commerce; or the Impolicy of Repealing the Bank Restriction Bill considered.

*Quid juvat immensum te argenti pondus et auri  
Furtim desossa timidum deponere terra.*

HOR. SAT. Lib. I. Sat. 1.

THE singularity of the title of this Political and Financial Pamphlet, is well calculated to excite public curiosity; and to stimulate anxious inquiry amongst the monied men of various descriptions, such as bankers, stock brokers, money scriveners, speculators, and merchants, to whom it holds forth an alarming project.

It is evidently intended to feel the pulse of the publick on his novel opinion, that *Guineas* are an expensive incumbrance on the nation.

But before we enter upon the easy

task of refuting it, we must just notice the impropriety of the motto or device from Horace.—Is our author to learn, that from one end of the United Kingdom to the other, men of all ranks know how to employ gold, and the scanty portion of silver they can obtain, to far other and better purposes than to bury it timidly in the earth?—This irrelevant device, so totally inapplicable to a great commercial nation, and to the disposition of our monied men, exhibits only a vain display of learning—a juvenile propensity! The adaption

adaption of the subject to the present juncture, shall be given in the author's own words. "As the great question of continuing the *Bank Restriction Bill*, or suffering it to expire on the 21st of March next, must occupy the attention of the Legislature in the *present Session* of Parliament, it is presumed that every attempt to elucidate one of the most *abstruse* points in the whole science of *political arithmetic*, will be favourably received by those who are to decide upon a subject of such vast importance to the *present and future* generations."

Considering it in the same light as the author, the writer of this review flatly contradicts the following statement—"It seems to have been received as a financial maxim, not to be disputed, that the precious metals are the *only true sign* of prosperity; and the *only legitimate* medium, through which *public credit* can be advantageously circulated." In whatever confined circle of uninformed persons this doctrine may have been propagated and conveyed to our author; certain it is, that no such maxim has been generally received either by our eminent writers on the public credit of Great Britain, or by our opulent monied men; in other words, dealers in money.

Our limits will not admit of producing a string of proofs from successive authors, on the subject, in the course of the last fifty years, we shall therefore only quote a passage or two from the *Thirteenth Edition* of that well known Treatise on the Funds, Stockjobbing, Public Credit, &c. entitled "*Every Man his own Broker*."—"Whatever is established by the authority and common consent of a nation to be the medium of their mutual exchanges with each other, is properly the *money of that nation*. It may therefore consist of gold, silver, and copper coin; or of paper; as bills of exchange, promissory notes, bonds, and other securities for specie; all of them answering one and the same purpose, *GENERAL CIRCULATION*."

The same author gives the following concise and clear definition of Public Credit—"Public Credit, as it respects money transactions, and particularly the system of finances, or the administration of the revenues of kingdoms, means no more than that mutual confidence between Government and the

people, which enables the former to obtain, and disposes the latter to contribute, very large portions of their personal estates, to supply the exigencies of Government, on great emergencies; upon the strength of obligations contracted and promised to be punctually performed on the part of Government, at stated future periods of time;" and in another part, he observes that "the credit of Great Britain for more than half a century has been, and still continues to be, greatly superior to that of any other European power, owing to the inviolable honour of our Parliaments in keeping to their engagements with the public creditors of the nation, as well with foreigners as with natives; the interests on their funded capitals being regularly paid half yearly, by means of which punctuality, a public market is established, for the sale by transfer of the capitals, or any part of them, which answers the purpose, to individuals, of refunding or paying off their capitals by Government. The French Government, on the contrary, has often violated the conditions on which it borrowed money for the exigencies of the State; therefore as long as the present happy Constitution of Great Britain exists, she will constantly have the superiority in obtaining loans on the strength of her public credit, not only from her own subjects, but likewise from foreigners of every denomination."

The same author, in another work\*, aptly quotes the following just remark of Sir James Stuart, in his elaborate Treatise on *Political Economy*. "The principles which influence the doctrine of public credit, are so few and so plain, that it is surprising to see how circumstances could possibly involve them in the obscurity into which we find them plunged on many occasions." Let the author of *Guineas an Incumbrance*, now compare the above precise definition and remarks on public credit with his prolix Chapter I. on the same subject, and then candidly ask himself, "Against whom the charge lies of publishing flowery speeches and dogmatical pamphlets, replete with unproved assumptions and consequent deductions, specious in appearance, but unfounded in fact?" See Introduction, page viii.

\* Lectures on the Elements of Commerce, Politics, and Finances, by Thomas Mortimer, Esq. Octavo, 1201. Altered and improved from the Quarto Edition of 1772.



The following propositions are submitted to the consideration of the publick by our author, "the result of much inquiry and observation having produced a conviction of the truth of them," in his mind.

1st, "That public credit and national prosperity do not depend upon metallic money."

2dly, "That the maintenance of a sufficient stock of specie, to enable the Bank of England, and consequently all private bankers and others, to meet all demands of that nature, involves a most enormous expence and loss, which, however diffused through the community, is a positive charge upon the nation."

3dly, "That paper money is the true criterion of public credit; equally safe, far more convenient than specie, and maintained at, comparatively, no expence."

Upon these grounds, the continuance of the Bank Restriction Bill is recommended, not as a measure of temporary expedience, but as a *permanent regulation of prudence and sound policy.*

This is the great object of this singular publication, which has more in view than meets the eye; fortunately, however, the author has laid down certain general rules, by which the merits of his own cause may be fairly tried. "Abstract theories have, alas! produced misery enough. It is time to return to the good old maxim of admitting nothing capable of experiment in science, which cannot be proved by experience and matter of fact; and the writer having no interest, no ambition to gratify, is only desirous that the question may be decided, not on the principles of uncertain speculations, but by the test of experience, and the evidence of facts."

This fair and candid declaration has induced the Reviewer to examine carefully every page of the pamphlet, for proofs founded in experience and matter of fact, that *Guineas are an unnecessary and expensive incumbrance on commerce*; or, as he asserts elsewhere, on *the nation*; but, on the contrary, he has found nothing throughout the whole, but groundless assumptions calculated to mislead the judgment, by rendering "abstruse and complex" *the simplest and clearest* "points in the whole science of political arithmetic." This being the case, we can only express a wish that some able writer may take the important cause in hand, and

in a counter appeal to the publick enter fully into all the necessary details, and produce the proper documents to refute by facts, a novel and dangerous opinion founded solely on that very abstract theory, which he condemns in others: all we can do within the narrow compass assigned to our review department, is to state proposition against proposition, and to produce more than *assumptions* in support, *First*, of an opinion on which the author himself acknowledges, "that all parties seem agreed, *viz.* that the Bank should resume its payments in specie, as soon as it is in a condition so to do." *Secondly*, that without the essential aid of a liberal circulation of metallic money, or specie, the public credit of the nation could never have been established, nor have attained to that degree of prosperity, which has enabled Government, under the pressure of the most extraordinary emergencies, to substitute paper money in the place of immense quantities of specie, and to make it pass as currently. *Thirdly*, so far is it from being true, as it is assumed by our author, "that in proportion as the circulation of Guineas has decreased, public credit, and with it the trade, commerce, and resources of the nation, increased and acquired an extension and energy unparalleled in the annals of the kingdom," that the very reverse is proved by the present depreciation of the price of the funds—remove the restriction, and oblige the Bank, which it is more than enabled to do, to pay all their notes under *Ten Pounds* in specie, and in less than six months the *3 per cent. Consols*, in which fund the mass of the people possessing small sums of unemployed money generally vest them, and they will rise *five or ten per cent.*; whereas, the instant the measure was to take place recommended by the author, of making the present restriction *permanent*, they will assuredly be considerably lower—the pledging of the last loan at the Bank, the loss, instead of an expected premium, sustained by the purchasers of it from the original subscribers, could not have happened, if, instead of a free circulation of Guineas, the sales of the Scrip from one to another had not been made partly in such commercial paper as could not finally be received in payment of the several instalments. Such paper was readily discounted when there were plenty

plenty of Guineas in circulation; and let the question be asked, if merchants can now as readily get good bills discounted by bankers and others as formerly?

With respect to his second proposition, it hardly deserves an answer; for it is impossible, without a total stagnation of public credit, that the Bank of England should ever be called upon to pay on demand, *all* their notes in specie; therefore the Directors cannot be supposed, or required, to keep a stock of specie for that purpose; but they may safely let out a few millions in circulation in aid of that extensive system of paper money, which the multiplication of country bankers has thrown into circulation. A twentieth part of their outstanding notes never can be demanded at once, in specie, or otherwise; they are too widely dispersed.

In answer to the question in Chapter II. whether metallic money be necessary for supporting public credit; in opposition to the author, we maintain the affirmative; and all his deductions from the low state of public credit in Spain, possessed of mines of gold and silver, and from France, when, according to *Neckar*, ninety-one millions sterling were circulating in specie, only serve to prove the mal-administration of the finances in both countries, and the violation of the honour and good faith of the Crown in the last, to its creditors, which would have been prevented, if the administrators of its finances had applied a part only of that immense sum to the regular payment of the *demandable* capitals of some, and the interest of all the public debts; but luxury and prodigality absorbed and sent out of the kingdom considerable sums, and foreign alliances have done the same with us.

The disadvantages of specie, as the prevailing medium of circulation, stated in Chapter III. must be well studied to be understood; it is beyond our comprehension; it is said, "that the nation loses the simple interest of all its current coin." Query, does it gain any by paper money? The Bank of England certainly profits in capital and interest, by issuing notes instead of specie; but the publick, by which we denominate the nation, loses by the want of a sufficient circulation of specie, more especially of silver; and the distress it occasions is felt all over the kingdom; a thousand facts prove it daily, in Lon-

don alone. Hardly any change can be procured for a *one pound note*, but by a half guinea, and seven shilling piece, in gold, and two shillings and sixpence in silver; and in those parts of the town, populously inhabited by the poorer classes, many a shopkeeper and publican loses small sums because he cannot give change for the smallest gold coin; credit must be given, and the debtor never returns to the same shop.

If the Restriction Bill continues another year, the distress must increase; if it is taken off, let the Bank be obliged to pay their *one pound* notes in silver, and there will be less occasion for Guineas; and it may be found policy not to increase the quantity in circulation, till the rage for visiting and expending money in France has subsided. But a proposition to make the restriction permanent seems to be a trap to ensnare our present honest and prudent administrator of the public finances of the kingdom.

Amongst other disadvantages of *Guineas*, the author reckons the loss of time in counting large sums, of which he attempts to make an important estimate; and one of the expences chargeable on their circulation, is the greater number of clerks, bankers were obliged to keep on that account! Can any reasoning be more futile than this? Considering the great expertness of the tellers of guineas in banker's shops, we believe that more time, and perhaps more clerks are required in making the double entries of Bank notes, from whom received, and to whom paid, together with the numbers and value! at all events, it is too trivial a circumstance to be produced in the discussion of a national question.

The confounding of mercantile credit with public credit, of bills of exchange with the paper money of Government, leads the author into erroneous propositions in Chapter IV. on the advantages of paper money. Chapter V, and the last, "on the abuses of paper credit," in some measure redeems the credit of the author, who plainly discovers himself to be a strenuous advocate for the political and financial measures of the Ex-minister; but he does not consider the great increase of country bankers as an abuse of paper credit, yet it certainly is one of its greatest evils, by the facilities it gives to monopolizers of the chief necessities



cessaries of life, thereby enhancing their prices: but neither the reasonings of Mr. Thornton, his favourite writer, nor his own assumptions, can prevail against the dear-bought experience and feelings of the middle and lower classes of the people. We conclude with submitting this question to our author, whom we refer for the solution of it to Sir John Sinclair's excellent History of the Public Revenue of the British Empire; the same worthy Member of Parliament who opposed and predicted the disgraceful fate of the Income Tax.

Whether public credit has ever been in a more prosperous state than in the glorious year 1759, when the great Mr. Pitt (great only whilst he was Mr. Pitt) was at the head of Administration, and the circulation of Guineas was abundant! Larger loans have been raised during the late war; but the present low price of the funds, and the difficulty of paying in the last loan, evidently demonstrates that the funding system, founded on the fabrication of paper money, has been carried too far. M.

A Journal of a Party of Pleasure to Paris, in the Month of August 1802, with thirteen Views from Nature (illustrative of French Scenery) in Aquatinta, 8vo.

THE love of reading journals, and the love of writing them, are such general propensities in human nature, that the latter class not unfrequently are induced to work on the materials of others, as the easiest method of providing entertainment for the former. This is sometimes done, as Sancho Panca says, snug and dry-shod at home, sometimes by mixing a little of what they have *seen* themselves with a great deal of what others have *written*; and sometimes adding to both some inventive anecdotes and travelling stories, which, however they may embellish romance, should not be set down in the faithful pages of history.

Of all the countries of Europe which have excited the curiosity of Europeans within the last ten years, there is none so predominant as that of France: her revolution has made her a new being; new in the nature of her birth and conception; new in her government, legislation, religion, manners, &c. &c.; inasmuch, that he who has known France formerly, may be now said to know it *only from history*: he must again retrace the spot, where he will not only see the soil in a great degree turned up afresh, but the whole discipline of the country in Church and State, new modelled: so that modern *Republican Frenchmen* seem to be as little like *Monarchical Frenchmen*, as the latter were like the original Gauls.

This great and sudden change has already induced many Englishmen, and no doubt will induce many others, to visit the country, and of course will

produce many occasional journalists. The author however of the little tract before us, seems to have taken the start of any writer on this subject since the peace; for though others have given letters, books of post roads, and French Directories, he is the first who has published a minute history of his trip from London to Paris, and back again, under the *new regime*; where every thing of use is set down, and commented on; every thing particularly curious is described, and comparisons drawn between the two countries of France and England, in a familiar and impartial manner.

Of the *fidelity* of the narrator, we can have no doubt; other writers may *assert* it for themselves, but he *proves* it in every page. In his outset we see all the preparation and bustle of the intended journey; on his landing all his first impressions; if a beauty strikes him, it partakes of the glow of his colouring; and if an imposition angers him, he cannot restrain his irritation. In short, we see him every moment, whether on his journey, at his inn, public places, &c. &c. busied in observation, and taking his notes with freedom, taste, and accuracy.

His observations whilst at Dover, afford many useful hints relative to the packet masters, with some curious anecdotes of the waste of public money in the *improvements* of different engineers during the last war. At Calais he commences with a delineation of the French character, which he pursues up to Paris, in a lively description of

of their dresses, manners, inns, carriages, post horses, roads, &c. At Paris his observations begin afresh, where every thing particularly curious in that great capital is described, in a very impartial and discriminating manner; for though he speaks with becoming asperity of the despotism of the military government, and the various impositions of some of the tradesmen, inn-keepers, &c. his praise is equally ready to do justice to the grandeur of their buildings, the utility of many of their public institutions, and the becoming regularity of their theatres, &c.

Of the Palace of the Louvre, he says, "No words can express the sensation of delight that this grand assemblage of all that is most exquisite in the fine arts, afforded us. We were first conducted into the Hall of Statues, which is a room of excellent proportion; with large niches, admirably adapted to the arrangement of the fine groupes. The hall branches out several ways, and each part is named after the grand statue placed at its own end; as for instance, that of Apollo, Laocoon, and others. It is in vain to enter into the particulars of the different merits of these wonderful statues. Suffice it to say, that each one is the first of its class, arranged in the best manner, and in the highest state of preservation.

"The APOLLO appears to me to be the most astonishing production of the genius of man: the figure is all animation, grace, and vigour; the God bears, in his countenance, and there is a character of dignity, mixed with beneficence about it, at once commanding and gentle. The point of time chosen by the artist is the instant when Apollo had discharged the arrow at the serpent Python, and he is looking with triumph on his victory. Of the LAOCOON also, I know not how to speak in terms of praise sufficient; the marble seems to move and breathe; the agony of the parent, the terror of the children, all fix the attention, and an Englishman cannot but exclaim, that his journey to Paris was worth the pains, if he went no farther.

"There are many others, though less wonderful than those two, still very beautiful and interesting in their several lines; such as the Diana in the chase, the dying Gladiator, and the Antinous: but what calls for the

admiration of the stranger, next to the statues themselves, is the liberality of the Government, which allows all people, of whatever nation, to make what copies they please from them, entirely free of expence; and there were not less than twenty persons availing themselves of this indulgence, whilst we were there."

On the Theatres he has the following remarks: "We arrived here (Calais) about five o'clock, and heard that the Comedy was just began; and as the Theatre is within the walls of the inn, we were induced to order our dinner at half past six o'clock, and went to the Theatre. We were not ill amused; the performance was a little Comic Opera, in which the music was really very pretty, and the actors tolerably good; one in particular, an old man, reminded me of our late favourite Parsons. Whilst at this Theatre we met with an instance of politeness, which I must confess we are but little used to in England. Two gentlemen who were sitting in a box when we came in, seeing us in the company of two ladies, and that we had no places, immediately left the box, and insisted on our making use of it. This they did with such an easy, yet soliciting politeness, that we could not refuse; and which, contrasted with the rude behaviour of some of our box lobby loungers, left a very predominant impression in favour of French politesse."

Of the Theatre in Paris:—"At night we went to the *Theatre Louvois*, where we were amused with three well acted comic pieces, but which lasted an uncommon length of time. The French actors in Comedy have an extreme natural manner, and the spectator would almost think he was looking into a private room, where people were conversing familiarly of their own affairs: so well do they carry on the illusion, and so little is their attention distracted from the business of the stage. Another pleasing circumstance we noted, which is the great attention and quietness of the audience, who come as they say to hear and see a play, and who do not think themselves authorised, because they may happen not to be well amused, to interrupt others who may not be so fastidious: the least noise is strongly reprobated; no slamming of doors, or women of fashion talking louder than the actors."



On returning likewise from the Play, or Opera, and in short all public places, no person is permitted to call for a carriage, until the party to whom it belongs are actually at the door, ready to step into it; and when the carriage is there, the soldiers oblige the coachman to drive off instantly; the consequence of which is, there is no confusion, noise, or difficulty; all the carriages set down with their horses' heads the same way, and take up with the same regularity: "and there is no disputing this order."

"This (among many faults which I have had occasion to notice in this journal) must be ranked amongst the perfections of the French people; at the same time that our want of decorum in these particulars calls loudly for reformation—

*Fas est et ab hoste doceri."*

During the course of this tour the author is very pertinent and feeling in his observations on the various calamities brought on the country by the ravages of the Revolution. On the *chateau* and *domain* of the Duke de Fitzjames, near Clermont, which from the highest state of magnificence and revenue is now reduced almost to a heap of ruins, he laments the transformation, under the character of an *Emigrant*, in such very elegant and impressive Poetry, as demand particular notice in this critique.

After giving a general description of the strides of maddening faction and lawless liberty which broke loose in the several parts of the late Revolution, he particularizes the fate of the spot in the following affecting manner:

"There, where once stood the hospitable board [stor'd,  
With massive plate and choicest viands  
A pond'rous ruin lies, to crumbled dust,  
Full many a painted dome, and well wrought bust!  
The spreading lake, where once majestic  
In marble pride, full many a river god:  
O'ergrown with weeds, and thick with waving grass,  
And lonely wild fowl tenants of the place.

Onwards he goes, and seeks a favourite grove,  
Where in the days of zeal and sacred love  
His reverend fathers had been proud to raise

A holy chapel to the Virgin's praise!  
"Just Heaven, he cries, and can this hellish rage  
Not e'en the presence of their God assuage?  
Alas! no reverence check'd the rebel band,  
No fear of God withheld th' uplifted  
Onward they rush'd, and press'd their mad career,

Murder in front, and famine in their rear!"  
"Say thro' what paths must this sad mourner tread? [his head?  
Where shall the wanderer stop, where rest  
Behold he kneels, and hark how pale despair [pray'r:  
Draws from his lab'ring soul this parting  
"No more, great God! Misfortune's shafts  
I shun, [done!

Thy ways are wonderful, thy will be  
No more my breath with joyful sense inhales

The roseate blessing of the morning gales.  
Bleak look the fields, and sad the scenes  
I lov'd, [prov'd.

Lost is my peace, and vain my wishes  
Where are my friends, companions of my youth, [were truth?  
Whose laws were honour, and whose words  
Those who restore this desolated plain  
Cannot give back the heroes they have slain. [own,

I, who should joy to call this land mine  
Am joyless all to gain it thus alone—  
Quick then, O Heaven! release me from my pain:

Oh! end at once my solitary reign!  
And for my Country!—May some future age, [page,  
These scenes retracing in the historian's  
Teach France in Virtue's cause to take the field, [shield."

And show once more the lilies on her

Upon the whole we look upon this little journal to be written with much freedom, taste, and observation; and when we consider the merit of the drawings (*executed by the author himself*), with that of the Poetry, we cannot but augur well of the future literary productions of this gentleman's pen.

W.

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.

[ *Concluded from Page 356.* ]

ON opening the second volume of these instructive Lectures, our admiration of the whole course sensibly increased. From one degree of paternal exhortation and weighty instruction to another, our faithful Monitor and spiritual Guide appears to proceed in regular gradation, till he attains the important end for which they were composed.

The *fourteenth* Lecture is the first of this volume, and the subject is the affecting history of Herod and his wife Herodias, comprising the death of John the Baptist ; every attraction that can be well conceived to induce the serious and close attention of auditors and readers is exhibited in the masterly explanation and judicious application of this remarkable narrative. Difficult as the task may seem, we shall endeavour to give our readers a clear idea of this Lecture, which, with great deference to better judgments, we pronounce to be far superior to others both in this and the first volume.

Herod, a flagitious Tyrant, had, in the face of day, and in defiance of all laws, human and divine, committed the complicated crime of adultery and incest. He had been married a considerable time to the daughter of Aretas, King of Arabia Petraea ; but conceiving a violent passion for Herodias, his brother's wife, he first seduced her affections from her husband, then dismissed his own wife, and married Herodias, in the life-time of his brother. John the Baptist had the honesty and the courage to reproach the Tyrant with the enormity of his guilt, although he could not be ignorant of the danger he incurred : he brought down upon him the indignation of Herod, and was ultimately the occasion of his death, though unintentionally on the part of Herod, who feared John, who was held in high esteem and veneration by all the people ; and it appears that he frequently sent for him out of prison to converse with him. But an incident took place which unexpectedly, and suddenly, decided the fate of the blessed martyr.

Salome, the daughter of Herodias by

her former husband, came and danced before Herod on his birth-day, and pleased the King and his Court so much, that, in a sudden transport of delight, he cried out to the damsel, and then swore unto her—" Whatsoever thou wilt ask of me, I will give it thee, even unto the half of my kingdom." The magnitude of the promise startled her; and unfortunately she applied to her mother for advice. Most mothers, on such an occasion, would have asked for a daughter a situation of high rank and power, with wealth sufficient to support it ; " but Herodias had a passion to gratify, stronger perhaps than any other, when it takes full possession of the heart, and that was revenge. She had been mortally injured, as she conceived, by the Baptist, who had attempted to dissolve her infamous connexion with Herod ; and she was afraid that his repeated remonstrances might at length prevail : she therefore gave way to all the fury of her resentment ; and, without the least regard to the character, or the delicate situation of her inexperienced daughter, she immediately ordered her to demand the head of her detested enemy." The bloody sequel is too well known to need recital. The result, and the details connected with it, are elegantly set forth, and, as the pious Lecturer justly observes—" every line of this remarkable transaction is replete with the most important instruction. Several moral lessons are pointed out in the progress of the narrative ; but there are one or two of a more general import, which will deserve your very serious attention."

To do justice to the good Bishop's reflections on them, the Lecture itself must be carefully perused ; and we most earnestly recommend it to all well-disposed persons of both sexes ; and with that view, we think it incumbent on us to give the heads of these two important lessons.

" The first is, that in the conduct of life there is nothing more to be dreaded and avoided, nothing more dangerous to our peace, to our comfort, to our character, to our welfare here



here and hereafter, than a criminal attachment to an abandoned and unprincipled woman, more particularly in the early period of life. It has been the source of more misery, and, besides all the guilt which naturally belongs to it, has led to the commission of more and greater crimes than perhaps any other single cause that can be named.

"We have seen into what a gulph of sin and suffering it plunged the wretched Herod. He began with adultery; and he ended with murder, and with the total ruin of himself, his kingdom, and all the vile partners of his guilt; for we are informed by Josephus, the historian of the Jews, that his marriage with Herodias drew upon him the resentment of Aretas, King of Arabia, the father of his first wife, who declared war against him, and in an engagement with Herod's army defeated it with great slaughter. This, says the historian, was considered by the Jews themselves as a just judgment of God upon Herod for his murder of John the Baptist; and not long after this event, both he and Herodias were deprived of their kingdom by the Roman Emperor, and sent into perpetual banishment: their daughter Salome also met with a violent and untimely death. The same has happened in a thousand other instances; and there are, I am persuaded, few persons here present, of any age or experience in the world, who cannot recollect numbers, both of individuals and of families, whose peace, tranquillity, comfort, characters, and fortunes, have been completely destroyed by illicit and licentious connexions of this sort. The world, indeed, treats them with indulgence: they are excused and palliated, and even defended, on the ground of human frailty, of natural constitution, of strong passions, and invincible temptations; and they are generally considered and represented in various popular performances (especially in those imported from foreign countries), as associated with many amiable virtues, with goodness of heart, with high principles of honour, with benevolence, compassion, humanity, and generosity. But whatever gentle names may be given to sensuality and licentiousness; whatever specious apologies may be made for them; whatever wit or talents may be employed in rendering them popular and fashionable; whatever numbers,

whatever examples, may sanction or authorize them; it is impossible that any thing can do away their natural turpitude and deformity, or avert those punishments which the Gospel has denounced against them." This excellent Lecture was remarkably well-timed, being delivered on the 7th of March 1860, during a session of Parliament in which an alarming number of divorces for adultery had been applied for at the bar of the House of Lords.

The *fifteenth* Lecture is on the Transfiguration of Christ; of which, and of all the other Lectures in this volume on the sublime mysteries of our holy religion, we shall only observe, that mutilation by abridgment would injure the cause of Christianity, which it always has been, and ever will be, our wish to serve, on all occasions, in our miscellany; and that the Bishop's manner of expounding them, as far as our weak judgment can determine, has the strongest tendency to convert infidels, and to strengthen and confirm the faith of well-disposed Christians.

In Lecture *sixteen*, we have an admirable explanation, and suitable application, of part of the 18th chapter of St. Matthew, "Whoso shall offend one of these little ones which believe in me (one of whom Jesus placed before his disciples), it were better for him that a mill-stone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea." In order to comprehend the full meaning of this denunciation, the Bishop thinks it necessary to explain the peculiar meaning of the word *offence*. "This expression in the present passage, as well as in many other parts of the New Testament signifies to cause any one to fall from his faith, to renounce his belief in Christ by any means whatever." The pious Lecturer then briefly adverts to the several modes of *making our brother to offend* (that is, to renounce his faith), which are most common and most successful; and these are, persecution, sophistry, ridicule, immoral examples, and immoral publications.

With respect to the first of these, persecution, he observes, that "during the first ages of the Gospel, and for many years after the reformation (from popery), it was the great *rock of offence*; the chief instrument made use of (and a dreadful one it was), to deter men from embracing the faith of Christ,

or to compel them to renounce it. With this species of guilt our own country cannot justly be charged—but in the next mode of making *our brother to offend*; that is, by grave argument and reason, by open and systematic attacks on the truth and divine authority of the Christian revelation; in this, we have, I fear, a large load of responsibility upon our heads."

The Bishop then takes occasion to remark on the prevalence of Deism first in France, and afterwards in England; and expatiates on the works of D'Alembert and Voltaire; and on the regular succession of anti-Christian writers in our own country, from the commencement of the *seventeenth century* to the present time. On *Voltaire* he fixes the next mode of making our brother to offend, or fall off from the Christian faith—*ridicule*. "By no one has this weapon been employed with more force and with more success than by the great patriarch of infidelity, Voltaire. His writings have unquestionably produced more infidels among the higher classes, and spread more general corruption over the world, than all the voluminous productions of all the other *philosophists* of Europe put together."

The mischief of exhibiting to mankind, in our life and conversation, a *profligate example*, another mode of shaking our brother's faith in the Gospel, is concisely, yet fully, demonstrated.

The last method of producing the same effects, nearly allied to the former, is "by *immoral publications*." These have the same tendency with bad examples, both in propagating *vice* and infidelity, but they are still more pernicious; because the sphere of their influence is more extensive.

"A bad example, though it operates fatally, operates comparatively within a small circumference. It extends only to those who are near enough to observe it, and fall within the reach of the poisonous infection that it spreads around it; but the contagion of a licentious publication, especially if it be (as it too frequently is) in a popular and captivating shape, knows no bounds; it flies to the remotest corners of the earth; it penetrates the obscure and retired habitations of simplicity and innocence; it makes its way into the cottage of the peasant, into the hut of the shepherd, and the shop

of the mechanic: it falls into the hands of all ages, ranks, and conditions; but it is peculiarly fatal to the unsuspecting and unguarded minds of the youth of both sexes—to them "its breath is poison, and its touch is death."—What then have *they* to answer for, who are every day obtruding these publications on the world, in a thousand different shapes and forms, in history, in biography, in poems, in novels, in dramatic pieces; in all which the prevailing feature is *universal philanthropy and indiscriminate benevolence*; under the protection of which, the hero of the piece has the privilege of committing whatever irregularities he thinks fit, and while he is violating the most sacred obligations, insinuating the most licentious sentiments, and ridiculing every thing that looks like religion, he is nevertheless held up as a model of virtue; and, though he may perhaps be charged with a few little venial foibles and pardonable infirmities (as they are called), yet we are assured that he has, notwithstanding, *the very best heart in the world*. Thus it is that the principles of our youth are insensibly, and almost unavoidably, corrupted; and instead of being inspired, as they ought to be, even upon the stage, with a just detestation of vice, they are furnished with apologies for it, which they never forget, and are even taught to consider it as a necessary part of an accomplished character.

"And, as if we had not enough of this disgusting nonsense and abominable profligacy in our own country, and in our own language, we are every day importing fresh samples of them from abroad, are ingrafting foreign immorality on our native stock, and introducing characters on the stage, and into the closet, which are calculated to recommend the most licentious principles, and favour irregularities and attachments that deserve the severest reprehensions and punishment."

We have often heard of the many beauties of Shakespeare, Pope, Sterne, &c. &c. &c.; these are some of the many beauties of the Christian and Moral Lectures of the Right Reverend Beilby Porteus; for the selection of which we are certain no apology is necessary, either to the good Bishop, who, doubtless, will have no objection to their being circulated, through the medium of our publication, perhaps



as extensively as the literary poison to which they are an antidote, or to the generality of our readers, to some of whom, though recommended to all, it may be inconvenient to purchase the work. There are twenty-four Sermons in this volume, on subjects taken

from the 14th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 22d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th Chapters of St. Matthew; and the present is the third edition of the work. The *first* and *second* were sold as fast as they could be got ready from the press.

M.

HOME. *A Novel.* 5 Vols. 12mo.

SIMPLE occurrences in elegant and chaste language. Events which might take place in any family, form the ground-work of this pleasing novel, in which there is much to commend and nothing to blame. The Author, who we conjecture to be a lady, in the title-page directs the reader to what is to be looked for by the following sentence. "Expect not a story decked in the garb of fancy—But look at home." In this performance we find no improbable adventures, no hair-breadth escapes. The characters are not marked with much variety, nor are their peculiarities very strongly impressed, but in the course of the volume, disquisitions on several subjects are introduced; which show observation on life and manners, and a cultivated mind. Probability is not outraged by any extravagant pictures highly painted, either virtuous or vicious, but the whole work is calculated to touch the heart without inflaming the imagination. As such it may be recommended, and will be perused with pleasure and improvement.

*Observations on the Increase and Decrease of different Diseases, and particularly of the Plague.* By William Heberden, jun. M. D. F. R. S. 4to.

This is a very laborious, curious, and useful work, which may be of great importance in the art of medicine. The body of it consists of two tables: the first containing the annual christenings and burials in London for

each year of the eighteenth century; together with the proportion out of every thousand who have died by bowel complaints, small-pox, palsy, measles, or child-birth. The second containing ten different articles, extracted from the London weekly bills of mortality, showing their variations in every week for ten years. From these facts, Dr. Heberden draws many important inferences, well deserving the notice of the medical practitioner and the political arithmetician.

*A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St. Michael's, Cornhill, London, on Tuesday, June 1, 1802. By T. R. Wrench, A. M.* 8vo.

In this sermon the Preacher directs the attention of his congregation to the extraordinary blessings dispensed to this nation, and to the glorious fruits of those religious and civil institutions which have been planted and preserved among us by the guardian hand of Providence. The various topics of war, peace, self-defence, and morals, are discussed and brought forwards in a clear, temperate, and satisfactory manner, worthy of the place from which they were delivered, and reflecting honour on the author as a Minister of the Gospel. This sermon is worthy of notice. Subjoined to it is "A brief Retrospect on the subject of Popular Tumults and Loyal Associations," the substance of which was furnished by our late worthy associate, Mr. John Sewell.

## AN INSTANCE OF LITERARY IMITATION.

MR. EDITOR,

THE late Dr. Berdmore, an excellent scholar, a judicious critic, and a very good man, favoured the Publick, through the medium of your agreeable Miscellany, with some elegant, learned, and amusing remarks on the subject of

LITERARY IMITATION and CRITICAL PLAGIARISM. He has not passed over Pope in his literary pursuits, though he might have tracked him in many modern as well as ancient writers, but particularly Dryden, of whom Pope

was very fond, and from whom he liberally borrowed.

The following passage in a work by the ingenious St. Evremond, on *Taste*, so obviously furnished a hint to Pope, that I shall transcribe the words of both writers, for the amusement of your critical readers.

St. Evremond says, "Seeing that good Judges are as scarce as good Authors, and that discernment is as rarely found in the one, as *Genius* in the other, each person endeavouring to cry up what pleases him; it comes to pass, that the multitude give a reputation to such compositions as suit with their bad taste or mean capacity." Pope having, evidently, the first part of this observation running in his head, has the following passage in the beginning of the Essay on Criticism, which I cite

with no invidious intentions towards our great English Satirist, but merely to indulge a literary curiosity:

" 'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none

" Go just alike, yet each believes his own;

" In Poets as true *Genius* is but rare,

" True Taste as seldom is the Critic's share."

However Pope may have borrowed from other writers in this instance, or many others, it may be justly said of him, as Johnson said of Milton, "The everlasting verdure of his laurels has nothing to fear from the blasts of malignity; nor can criticism produce any other effect than to strengthen their shoots by lopping their luxuriance."

CRITO.

Some Account of a HINDU TEMPLE, and a BUST, of which Elegant ENGRAVINGS are placed in the ORIENTAL LIBRARY of the HON. EAST INDIA COMPANY, in LEADENHALL STREET.

[WITH TWO PLATES.]

THE Temple, which forms the chief object of one of the annexed Prints, has been raised by John Osborne, Esq. of Melchet Park, near Romsey, Hants, in token of the high respect he entertains for the public and private virtues of a patron and a friend. The original design, after the chaste models of Hindu Architecture, came, we understand, gratuitously from THOMAS DANIELL, Esq. R. A. It was executed in artificial Stone by Mr. Rossi, and the original Drawing and Engraving (from which our own Plate has been copied) are the production of Mr. WILLIAM DANIELL.

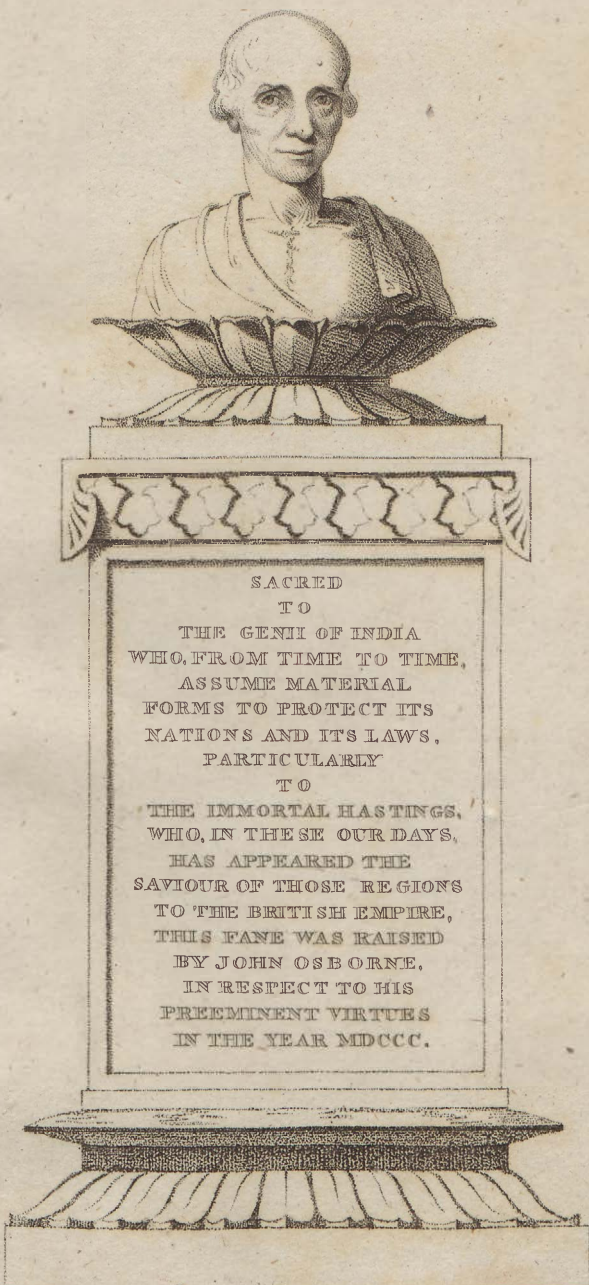
The Area of the Temple, including its Portico, is about 22 feet by 15, and its height nearly 20 feet. The Pillars and Pilasters, besides the usual Decorations peculiar to this Order of Hindu Architecture, are adorned with a number of Mythological figures and emblems; particularly the principal incarnations of *Vishnu*, who, according to the belief of the BRAHMANS, has, from time to time, appeared, under various material forms, for the support of Religion and Virtue, and the Reformation of Mankind. The Figure of

*Ganésa*, the Genius of Wisdom and Policy, has its appropriate place over the Portal; for he is the *Janus* of the *Hindus*.

The Court of Directors of the Hon. East India Company, has unanimously received the Print of this Temple, from the Drawing of Mr. William Daniell, as a Tribute to the Merits of Warren Hastings, Esquire, late Governor General of Bengal; and ordered that it might have a conspicuous place in the Company's newly-erected Library. It has likewise been distinguished by obtaining a Station still more exalted, which has given it a Lustre that it could not otherwise have derived. Honours also, highly creditable to Mr. Hastings, have been paid to it by individuals, possessing, what alone can make men truly great, Magnanimity, Liberality, and a Love for Truth.

We were happy to obtain permission to adorn our MAGAZINE with a View of this Building; believing that it would be gratifying to our numerous friends to see, what we consider to be, not only an apposite demonstration of respect by the Gentleman who erected the Edifice, due to the great and amiable





SACRED  
TO  
THE GENII OF INDIA  
WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME,  
ASSUME MATERIAL  
FORMS TO PROTECT ITS  
NATIONS AND ITS LAWS,  
PARTICULARLY  
TO  
THE IMMORTAL HASTINGS,  
WHO, IN THESE OUR DAYS,  
HAS APPEARED THE  
SAVIOUR OF THOSE REGIONS  
TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE,  
THIS FANE WAS RAISED  
BY JOHN OSBORNE,  
IN RESPECT TO HIS  
PREEMINENT VIRTUES  
IN THE YEAR MDCCC.

*Pedestal in the Hindoo Temple at Melchet Park.*

*Published by J. Sewall Cornhill, Jan<sup>y</sup> 1-1803.*





amiable Character \* who is the object of it, but an elegant Specimen of Hindu Architecture.

An elegant Pedestal (*See the Second Print*), with the Bust of Warren Hastings, Esq. rising out of the Sacred Flower of the Lotus, is placed in the Temple, directly opposite the Door, bearing the following Inscription :

SACRED  
TO  
THE GENII OF INDIA  
WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME,  
ASSUME MATERIAL  
FORMS TO PROTECT ITS

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

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

(Continued from Page 352.)

AT a period when peace is happily established, and mankind have leisure and opportunity to contemplate their relative situation in the calm lights of philosophy, there is (saith an author who wrote soon after the American War), perhaps, reason to expect that such cultivated nations as England and France will be the first to instruct the world, by their example, in the advantages of a more liberal system of policy. They will measure their interests on a less contracted scale, and, in commercial stipulations, rise superior to those national prejudices, which, to the detriment of both countries, have been cherished for ages.

These sanguine expectations, though founded upon the broad basis of self-evident principles, are easy in speculation, but the event has shown, like many other theories, extremely difficult in practice; Natural Philosophy may, nay must, be applied to commerce, or rather to the manufactures upon which it is erected; but I fear that it is next to impossible to bend Moral Philosophy to its dictates. When we consider the

thirst for extension and domination too frequently visible in the rulers of kingdoms and states, and mercantile jealousy too frequently ready to take the alarm upon every change in the politics, upon every alteration in the circumstances, of rival nations; who shall say that these passions, like animal instinct, are not implanted in the human bosom for wise, though, perhaps, with respect to the first, inscrutable purposes? Who shall aver, that it is not both proper and necessary to use the same precaution, to endeavour to make the same advantage of our situation in the commercial as in the political world? Therefore, if upon this principle it does appear that trade in general, or any particular branch of it, is likely to be subject to a mutation, and that our neighbours, instead of opening their ports and inviting to an amicable interchange of commodities, mean to adopt in peace the warlike expedient of prohibiting the exportation of those supplies which might cause the arts of peace to flourish; fearful that our manufactures should rival, and probably outvie, theirs; it is cer-

\* An original and interesting Memoir of Mr. HASTINGS will be found (embellished with a fine Engraving of his Bust) in Mr. Seward's "Biographiana," page 610—628.

tainly our duty to endeavour to foil and counteract them with such weapons as Providence has put into our hands.

There is little doubt, as my esteemed friend Mr. Colquhoun (when writing on the subject of the Cotton Manufacture in the year 1789) has most ably and accurately stated, but, with the means in our possession, the improvements in contemplation, the new channels into which it had been and was still about to be turned, and the new markets about to be opened, by the medium of which piece goods, the produce of Indostan, might, with the fabrics of England, find a circulation from the south to the north poles, from the torrid to the frigid zones; that, under proper regulations, our ingenuity and resources of materials would be equal to any demands made upon them; so that our national revenue and individual wealth would be increased to a degree which, at the time that it established our commercial superiority upon the best and surest foundation, would discourage and deter other nations from attempts to counteract us, by the uncertainty of their success.

These speculations have, notwithstanding the many disadvantages, both local and general, which the adventurers in this branch have had to encounter, been fully verified. The Cotton Manufactory, subject to those accidents and changes to which all human exertions are subject, has been progressively successful. The attempt that was made to establish works of the same nature in Switzerland, and I do not think that it was an attempt which indicated any traits of the usual prudence of the natives of Helvetia, would, had not the projectors been counteracted by political events, long before this period have been crushed by its own weight: that those establishments were some years since in a very languid state, I have reason to believe. The only branch of them that flourished was the printing, which was kept alive by large supplies of plain piece goods purchased in this country, which the taste of the Swiss induced them to ornament by stamping upon them very beautiful, though they would here be termed broad and glaring, patterns.

The French, in this respect more cautious than their neighbours (I am sorry now to say than their subjects), have not very conspicuously exerted themselves to rival us in the Cotton

Manufactory. A compages of efforts, of which, when I contemplate all the subordinate parts; the easy operation of diversified and apparently complex machinery; the different preparations of materials dissimilar in their natures, properties, and uses; the various processes through which the fabrics pass in their transformation from the raw substance, till they come from the hands of the calenderer, or other finishing workman; with the infinite variety of articles produced; they seem to compose such a stupendous system of inventive power, art, and ingenuity, that the mind is lost in attempting to discriminate the integral principle, and independent or dependantly to trace the progress of the whole.

In the Silk Manufactory, our Gallia rivals have been more successful, and have, as has been already shown in these papers, established that kind of monopoly that depends rather upon celebrity than solidity, and has its residence in the human mind, where, by the influence of fashion and false taste on that organ, it has been divided into two branches; the first of which was a prejudice in favour of the productions of French looms, which was not, at a former period, to be repressed even by a conviction of its futility; and the second, in favour of the same kind of materials, *i. e.* French and Italian silks, which, I am sorry to observe, still exists in the opinions of the artificers, and which, I fear, nothing but the circumstances of the times is likely to eradicate.

That the circumstances of the times, to which I allude, has caused a most enormous advance in the price of the Raw, or Organized Silk of Italy, is too well known to the Manufacturers in this country, to require any illustration; and, from this article being drawn into, and centring in France, where, from some late transactions, it is apparent that every nerve will be strained, and every mean exerted, to encourage and stimulate the artificers, and to create and exercise a monopoly over the unwrought material, the reason for withholding it is equally apparent.

What has lately been the motives which induced the Chief Consul to visit the Manufacturing Cities? Certainly to inspect their different branches; to give to the workmen employed assurances both of protection and reward;



to incite the conductors of those works, by every method which unlimited power and consummate policy could call into operation, to pay a strict attention to the revival or extension of their several concerns, particularly the Manufacture of silks; which, he knew, was a prolific source of national wealth, and consequently formed the substantial basis of an immense system of national aggrandizement. What has lately been the language of the confidential paper of the Gallic administration? \* Unquestionably such as tended to the same purpose; language which serves to show in a strong point of view the important light in which, on the other side of the Channel, they consider the subject. And lastly, what has already been done by them to carry this, their favourite measure, into effect? What? but by an exertion of the only efforts in their power that could have effected it, they have endeavoured to repress the spirit of our Merchants, and paralyse the arms of our Manufacturers; the former of whom were preparing to procure the means that might enable the latter who, after their art had so long languished, congratulating themselves upon the approach of better times, were anxious to take advantage of the revolution of public taste which, guided by good sense and attracted by the superior elegance of their fabrics, seemed to have decided in their favour; though without injury to the Cotton branches which, I have observed, and which the flourishing state of the trade proves, are too firmly established to be materially affected by any circumstances extraneous or domestic.

Calculating the disadvantages with respect to our rivals, under which we labour, or rather under which we are supposed to labour; for it will be the business of these speculations to show that the evils we dread are in a great measure ideal; it will be necessary to contemplate a little more accurately,

the natural history of the minute insect from which those immense commercial benefits are derived, together with the ancient history of the lucrative traffic founded upon its produce: and in doing this, while we in the first instance consider its various properties, and with astonishment reflect that the film, the gossamer, the thread, ten, nay fifty, times finer than a hair, the exuviae of a worm, should, through the medium of human ingenuity, become an article of the highest importance in the general system; we may, in the second, view it as the means of existence to millions, and consequently the source of incalculable revenue to kingdoms and states. That Man, though in many countries, particularly this, obliged to the Sheep for great fiscal advantages, and, in many others, individually indebted to it for warm clothing and numberless articles of domestic comfort and convenience, should also to an insect, which in the scale of creation seems lower than even a caterpillar, owe many of the elegances of life; that from its covering the throne should be decorated, the robe of dignity formed, the attractions of beauty still rendered more fascinating, the arts and sciences promoted, and with them the elegancies of life, and consequently civilization, extended; are circumstances that must strike us with amazement, and render us anxious to be informed whether the productions of a creature so useful have been improved by transplantation? Or whether it is not more likely that its quality, as is the case with every other animal and vegetable substance, is in a still higher state of perfection in countries to which the insect is indigenous?

This, with respect to Silk, I hope I shall be able to prove, in favour of that of Indostan; at the same time I shall suggest, that if there is any difference for *broad work* betwixt this and the Italian; and that there is, I am, upon

\* (Paris, Nov. 5.) After a series of pretty liberal or rather illiberal abuse on a Nation, which is singularly enough termed the enemies of Europe, for doing what never entered into the imagination of the most languine Anti-jacobin, this paper (the *Moniteur*) goes on with an exclamation, and concludes a dull paragraph in this way:—"By these means they (the English) would have the very peculiar advantage of disturbing the excellent manufacture of Lyons, which is reviving from its ruins, and which wretches an iron hand over the balance of Commerce, in order to make it incline in favour of French industry." The ingenious editor seems on this and many other occasions *prendre la lune avec les dents*, and to think that we too aim at impossibilities.

the authority of every Manufacturer with whom I have conversed, willing to concede; it is owing to the superior mode of twisting or throwing the article into Organzine, practised in Italy, &c. over that of Bengal, which mode I have no doubt, as it may easily, will soon be adopted both in the East and in this country.

I have already observed, that the Silk worm, was originally brought to Athens and Rome from the land of the Seres, a large track of Asia betwixt Mount Imaus and China\*; the people of which, in the time of Strabo, and indeed for ages before, were famous for the manufacture of Silk. From this place, which abounded with Mulberry plantations, for the culture of which the soil was peculiarly adapted, as was the climate for nurturing the worm congenial to that tree, it is more than probable that Silk was introduced to China, Persia, to the whole peninsula of the Indies, and in fact all over the East.

The exact period when Silk become known in Europe as an article of Commerce, is, I fear, too closely enveloped in the thick veil of antiquity to be discovered, were it material for us to be informed of it; which, more than merely for the indulgence of curiosity, it certainly is not: but although the original transmission of it, in a wrought state, be thus obscure, and it is certain that the worm was not introduced until about the age of Augustus, there are traces that the use of it, in ancient Greece, Asia, and Africa, is of high antiquity; for we find in the description of Helen's entrance at the conference of Menelaus

and Telemachus in Sparta, among other articles for her employment,

"The *Silken* fleece, impurpled for the loom,  
Rivall'd the hyacinth in vernal bloom†."

The reins of the horses which drew the Chariot of Nauficæa were of the same substance:

"Now mounting the gay seat, the *Silken* reins  
Shine in her hand‡."

So, as we find by the Iliad, was the vest of Helen:

"The Goddess§ softly shrook her *Silken* vest||."

As was also her veil:

"At this the fairest of her sex obey'd:  
And veil'd her blushes in a *Silken* shade¶."

We also find that Lycophron\*† describes the women that mourned for the death of Achilles as having laid aside their rich attire, or glittering *Silks*, ornamented with gold.

Though Silks are mentioned in describing the natural state of Jerusalem\*‡ it is uncertain whether they were in use in the time of Moses, but it is certain that they were known to Solomon who lived about a century antecedent to the age of Homer, and that they came to him, with other costly commodities, from the East Indies, the trade to which has in all periods been a source of riches to those that engaged in it.

It was by paying attention to this lucrative branch of traffic, that this wise Monarch was enabled to attract to his dominions those immense trea-

\* Its chief Cities, most of which were manufacturing, were, according to the ancient Geography, Serica, Illedon, Asmira, Damna, Piada, Ottorocara, &c.: it was formerly deemed a part of Scythia, of which Serica was considered as the eastern extremity. It may be worthy of observation that these countries are in the same latitude with Spain, Italy, France, &c.

† *Odysey*, B. 4, p. 47.

§ *Venus*.

|| *Iliad* B. 3. V. 479.

‡ B. 6, p. 88.

¶ V. 520.

\*† *Callist.* V. 859, *nosrumque ibi commentarium consili.* Though this poet, from the trouble he has given to the learned, of which the judicious annotations upon his book in this Magazine are a sufficient specimen, was termed the *mysterious* or *dark*, I think, with regard to this reference, he has been deemed by commentators sufficiently clear, at least for the purpose of this quotation. This line, it is a singular circumstance, I have observed, since the writing the preceding, has been commented on in the last Magazine: page 368.

\*† *Ezekiel*, Chap. 16. V. 10. The word *Mefchi* is translated *Silk*; so is the *Sebriboth* (*Isaiah*, v. 7.), which is understood to be a very valuable *Silk*. Solomon, speaking of a virtuous woman, saith "Her cloathing is *Silk* and purple." *Proverbs*, C. 31: V. 22.



tures \* which enabled him to build the Temple of Jerusalem. David had, by his conquest of Idumæe, become master of Elath and Esioggeber, two towns situated on the eastern coast of the Red Sea. From these ports, so convenient for commerce, Solomon sent his fleets to Ophir and Tarshish, which returned laden with the richest commodities of Persia and Indostan. When the Syrians regained Idumæe, they enjoyed this traffic for some time, but by one of those fluctuations of human affairs, of which every age has almost furnished instances, and to which commerce is ever liable, it was from them transferred to the Tyrians.

The merchandize of these, conveyed by the way of Rhinocolura, was distributed over the Western hemisphere, and their returns, though coarse, being useful to the people of the Eastern, gave them the full possession of the trade, under the favour and protection of the Persian Monarchs. Of this, wrought Silks formed a very considerable branch, and were, through this Channel, with aromatics, precious stones, &c. diffused over Europe, long before an idea was entertained that the insect might be nurtured in the climates of Greece and Italy.

When the Ptolomies made themselves masters of Egypt †, they, by building Berenice, and other ports on the Western coast of the Red Sea, attracted the East Indian trade to them: the emporium for which they fixed at Alexandria, which, in consequence, became the most commercial city in the world, and for ages after continued the grand channel of traffic; the principal link of that immense chain, which, extending its connexion from the Persian gulf to the mouth of the Nile, bound together nations, cities, ports, and vessels. The commodities of India, Persia, Arabia, and the Eastern coast of Africa, when by these means collected, were conveyed over the Isthmus of Suez on canals or in caravans, and again set afloat on the Mediterranean. By this medium they were dispersed all over Europe, till, by the discovery of the passage to the East Indies by the Cape

of Good Hope, the course of commerce was reversed, and this country, in common with many neighbouring nations, shared the benefit of a branch of traffic, in which, by persevering industry, a spirit of adventure, and other concomitant circumstances, it has risen superior to any; while those countries of Asia and Africa, which had so largely profited by the transit of commodities, have declined in the same proportion.

Thus we have seen that from those quarters of the globe, which have been termed the cradles of science and art, not only the knowledge, but materials for practising in and improving that knowledge, descended to us; leaving the mythological fables of antiquity, and the mysterious original in which their infancy was enveloped, and relying only upon the sure guide which the light of the Holy Scriptures has given us, we shall find that God (among other manufactures) had, soon after the deluge, discovered to mankind those of spinning wool and flax, and weaving them into stuffs and linen, and, to name no more, that of dyeing silks and stuffs of the most beautiful and vivid colours ‡.

From this we may infer that as flax was a plant much cultivated in Egypt, so was the worm which produces silk much nurtured in Asia, where, I have observed, the manufacture of this article has from the earliest periods of time been encouraged. It may therefore very naturally and must necessarily be implied, that in a soil so well adapted for the culture of the mulberry tree, and in a climate so congenial to the nature of the insect that feeds upon its leaves, the silk thus produced must, or it would be exceedingly different from every other animal or vegetable substance, have suffered by transplantation.

It is certain that the climates of the East, though lying under the same degrees of latitude, differ very much from the climates of the West, and yet Silk has been produced in many, nay, most of them; the same may be said of Europe. Silk has been brought to a considerable, though inferior, degree of perfection, as to its original state, in

\* In one voyage the product is stated at 450 talents of gold (2 Chron. 8. 14.), which amounts to three millions, two hundred and forty thousand pounds, sterling.

† The immense importance of which this country was considered in ancient, affords an ample field for speculation in modern times.

‡ Rollin's Ancient Hist. Vol. II. p. 468.

Sicily; in Italy, from the extremity of the kingdom of Naples to the extremity of the Duchy of Savoy; in Spain, and the southern provinces of France; and, what is very extraordinary, Silk equal to any of these has, according to the Philosophical Transactions, been, though in a small proportion, produced in England.

That mulberry trees will flourish, and the insect that feeds upon them will exist and spin in climates which, though in nearly the same latitude, are foreign to its natural one, is certain; but I think it is equally certain, reasoning from the analogy attendant upon the transplantation of other animal and vegetable productions from Asia to Europe, and *vice versa*, that these, although removed into a climate nearly the same, or made the same by art, decline in their growth, lose their colour, flavour, strength, and every other valuable property: so I shall contend do the Silk worms in Europe, whose produce in its original state is, I have no doubt, far inferior to that of the same insect in Asia; and the only advantage the European have over the Indostan silks, is owing to the superior skill of the first manufacturers. But in order to show that this reasoning, though analogical, is not merely speculative, it will be necessary to quote an instance where the attempt to introduce the cultivation of Silk in climates as congenial to the nature of the worm and tree, as one would suppose any part of the European to be, has proved abortive.

It is well known that the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, with that laudable zeal and true philanthropy which has, ever since their first establishment, stimulated them in their endeavours to benefit not only their own country but mankind in general, more than thirty years since offered premiums for the culture of Silk, in those provinces of America, where, from the similarity of climate to those in the Old World, in which it had succeeded, there was a great probability of its being productive.

More than thirty years have passed away, and, although the political state of that country has changed, the natural still remains the same; we might therefore ask, what has been the event of this philanthropic attempt to extend the Manufactures and Commerce,

and consequently to add to the riches, of those Colonies? I fear that the answer would give as little satisfaction to the ingenious and benevolent projector of this plan, as the process has to those that have tried the experiment. Yet it is hardly to be doubted but that Silk has been produced equal to the Italian, though from the manner in which it was twisted or thrown into Organzine it may have appeared inferior, but certainly inferior in its *original* texture to that which is the growth of Persia and Indostan. Indeed upon the art of the throwster, on which I shall have occasion to observe in future, seems in a great degree to depend the criterion by which the manufacturer judges of the value of the article; though I shall with great diffidence submit that this criterion appears to me to be a false one, and that its intrinsic worth can only be appreciated from a comparison of the various species in a state perfectly raw.

That the Silks of Persia and Indostan are, in this state, superior to those of Italy, may, to continue the analogical mode of reasoning, I think be inferred, by a comparison of the other productions of nature, in the East and in the West: the various moths and butterflies, for instance, how beautiful is the formation! how large the size! how vivid the colours of those insects in Asia, when placed in a comparative point of view with those of the same species in Europe! The same observation will equally apply to the plumage of the Eastern birds; to their fruit, flowers, and every other production which demands the torrid ray, or is, by the operation of a tropical sun, forced into the utmost extent of existence, or the most florid state of cultivation. This must be peculiarly necessary for the growth of Silk in large quantities, and therefore it follows as a consequential deduction, that the quality of the Asiatic must be superior to that of the European.

Silks, as they are indigenous to, seem by the all-wise decree of Providence to be particularly adapted for, the climate in which they were first cultivated, which from its warmth demands a lighter and thinner fabric than could be constructed from wool. The same may be said of cottons, the plant from which they are manufactured being also a native of Persia and Indostan; and I do conceive that it would be as presumptuous



presumptuous for a merchant of those countries to attempt to vie with us in the exhibition of wool, and to put their scanty fleeces, which have the coarseness and bad qualities of horse-hair, and are nearly incapable of being manufactured, into comparison with ours, as it is for us to say that, in the lighter and more elegant article Silk, they are not superior to the European.

If this is granted; if the superiority of the Silks of Indostan, in a raw state, is established; whence, it may be asked, arises the prejudice against them which has, and I fear does still operate in the minds of the artificers in this country, with respect to their capability, if properly thrown into Organzine, of framing a *warp* equal to the Italian?

This is a question of the utmost importance in the present state of the manufacture, and will lead to an inquiry

not only into the fiscal consequence of the article, and the manner of preparing it for exportation, both in Bengal and Italy, but also into the grounds upon which merchants and manufacturers have formed their opinions, and of the necessity (which has arisen from political circumstances, but which may prove highly beneficial to commercial) that there now is for the combating and repression of that prejudice. These points, together with the prospect of a further extension of the Silk Manufacture, arising from events in another country, to which I have just alluded; the cogent reasons that our Gallic neighbours have to wish for its repression in this kingdom, and a further consideration of the advantage to be made of their late prohibition with respect to the raw and organized material, &c.; will form the subjects of future speculations.

## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

NOVEMBER 23.

A Miss BROWN, from the Margate Theatre, appeared for the first time at Drury-lane, as *Amelia Wildenhaim*, in the play of *Lovers' Vows*. She is young and well-proportioned in person, and her manner was marked by appropriate simplicity. — *Cherry*, in the rhyming Butler, was very diverting.

27. Mr. TURNER, a Barrister, who a few seasons ago made an unsuccessful attempt at Covent Garden in the character of *Macbeth*, appeared at Drury-lane, as the representative of Richard III.; and, though we cannot consider it on the whole as a first-rate performance, yet it evinced his having diligently pursued the path of improvement, and acquired a degree of skill which entitles him to a respectable station on the boards of a London theatre. He was much applauded.

DEC. 2. Mr. Turner repeated his performance of Richard III. and a real tragedy was likely to have resulted; for in the fighting-scene between Richard and Richmond, at the close of the play, Charles Kemble, who performed the latter part, accidentally thrust his foil into the mouth of Mr.

Turner, in consequence of which he emitted a considerable quantity of blood upon the stage. He, however, continued the contest for some time in this state, the appearance of which produced the utmost alarm among the audience, who, on the dropping of the curtain, insisted upon knowing whether Mr. Turner was seriously hurt. On this, Mr. C. Kemble came forward, and allayed the general alarm, by assuring the house that Mr. T. was but slightly wounded.

15 Mr. Stephen Kemble closed his career, for this season at least, at Drury-lane Theatre, with the performance of *Shylock*, for his own benefit, and received much applause.

After the play, having changed his dress for that of *Falstaff*, Mr. Kemble, with a strong expression of grateful sensibility, delivered the following

ADDRESS,

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

To carry coal to Newcastle—absurd! — Who has not oft this hackney'd adage heard? —

Yet it implies at least some share of wit, Thither to go *Coal*-laden from *this Pit*.

'What! on a London audience *Falstaff* fob! [*chequer rob!*]

Sooner, perhaps, thou might'st *th' Ex-What!*

What I vainly hope from them applause  
to win, [Quin!—  
Who still remember—Henderson and  
'Tis wild ambition and presumptuous  
tolly,

And you'll return to us as melancholy  
"As an old lion, or a poor lugg'd bear,  
"Or a Moor-ditch, a Gib-cat, or a hare!"  
This was of friendly monitors the cry.—  
But "Plague upon all cowards," an-  
swer'd I; [Go ye"—  
A London audience can't affright me—  
"Think ye, my masters, that I did not  
know ye?"

Tho' true, indeed, had I miscarry'd  
here, [beer;  
My sack had turn'd as flat as dead Inali  
A failure here had driven me from my  
station, [vocation."

Asham'd henceforth to say—" 'Tis my  
But my resolves ill-bodings could not  
daunt, [of Gaunt."

"For I'm no coward—tho' not John  
'Twas instinct gave a hummel to my  
mind,

I knew true Critics ever are most kind;  
I came—your favour justified my plan,  
"I ne'er felt prouder since I was a man!  
"I shall think the better of myself and you  
"During my life—or I'm an 'Ebrew  
Jew." [again

Farewell!—Believe me, I shall long  
To meet you in Eastcheap—Pshaw!—  
Drury-lane— [can move me—

Grateful I have such friends—what thus  
"You've given me medicines to make me  
love you." [warm my heart,

Once more, farewell!—Ah! how 'twould  
Could I but hope you'll stay, as I depart,  
While my demerits you forbear to scan,  
"We could have better spar'd a better  
man."

18. A Comic Opera, by Mr. T.  
Dibdin, called "FAMILY QUARRELS,"  
was presented for the first time at Co-  
vent Garden Theatre; the principal  
Characters being thus represented:

|                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Sir Peppercorn     | } Mr. MUNDEN.  |
| Crabstick          |                |
| Squire Foxglove    | Mr. INCLEDON.  |
| Mushroom           | Mr. EMERY.     |
| Argus              | Mr. BLANCHARD. |
| Mr. Supplejack     | Mr. SIMMONS.   |
| Charles Supplejack | Mr. BRAHAM.    |
| Proteus            | Mr. FAWCETT.   |

|                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Lady Patience      | } Miss CHAPMAN. |
| Crabstick          |                 |
| Caroline Crabstick | Miss WADDY.     |

|                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Susan           | Mrs. STORACE.   |
| Mrs. Supplejack | Mrs. DAVENPORT. |
| Kitty           | Mrs. DIBDIN.    |

|                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Lady Selina Su- | } Mrs. MATTOCKS. |
| garcane         |                  |
| Betty Lilly     | Mrs. MARTYR.     |

The first scene presents a romantic view of a village, in which the adjacent mansions of the two families, whose quarrels give a title to the piece, are beautifully portrayed; in the foreground is a rustic bridge, and a cascade in motion. The piece opens with an assemblage of sportsmen, anglers, and huntmen, one of whom (Squire Foxglove) relates that Sir Peppercorn Crabstick has broken off a match between his daughter Caroline and Charles, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Supplejack, because the latter, proud of her own honourable origin, has looked down upon the newly-acquired title and fortune of Sir Peppercorn, whose greatest pride is to own his obligations to trade and the successful efforts of his own indefatigable industry. —In their mutual anger, the heads of the two families introduce new plans of marriage for their respective offspring: Lady Selina Sugarcane, the chattering widow of a West India Nabob, is brought from town as a match for Charles, and Miss Caroline is destined by her father to meet the addresses of Matthew Mushroom, Esq., a rich Yorkshire clothier, who is preferred by Sir Peppercorn for his great fortune, and for the obscurity of the family he springs from. Charles, however, by the assistance of his friend Foxglove, procures an interview by moon-light with Caroline, which is discovered by the vigilance of Argus, a trusty servant of Sir Peppercorn's, who suddenly catches the lovers together, and forbids her admirer and his friend ever to approach his house in future.

In Act 2d, Caroline is confined close prisoner to her chamber; her maid Susan, however, contrives in the disguise of a Gipsy to convey a letter to Charles, whose parents and intended bride she amuses by pretending to tell their fortunes. Peter Proteus, who is actuated by gratitude to Charles, and an antipathy to Argus (who had superseded him in Sir Peppercorn's service), deceives the latter in the disguise of a Jew pedlar, and effects the escape of Caroline, who, to avoid being seen in her flight, rides from her father's in a post-chaise, which Mrs. Supplejack had prepared to convey Charles to London, in hopes that absence might detach



detach his affections from Caroline, who by this accident is sent away in the self same conveyance, and with the very man it was designed to take away from her.

Act 3d, after some preparatory scenes, discovers to the enraged parents the joint flight of their children, at a time when each was applauding their own sagacity in preventing the union.—Charles and Caroline are received by Squire Foxglove, the common friend of all parties, who employs his influence with the old folks in their behalf.—Mr. Mushroom and Lady Selina, finding themselves equally disappointed in the event of their journies to the village, make a match of it. While Sir Peppercorn Crabstick and Mrs. Supplejack, finding all their plans frustrated, agree to drop their absurd disputes about ancestry and trade, and, after the union of the two young lovers, to put an end to family quarrels.—Mr. Supplejack and Lady Patience Crabstick most heartily assent to the arrangement, having been perfectly passive through the business, while the joint services of Proteus and Susan are rewarded with a marriage portion.

This piece we can only consider as a vehicle for the conveyance to the public ear of some very charming music by Reeve, Moorhead, Davy, and Braham, which we have no doubt will long continue to be heard with delight. Of the merit of the Opera as a dramatic composition, the less that is said the better; for it is certainly inferior in plot, interest, or originality, to any former production of its Author, to whom the Public has been indebted for much theatrical amusement.

We must notice, however, that the piece had not a fair hearing; for, about the middle of the second act much confusion arose. Proteus, represented by Fawcett, here assumed the habit of a Jew, selling slippers and various other articles. Offering his articles for sale to Argus, a cunning servant of Sir Peppercorn's, he received for answer, "*I never have any dealings with your people.*"—The Jews, who composed a very considerable part of the audience, (it being Saturday night) took offence at this expression; and the symptoms of resentment on their part were so great, that not a

word could be heard from the performers for the remainder of the act. The clamour, which had for a time subsided, was expected to recommence with the third act. The Manager, therefore, very judiciously sent Fawcett forward, in his Jewish attire, who addressed the audience thus:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I appear before you on behalf of an Author, who on no occasion has given offence to that part of the audience which, I fear, are now offended. (*A long interruption.*) I wish, Ladies and Gentlemen, that you would recollect the other pieces which he has written, containing characters similar to the present one\*, in none of which is there a single passage that is not rather complimentary than otherwise. (*Violent clamour.*) The present piece contains not a single thought or sentiment in the slightest degree disrespectful to any part of the audience. (*Mixture of hisses and applause.*) And, Ladies and Gentlemen, if you suffer the piece to proceed, I pledge myself and its success upon the truth of what I say." (*Loud applause.*) The opera was then suffered to proceed.

A fresh interruption, however, soon happened, from the circumstance of Fawcett's going off without singing a particular song, which was given in the printed book. The call for the song was very general, on which Mr. Fawcett returned, and, addressing the audience, assured them that his only motive for attempting to omit the song was, a wish to avoid the possibility of giving offence; but, as it was called for, he should sing it with cheerfulness. This he did, amidst a mixture of murmurs and applause, and was *encored*; and nothing further occurred to interrupt the progress of the piece, except a slight allusion by Munden to a *black smouch*. This, however, passed off, and the piece concluded with considerable applause, the chief opposition being from the gallery, where the *Duke's Place* company were for the most part situated.

Every attention has been paid by the Manager to the public gratification. The scenery is picturesque and appropriate; and the music combines, in an uncommon degree, science, taste, and spirit; and several of the airs will, we doubt not, become popular.

\* *The Jew and the Doctor*, and *The School for Prejudice*.

13. At Drury-lane, a Mr. BARCLAY, from the Margate Theatre, made his first appearance as *Orlando* in "As You Like It;" which he performed with feeling and judgment. His demeanour wants polish; but he possesses talents to make a respectable actor.

#### DUBLIN THEATRICALS.

MRS. SIDDONS.—The Trustees of the Dublin Lying-in Hospital have publicly contradicted a report of Mrs. Siddons having refused to perform for that charity, declaring also, that no application or request of such a nature was made to her.

Relative to this affair, which has occupied the public conversation for some time past, Mrs. Siddons thought it incumbent on her to address the Proprietor of the Theatre. The following is a copy of the letter; and we do not think a more effectual method can be taken to contradict the report alluded to than by the publication of it:—

TO FREDERICK EDWARD JONES, ESQ.

SIR,

"I take the liberty of addressing you on a subject which has caused me much uneasiness. Public concern is, under any circumstances, well calculated to wound our feelings, but it is peculiarly distressing when it is heightened by injustice. That reports most injurious to me have been circulated can no longer be doubted, when I assure you that I understand it is generally believed I refused to play for the Lying-in Hospital. On this subject you will, I am sure, be as anxious to do me justice, as I am solicitous to vindicate myself in the eyes of the publick. I therefore beg leave to bring to your recollection, that you did me the honour of calling on me at my house in Park street last summer, when it was liberally proposed on your part, as it was cheerfully accepted on mine, that I should perform for some charity: you also recollect, that it was considered by us both as a compliment justly due to Lady Hardwicke, that she should have the choice of the particular charity for which I was to perform—and you thought it likely that her Excellency would give her preference to the Lying-in Hospital. You also, Sir, must remember, that I was not only willing but desirous of exerting myself for the benefit of so laudable an institution.

Why so amiable a purpose was not immediately promoted, I cannot even guess—but sure I am that its postponement cannot be attributed to any backwardness on my part. The same motives which actuated me then, are no less powerful now: and it will give me infinite pleasure, if, by the exertion of any powers I possess, I can be able to promote an important object of public utility.

And now, Sir, if I may be permitted to speak of myself as a private individual, I have only to regret the sad necessity imposed upon me of vindicating my character from the imputation of a failing as unamiable as (I trust) it is foreign to my nature. I regret that I should be constrained from unfortunate circumstances to endeavour to rescue myself from an obloquy which I hope I have never incurred by my conduct; I regret that the country in which I am obliged to do so should be Ireland.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. SIDDONS.

Dublin, Dec. 8, 1802.

#### ADDRESS

UPON THE OPENING OF THE NEW THEATRE, AT WARWICK, SEPTEMBER 7, 1802.

Spoken by Mr. RICHARDS.

WHAT fairy ground, by hov'ring visions  
led, [tread;  
With fond remembrance should THALIA  
Where breathe the MELPOMENE her plaintive woes, [flow;  
But thro' the meads where sacred Avon  
Where rise their temple on more hal-  
low'd earth [SPEARE birth?  
Than that which gave immortal SHAKE-  
Here strength and courage manly genius  
fires, [spires;  
Here grace and beauty native wit in-  
Judges and Statesmen hence, and War-  
riors bold  
The mighty mader-glories to unfold;  
Edwards and Henrys, York and Hotspur  
brings, [made Kings!  
And Warwick stout, who made and un-  
Here learn, brave youths, with dear-  
bought laurels crown'd,  
Your father's deeds, tho' yours thro'  
earth resound: [drew,  
Lovely and suffering woman hence he  
In many a varied form to Nature true—  
Wrong'd Desdemona, Juliet's time-leis bier,  
Cordelia's kind, Ophelia's frantic tear;  
Blushes



Blushes that *Hero's* innocence approve,  
 And witty *Beatrice* ensnar'd in love ;  
 The passion *Rosalind's* disguises speak,  
 That fed, O *Viola*, on thy damask cheek ;  
 The flame that *Perdita* might purely fan,  
*Miranda's* sweeter ignorance of man ;  
 High-minded *Isabel*, and *Portia's* powers,  
 And *Imogen*, the fairest of his fancy's  
 flowers :

In all their brightness, O, could beauty  
 glow—

No killing frost, no blast of sorrow know !  
 Here might he view the battle's proud  
 array, [gay ;  
 And tilts and tournaments, and pageants  
 Yon "gorgeous palace, and those cloud-  
 capt Towers \*," [lowers,  
 Where now no storm of civil discord  
 But antique state, and shades of mellow'd  
 art †, [heart †,  
 And peaceful grandeur sooth the soften'd  
 Oft from the massy gate's uplifted bar,  
 Then pour'd the pomp of gallantry or  
 war ; [calls  
 Still send, when Britain's weal or glory  
 The patriot leader from the echoing  
 walls.

Here rose the cloister'd domes with  
 gloomy awe, [tyrant's law ;  
 That mock, in Shakspeare's verse, the  
 Still in the solemn dirge the fathers weep,  
 And the pale sisterhood their vigils keep ;  
 Still *Benedicite's* and counsel give—  
 Their follies perish, but their virtues  
 live ! [Barons reign,

Now, when no more the haughty  
 Nor Superstition's visionary train,  
 May noble Bounty to these scenes de-  
 scend,

While we to worth of ev'ry order bend ;  
 Nor, tho' the hypocrite may damn our  
 trade,

Let pure Religion spurn our honest aid !  
 When smiles on wanton fooleries we cast,  
 To mend the future we forgive the past,  
 But point the moral, righteous deeds ap-  
 plaud,

And hold the rod for cruelty and fraud !  
*We* urge the soul in Honour's path to  
 climb, [crime.

To Conscience *we* reflect the latent  
 No vice shall ever on our stage intrude ;  
 We boast one humble virtue—GRATI-  
 TUDE !

## POETRY.

### VERSES,

Written by a young Gentleman, on his  
 Sister's transmitting him a Copy of Dr.  
 Cotton's "Fire-side."

#### I.

DEAR Sally, whilst poetic dreams,  
 To flow'ry vales and purling streams  
 Confine a happy mind ;  
 Whilst some in their dear selves possess  
 Of all that's good, "cry to be blest,  
 Retire, and quit mankind :"

#### II.

May no such false ideal bliss,  
 No solitary joy like this,  
 My social mind deceive ;  
 But may the world and I agree :  
 In short, let others live for me,  
 Let me for others live.

#### III.

When Noah's dove, with restless mind,  
 Left sweet society behind,  
 And lonely bliss pursu'd,  
 She soon the vain excursion mourn'd,  
 She soon to happiness return'd  
 Unfound in solitude.

### IV.

The sad sequester'd hermitage  
 May suit the sloth of hoary age,  
 Whose active days are o'er,  
 To view, with heartfelt true content,  
 A former life, not idly spent  
 Whilst blest with strength and pow'r.

#### V.

Yet who, with youth and vigour fraught,  
 Can bear th' ignoble selfish thought,  
 Th' inactive mean retreat ?  
 Can such ideas fill the breast,  
 Where love or sloth have not possess'd,  
 And virtue left her seat.

#### VI.

The fond, the high enraptur'd youth,  
 Thinks, should the fair reward his truth,  
 Tho' each bliss else should fly ;  
 That he shall ever, ever prove  
 All other joys supplied by love ;  
 That this can never die.

#### VII.

In his enthusiastic brain  
 Such wild romantic schemes may reign  
 Of some celestial spot,

\* "Cloud-capt Towers," pointing to Warwick Castle, which might well suggest  
 to Shakspeare the magnificent idea of "gorgeous palaces and cloud-capt towers."

† "Mellow'd art," The works of the old masters in painting."

Some flow'ry plain, some homely cell,  
Where constant peace and pleasure dwell,  
The world and vice forgot.

## VIII.

Shall beauty then for ever last ?  
Ah, no ! its roses wither fast,  
Its bloom is quickly gone ;  
And when that bloom shall fade away,  
Shall love, capricious infant, stay,  
Its end, its object flown ?

## IX.

Yet stay, her beauty still remain'd,  
Soon shall his mighty transports end.  
When novelty is o'er,  
The highest sweets the soonest cloy,  
And pleasure will itself destroy  
If blated not before.

## X.

And sure, if love can thus deceive  
Those who, to taste his bounties, leave  
All social happiness,  
Naught else can bid so fair to last,  
Naught else can raise such high distaste  
For every other bliss.

## XI.

May I ne'er have my sense confin'd  
T'enjoyments of a single kind,  
But ev'ry pleasure prize ;  
May I ne'er grudgingly receive  
A comfort which the world can give,  
But catch it as it flies.

## XII.

The prudent bee, on busy wing,  
Thus lights on ev'ry flow'r of spring,  
And tastes of each he meets,  
Nor spurns the meanest of the field ;  
But with that little which it yields  
Improves his store of sweets.

## XIII.

Let glory, honour, power, fame,  
Be styl'd a false and senseless aim,  
Deserving ridicule :  
If it be wisdom to refuse  
The honey of the world's applause,  
May I remain a fool.

## XIV.

My passions let me not despise,  
Nor, treating them as enemies,  
Their useful calls oppose.  
Honour'd as friends, what bliss they  
yield !  
Resisted, they may take the field,  
And prove indeed my foes.

## XV.

May I receive as if kind Heaven  
The world and all its joys had given  
For me alone to know :  
Yet give as if that Heav'n design'd  
Myself a blessing to mankind,  
Thro' whom its grace must flow.

## XVI.

So shall I see, well pleas'd at last,  
My life not wholly useless past  
Or to mankind or me ;  
Then shall such comforts crown my end,  
As those, and those alone, attend  
Who love society

RICHMOND W.—B. 1771.

## EXTEMPORE LINES,

ADDRESSED TO A FRIEND, ON THE  
BIRTH OF A DAUGHTER.

By W. HOLLOWAY, Author of the  
“*Peasant's Fate*.”

JOY to my friend, with purest glow !—  
Such joy as fires and husbands know :  
Let Folly laugh, let Fashion roan ;  
Thy comforts still be found at home :  
Long may you prove a consort's love ;  
Long may your children dutious prove ;  
Conspiring still, as on you go,  
To smooth the paths of human woe.—  
Long may the Muse propitious shed  
Her choicest flow'rs where'er you tread ;  
And long may HE who greets your name  
Enjoy your friendship—and your fame !

## LINES ON A BROTHER'S GRAVE.

WHY are my eyes with tears suffus'd ?  
Why throbs my aching breast,  
When I behold a kindred grave  
Invite to sweetest rest ?

Is it that I am still denied  
This mansion of repose ?  
Is it that he, who owns this bed,  
Has done with worldly woes ?  
No—'tis the meddler MEMORY still  
Past vivid scenes displays ;  
Recalls youth's social hours again,  
And childhood's whiter days.

Avant with all thy idle dreams !  
No joys hast thou to give :  
Disturber of my peace, forbear,  
And let one comfort live—

SAVIOUR of men ! whose final voice  
Shall wake this slumbering dust,  
Teach me to look beyond the tomb,  
On thee repos'd my trust,  
That we shall from our Mother Earth,  
Brothers, re-born, arise ;  
And in fraternal numbers join  
The anthem of the skies.

W. H.

## A SAPPHICK ODE.

HAPPY the man who ev'ry day  
Sees firloin on his table smoke ;  
Who undisturb'd drives time away,  
And cracks his joke ;

Whose



Whose cellars always are well stor'd;  
 Whose doors are barr'd to none but  
 Care;  
 Who sees Mirth hover round his board,  
 And revel there.

Blest! who can unconcern'dly meet  
 His honest taylor in the face,  
 Not forc'd to sneak from street to street  
 For hiding place;

But free from debt, from sorrow free,  
 Enjoys an ever-tranquil mind;  
 And, if such happiness can be,  
 A mistress kind.

Thus favour'd let me pass my days;  
 And when Fate wills that I must die,  
 Let those condemn who will not praise,  
 For what care I?

*Dec. 1801.*

J. H.

### EPIGRAM.

FROM THE FRENCH.

LUBIN to Chloris said one day,  
 "To love is endless pain;  
 I fear your heart is led astray  
 By some more wealthy swain."

"To all your ills," said she, "I  
 know

A cure none can excel;  
 If all your ills from rivals flow,  
 Love Lubin, and be well."

*Dec. 1802.*

J. H.

### SONNET.

LOUD roars the thunder, fierce the tem-  
 pest blows; [sion roll;  
 Waves dash'd on waves with harsh confu-  
 The tear of keen remorse from guilt now  
 flows, [soul.

And terror holds dominion o'er the  
 And, ah! in Friendship's breast what an-  
 guish dwells! [eyes the views;  
 When the rude scene with watchful  
 While Fear a diurnal tale of shipwreck  
 tells, [subdues.

And, aided by each blast, her hope  
 'Tis calm, and Peace again resumes her  
 seat, [stains rise;

The waves no more in liquid moun-  
 Earth feels again the sun's enlivening  
 heat, [dies.

The prospect brightens, and our terror  
 But fear still lurks in Friendship's anxious  
 breast,

And hope alone can lull her fear to rest.

*Oct. 15, 1801.*

J. H.

### A THUNDER-STORM.

WHAT darkness unusual defaces the  
 day, [doubly lowers!  
 The sky, big with vengeance, tremen-  
 Pale Nature, aghast! shrinks with silent  
 dismay, [pours.  
 Ere, downward, the tempest indignantly

The dread voice of thunder com-  
 mands to prepare, [icends;  
 Lo! sudden, restless, the daemon de-  
 Impelling, infuriate, a torrent of air,  
 Which, rapidly, frightful destruction  
 extends.

The cottage and palace, the prince and  
 the swain, [foe;  
 Alike, are expos'd to the merciless  
 And ships, which triumphantly ride o'er  
 the main, [woe.  
 Appall'd by his aspect, re-echo with

At length, by the Monarch of Nature  
 arraign'd. [career,  
 The tempest is call'd from the madden'd  
 And soon, by his mercy, securely in-  
 chain'd, [fear.  
 The daemon no longer impresses with  
 Reading. I. V. R. S.

### SONNET TO MISFORTUNE,

Supposed to be written by that unfortu-  
 nate youthful Bard CHATTERTON, a  
 few Moments previous to his unfortu-  
 nate Exit from this Life.

BY THOMAS ENORT SMITH, OF HAM-  
 MERSMITH.

HARD-FATED Power! whose bosom-  
 chilling pains [guish feels,  
 The Muse has felt, and still with an-  
 To me thou'st oft, with all thy luckless  
 train, [nion been,  
 Thro' many a hard-toil'd day, compa-  
 Forced by Necessity's imperious sway—  
 Thy frost-bound toil I've friendless trod  
 alone, [zone;  
 Unshelter'd too 'neath Poverty's cold  
 Yet view'd far off, with kindly-cheering  
 ray, [beams,  
 Rich Fortune's Sun blest others with its  
 And Plenty's fruits full round them  
 ripen fair.

But, ah! to me denied for ever seems  
 Fortune's warm sun and Plenty's gifts to  
 share.

To its blest goal my spirit now repairs,  
 Tird of this world and all its vexing  
 cares.

SONNET

## SONNET TO CONTENT.

BY THOMAS ENORT SMITH.

FORTUNE's more partial smiles let  
 others share, [me;  
 Her liberal gifts she still may hold from  
 I only ask some humble dwelling where  
 I may, O mild Content! o'er-ruled by thee,  
 Life's peace enjoy at distance from the  
 crowd, [lock's side,  
 Plac'd on some verdant heath or hill-  
 Nor envy those, the great and pamper'd  
 proud,  
 Who swell Prosperity's rich golden tide.  
 There, O Content! my wishes to com-  
 plete, [cell,  
 Let me be master of some moss-roof'd

Where Nature's charms in wild luxuri-  
 ance meet, [dwell;  
 And all in tranquil beauty loves to  
 Where no ambitious thoughts my mind  
 should swell, [seat.  
 To gloom the sunshine of my rustic

## EPITAPH

IN THE OLD CHURCH-YARD, PLY-  
 MOUTH.

GRIEVE not for me, my parents dear,  
 Grieve not for me, I pray;  
 For the thing which prov'd to be my  
 death  
 I received upon the Quay.

## JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

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

(Continued from Page 388.)

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, NOV. 23.

HIS Majesty, having delivered the  
 Speech from the Throne, as given  
 in our last (p 385), immediately with-  
 drew; and their Lordships proceeded  
 to business; which was commenced  
 by the Lord Chancellor reading his  
 Majesty's Speech, and it was repeated  
 by the Clerk of the House; who having  
 concluded,

Lord Arden rose to move the Ad-  
 dress. He expressed his satisfaction  
 at the internal strength and condition  
 of the kingdom, and did not consider  
 that there was any thing in the late  
 secret combination that could excite  
 a serious alarm. The intent of the  
 Address was, to assure his Majesty that  
 the House would cordially concur in  
 promoting the various objects recom-  
 mended in the Speech.

Lord Nelson, in seconding the mo-  
 tion, took a short view of the situation  
 of affairs in Europe, and adverted to  
 the importance of preserving the  
 honour of the country. The people,  
 in his opinion, loved peace, but they  
 were not afraid of war; it was neces-  
 sary that we should keep up our re-  
 lations with Foreign States, and not  
 suffer any one nation to lay to another,

you shall not trade with England.  
 He must therefore thank his Majesty  
 for declaring that he would keep a  
 watchful eye on the general situation  
 of Europe.

The Marquis of Abercorn noticed  
 the importance of the present subject  
 and time; observing, that we ought  
 to be alarmed at a rival whose hand  
 was eternally placed on his sword.  
 He never thought that the preparations  
 made by France to invade this country  
 afforded a sufficient reason for giving,  
 as the price of peace, those things  
 which, if retained, might now have  
 been a pledge for its continuance.

Lord Carlisle argued on the fulfil-  
 ment of the prediction that he had for-  
 merly made relative to the Treaty.

The Duke of Norfolk spoke in  
 favour of Peace.

Lord Grenville was convinced of  
 the necessity of inquiring into the real  
 situation of this country; it was evi-  
 dent she had been gradually advancing  
 to all the horrors of war. He pro-  
 ceeded to analyse the Address, and  
 asked, whether any such vigilance as  
 his Majesty thought necessary had been  
 exercised since the signing of the  
 Treaty. He noticed the powerful in-  
 fluence



fluence of France in America by the acquisition of Louisiana, and in Europe by the Italian Republic, and the annexing of Piedmont to her territory. He condemned this country for paying no regard to the interests of our Ally the King of Sardinia, who, when made prisoner in his capital, refused to join France against England. The attempt of France to regulate the German Indemnities was also another material change in the political situation of Europe, as that nation was suffered to interfere without any remonstrance on our part. He touched on the state of Switzerland, and condemned the puerile measures of Ministers, who remonstrated when it was too late, and gave orders to retain possession of the Cape, Martinique, &c. when they had in all probability been given up; and thus, by an ostentatious display of impotent resentment, our Government was exposed to the scorn and contempt of the enemy. He concluded with observing, that if we had any hope, it was only to be found in the measures of complete preparation, and in the language of energy and decision held out to the enemy, not by the present servants of his Majesty, but by that man (Mr. Pitt) to whom alone the country must look up for salvation at this awful hour.

Lord Pelham answered some of the points of Lord G.

Lord Carysfort delivered sentiments similar to those of Lord G.

Lord Hobart denied that the system of disarming had been carried to the extent represented; and asserted that it had not last Session been argued by

Ministers that we ought to abstain from all interference in the affairs of the Continent. Lord G. he said, did not argue fairly when he attacked Ministers for their incapacity, because, by the resignation of his office, he had left the administration of public affairs exposed to those very men whose departure from office he now called for so loudly. The Address was then agreed to *nem. dis.*

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24.

The House, after going through the private business, proceeded to St. James's, with the Address.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1.

Several petitions were presented, and arrangements made relative to the hearing of appeals.

The Duke of Clarence, after a few observations on the inconvenience of the present place of assembly, moved, "That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration the present situation of the House, for the purpose of considering the best mode in which it may be rendered more commodious," &c. The Lord Chancellor observed that the House contained such a *variety of climates*, that he could not much longer exist in it.

FRIDAY, DEC. 3.

Lord Moira laid before the House a Bill for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, which was read a first time. He said, he did not mean to propose any thing relative to the Bankrupt laws. Lord M. then moved for Copies of all Instructions sent to the Governors of Madras by the East-India Directors, from 1797 to 1801. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, NOV. 23.

THE preliminary business having been gone through, and the Speech read.

Mr. Trench, after adverting to the acquisition of interest and happiness which the Empire had received by the Legislative Union, to our internal security, to the happy termination of the disturbances in Ireland, to the improved state of our commerce, and in short to all the favourable points that are always amassed for such an occasion, moved the Address, which, as usual, was an echo of the Speech.

The motion was seconded by the Hon. Mr. Curzon.

Mr. Cartwright coincided with the wishes contained in the Speech, but could discover no feature of a pacific aspect in the conduct of the First Consul. He accused Ministers of being too precipitate in dismantling their fleets and armies; he feared the contest must be renewed, and regretted the secedence of those great talents which had steered this country through the ruinous conflict with which she was menaced.

Sir J. Wrottesley denied that the statements of our prosperity, contained in the Speech, were well founded: affairs were far different in the district where

where he resided : he thought Ministers had been betrayed into a fatal security by the professions of France, of whose arbitrary conduct he took a view, and condemned them. If any remonstrance against her conduct had been made by Ministers, he hoped it would be stated in exculpation of their own : he concluded with expressing sentiments as to the late Ministry exactly similar to those of the Member who preceded him.

Mr. Pitches made a speech, in which he did not oppose the Address, but the servile spirit of such Addresses in general, which were but the echoes of Ministerial sentiments ; he adverted to all the Speeches delivered since the accession ; and considered the present as a perfect *falmagundi*. In one place it spoke of the rapid increase of commerce, manufactures, and connexions, as the happy results of peace ; and in the next, it intimated a propensity to violate peace, as the only mode to promote that prosperity. He deprecated the idea of renewing the war : and hoped that no man untainted by Ministerial varnish would avow such a principle in that House. He reproached the Speech as a piece of bad machinery and servile adulation, which every good Monarch should execrate and forbid.

Mr. Fox rose, to reply to some observations of one or two Gentlemen on the opposite side. He would give his cordial support to the Address, though he could not agree with some of its points. He denied that there were any blessings to be found in the measure of the Union. The Mover of the Address had stated that his Majesty recommended the approval of the plan for extending our military establishments : Mr. F. conceived the Speech related to no such establishments but what were required for national security : he thought small establishments were best adapted not only for the continuance of peace, but for the better enabling us to renew the war, if necessary. In answer to the question, whether we were to hold pacific language to France when she had done every thing to irritate us, he expected to hear some particulars of the irritations in question, and to have it shown that Ministers had taken those means to resent them, which in fact they had neglected. He next adverted to the assertion of Sir J. W.

respecting our manufactures, and considered it as an additional reason, if true, for our remaining at peace : in short, he was of opinion that nothing which had passed since the conclusion of the Treaty could authorise us to renew the war : for, said he, " If we were to renew the war with France, the most obvious way of carrying it on with effect would be to retake all those places we have given up. Now, in my opinion, to have given up places merely to retake them, would be to place the makers of the peace, and the approvers of the peace, of whom I confess I am one, in the most foolish and ridiculous point Ministers ever were placed in at any former period." He added, that he should always think we were justified in going to war for some point of honour ; but he was convinced there never was a period when the sense of the people was so completely for peace as at present : to represent them as being inclined for war, was only an artifice of a combination of news-paper editors, to circulate their papers. Mr. F. continued for a length of time to show the necessity of our remaining at peace ; and as to the aggrandizement of France, he considered it as one of the greatest aggravations of the public conduct of the late Ministers : in short, he was convinced that the only persons who wished for war, were the Loan-jobbers and Contractors. He particularly repeated his expressions used in the last Session, viz. that he was happy that the peace had been made, and hoped Ministers still approved their actions. The remainder of his speech was strongly indicative of his wish for peace.

Mr. Canning considered the Address to contain certain expressions which pledged the House farther than he could wish. He took a view of the affairs of the Continent ; and was of opinion, that though every mind was interested in favour of the Swiss, yet, for such a purpose, Government ought not to sacrifice the honour of the country. But it became Ministers to be watchful over the conduct of Bonaparte, who, as a Ruler of France, possessed a rooted hatred against the English Government and interests.

Lord Hawkesbury, though he did not agree with many Members who had spoken, was nevertheless convinced that



that we ought to look with a vigilant eye on every thing that might hereafter affect our situation and interests. He replied to the different points in the speech of Mr. C. and defended the principles on which he and his colleagues had acted with respect to the Treaty. He did not see that any prospect of support presented itself, if we were to recommence hostilities; yet, if a barrier could have been erected to the spirit of aggrandizement and encroachment in the affair of the Indemnities, we should have neglected nothing to effect it. In his opinion, there was never any thing more unjust, though perhaps the execution of the plan was inevitable. He considered the disposition of the French towards us the same now as it had always been, that is, that they would take the earliest opportunity after peace to effect a rupture. He concluded with stating, that it would be the system of Ministers to improve the peace they had made, but to look with vigilance on passing events.

Mr. Windham said, that if the country were really in the state represented by the Speech, he feared it was lost for ever. He noticed the points mentioned by Mr. Fox, and touched with severity on the encroachments of the French: denied the justice of the arguments in favour of peace, and thought that Ministers could only save their characters by acting with an energy proportionate to our alarming situation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer considered the opinions of Mr. W. as calculated to throw a gloom over the public mind, and that they were totally incompatible with the real sense of the country. He took a comparative view of France fourteen years ago and at the present period, and saw no such vast alteration, as to infer that the power of France had increased in proportion to her dominions. He concluded with saying that Ministers wished for peace, but they were not afraid of war.

The Address was carried *nem. con.*

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24.

After the private business of the day,

Mr. Wilberforce rose to deliver his sentiments on the subject of the Address. He liked its tenor, though he thought it not right to push matters to extremities with regard to Continental affairs; the country had been too ready to engage

in foreign connexions, and had wasted much blood and treasure to no advantage. It was nevertheless defensible to prevent the aggrandizement of France by land; and he therefore hoped we should merely keep our eyes on the affairs of the Continent. Mr. W. then took a view of the gigantic strides of the French since the signing of the Treaty, as well as of the principal speeches which had been made on the preceding evening; after going over nearly the same grounds as had been pursued with respect to the injustice with which the claims of the inferior powers had been treated by France, and the little dependence we could have on the faith of that Government, as far as it related to the guarantee of different places stipulated in the Treaty, he said, he thought that the disposition of the people ought to be considered in preference to any other point whatever; and as their general disposition was for peace, he thought it ought to be cautiously preserved.

Gen Gascoigne hoped that the spirit shown in the debate on this subject would deter the First Consul from prosecuting his designs.

Mr. Elliot adverted to the destruction of kingdoms and empires by the arms of the French; and with respect to the late remonstrance said to have been made, he was convinced that it could not have produced any effect, unless we had been ready to renew the contest. Alluding to the conspiracies just discovered, he was certain that any traitors here must have communications with Paris; but he thought mercy ought to be shown to ignorant men, who knew not what they did. He believed no man had voted for the peace, who did not consider it as a mere experiment: and he concluded by saying, that if the spirit of the nation were roused, he should be fearless of the success of any war into which we might be driven.

Sir F. Burdett felt himself in the strange predicament of approving some arguments on both sides of the question, and took a satirical view of some principal points urged by different Members.

Lord Temple considered the Address to be of the same *milk and water* nature as the rest of the Ministerial compositions; it pledged the House to nothing, and therefore he should agree to it.

Gen. Maitland said, our fleets and armies were not so far disbanded as was supposed: we had now 48,000 seamen in employ; and he saw no reason that

the continuance of peace should render us less able to renew the war.

Mr. Fox animadverted on the speech of Lord Temple, and went over nearly the same argument as on the preceding evening.

Mr. Windham replied to Mr. Fox.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer condemned Mr. W.'s despondency; and in the course of his speech, in reply to a financial question by Mr. Elliot, as to what would be the economy of peace, he said, that the saving might be twenty-five millions per annum, being nearly the difference between the expences of the last year of the war and a peace establishment.

TUESDAY, NOV. 30.

Several petitions from different parts of the country were presented, complaining of undue elections.—Leave was given for a bill to enable the Directors of the Grand Junction Canal Company to raise a farther sum of money.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1.

The Secretary at War presented the Army Estimates.

Gen. Gascoigne, after alluding to that part of the Speech which stated the commerce of this country to be in a most flourishing condition, moved "That there be laid before the House, an account of the number of ships, with the amount of tonnage, and the number of men employed, who have cleared outwards, and entered inwards, from October 10, 1800, to October 10, 1801, and from that period to October 10, 1802, distinguishing Foreign from British ships."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that this information could not be given till the month of January; though it might be produced as far as it related to the port of London.

General Tarleton said, he had reason to know that the commerce of this country was in as flourishing a state as it could possibly be after so long a war.

After some farther conversation, the motion was negatived.

In a Committee of Supply, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that a sum of 2,781,532*l.* 1*s.* 3½*d.* be granted to pay off Exchequer Bills, issued in pursuance of the 42d George III. The object of this motion was to discharge those bills which bore an interest of 3½*d.* a day; the other Exchequer Bills only bore an interest of 3*d.* per day. The motion was agreed to.

Sir P. Stephens moved the following resolutions, which were agreed to, viz.

"That 50,000 men should be em-

ployed for the sea service, for the year 1803, including 12,000 marines.

"That a sum of 1,202,500*l.* be granted for wages for the said 50,000 men, for thirteen lunar months, at the rate of 1*l.* 17*s.* per month, per man.

"That a sum of 1,235,000*l.* be granted for victuals for the said men, for thirteen lunar months, at the rate of 1*l.* 18*s.* per month per man.

"That a sum of 1,950,000*l.* be granted for wear and tear of the ships on board of which the said men are to be employed, for thirteen lunar months, at 3*l.* per man per month.

"That a sum of 162,500*l.* be granted for ordnance stores, for the sea service, for the said ships, at the rate of 2*s.* per man per month."

Mr. Corry, after showing the necessity of enabling the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to give orders for the enrolment of the Militia, moved "That the Commissioners of the Treasury of Ireland be authorised to advance the sum of 40,000*l.* to defray the expence of raising the Militia of Ireland, &c. &c. Agreed to.

THURSDAY, DEC. 2.

On the vote for 50,000 seamen being brought up,

Mr. T. Grenville condemned the novel and unprecedented mode now adopted, of calling for such a number of men in time of peace, without any explanation why they were voted; this was the more singular, because the late Speech from the Throne was of a warlike nature. In June, when 70,000 men were voted, the Minister expressed his belief that the next vote would only be for 30,000; the House ought, therefore, to know the grounds of the vote they were about to give. Mr. G. then took a view of the relative situation of Europe, and the state of the navy of the different Powers, and expressed some alarm for the safety of our West India possessions: in short, from the preponderating power of France, he could not consider our situations in the East as perfectly secure; but as it had been said that this country could have no apprehension from the Navy of France, he concluded with wishing to know what was the object of the present Vote?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the conduct of Ministers, and entered into a justification of the measure in question. He observed that 45,000 men were voted as the Peace Establishment in 1793; the object of the present vote was, to continue the number for the ensuing year; and the Military Establishment

was



was intended to be much larger than at any former period, because it was thought, that in order to preserve tranquility, a defensive system should be adopted. The Minister then adverted to the naval situation of France and Holland, and drew a favourable picture of our force at sea. He positively contradicted the rumour of 27 sail of the line having left Toulon, a rumour which, he said, must have originated in the worst of motives. He then took a comparative view of the navies of the Continental Powers, and that of Great Britain\*. From this comparison, it appeared that we had an excess, above the combined force, of 60 sail of the line. In short, the reason of so large a Vote, was the anxiety of Ministers to be prepared for difficulties, though he did not consider the present as the permanent Peace Establishment.

Sir S. Smith thought that the Dockyards ought to be manned as well as the Navy; and alluded to the circumstances of the discharge of a number of artificers, who might enter into foreign service. He made some humane remarks on the discharge of seamen, by which they were left to become beggars. He then depicted with great feeling, the present distress of hundreds who had applied to him. After stating his want of confidence in the pacific intentions of the French, and touching on several other points connected with the subject, particularly on one relative to the sale of places of trust in this country, he concluded by concurring in the Vote.

Mr. Sturges went nearly over the same ground as Mr. Grenville. The Resolutions were agreed to.

FRIDAY, DEC. 3.

The Irish Militia Bill, and Ordnance Estimates were brought up.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proceeded to move different Resolutions; among others was one for a grant of 5,000,000l. on Exchequer Bills. From his observations, it appeared, that at present the amount of the outstanding Bills is 15,080,000l. and the present amount of the Navy Debt is 4,500,000l. a reduction of full one-half since the Peace; after alluding to a plan under consideration, relative to Exchequer Bills, he concluded with moving that the sum of 5,000,000l. be raised by Loan and Exchequer Bills,

for the service of the year 1803, and intimated that this day se'nnight he should move for a sum of 4,000,000l. to be raised on the growing produce of the country.

MONDAY, DEC. 6.

Several Accounts were laid before the House, and Petitions presented.

Mr. Blackburne presented a Petition from Middlesex, from W. Mainwaring, Esq. complaining of partiality in the Sheriffs, Rawlins and Cox, as Returning Officers, during the late election; and also of corrupt practices being employed on the election; which was ordered to be taken into consideration on the 12th of April.

Mr. Vanstittart moved to bring in a bill to amend an Act of the 41st George III. which related to Navy Bills, which were circulating at an interest of  $3\frac{1}{2}$ d per cent. per diem. The reason of this motion was, he said, that the flourishing state of the country enabled Government to circulate Exchequer Bills and other securities at a less interest, by which a saving of 90,000l. a year would be made to the publick. Leave was given.

TUESDAY, DEC. 7.

Election Petitions for a number of places were presented and several bills read.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8.

After the private business of the day had been discussed.

The Secretary at War, in the Committee of Supply, submitted the proposed Military Establishment for the ensuing year: he admitted that the Estimates presented the details of a Military Establishment, greater, both with respect to the number of men, and the expence that would be incurred, than any which had ever been maintained by this country in a period of peace, but it was evident that a larger establishment was necessary in the present posture of affairs; for the overgrown power of France had now realised all the dreams of Louis XIV. The Secretary then took a view of the power of France at the commencement of the present year, the total amount of which, it appears, was 930,000 men from which we were compelled to keep up a much larger force than in any preceding period of peace. He then proceeded to answer some objections which had before been made relative to our estab-

\* The total number of Ships in commission, is 38 of the line, 13 of 50 guns, 107 frigates, and 143 sloops. There are in ordinary at the different ports, 134 of the line, 12 of 50, 103 frigates, and 75 sloops.

ishment, and denied that there was any danger to be apprehended, in a constitutional view, from the intended number of the military. The force intended to be kept up was then explained by the Secretary; and from some economical arrangements, it appeared that nearly 50,000*l.* per year would be saved to the publick: he admitted that there would be some difference between the present statement and the Abstract (given below\*), but from the particulars of his statement, it resulted that the whole of the expence that would be incurred for the Army for the ensuing year would be, as appeared by the Estimate, 5,270,000*l.* and together with some necessary additions, it would fall within five millions and a half: this was less than the expence of the present year by 2,070,000*l.* and less than

that of the last year of war by 10,130,000*l.* In short, it appeared from the remainder of the Secretary's statements, that our united force would be (exclusive of the Army of India) upwards of 200,000 men: this he thought a refutation of the charges of timidity, &c. made against Ministers, and concluded with moving the first Resolution.

Mr. Banks made a speech of some length, the tenor of which was, that if we were quiet and contented at home, it was not half a million of men on the opposite coast that ought to strike a panic amongst us.

Sir W. W. Wynne thought that the Militia-men ought not to be discharged before the termination of the period for which they were enlisted.

Sir E. Coote considered the proposed

\* ABSTRACT OF THE ESTIMATES OF ARMY SERVICES FOR 1803.

|   | Numbers. | CHARGE.            |                |                |       |
|---|----------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-------|
|   |          | For Great Britain. | For Ireland.   | Total.         |       |
| 1. Guards, Garrisons, &c.   | 66,574   | 1,474,664 13 3     | 848,035 7 0    | 2,322,700 0 3  |       |
| 2. Forces in the Plantations, &c.   | 37,778   | 1,129,976 19 4     | — — —          | 1,129,976 19 4 |       |
| 3. India Forces   | 22,814   | 518,653 11 4       | — — —          | 518,653 11 4   |       |
| 4. Troops and Companies for recruiting ditto  | 546      | 28,632 17 8        | — — —          | 28,632 17 8    |       |
| 5. Recruiting and Contingencies   | —        | 80,000 0 0         | 93,341 7 0     | 173,341 7 0    |       |
| 6. General and Staff Officers, with a State of the Particulars of the Charge        | —        | 35,063 0 5         | 23,405 0 5     | 58,468 0 10    |       |
| 7. Offices  | —        | 120,719 11 3       | 6,793 8 6      | 127,512 19 9   |       |
| 8. Allowance to Innkeepers, Beer-money, and Allowances to Men on a March in Ireland | —        | 155,000 0 0        | 45,645 1 3     | 200,645 1 3    |       |
| 9. Half Pay   | —        | 297,000 0 0        | 61,152 10 11   | 358,152 10 11  |       |
| 10. Ditto, for the American Forces  | —        | 52,000 0 0         | — — —          | 52,000 0 0     |       |
| 11. Ditto, for the Scotch Brigade   | —        | 1,000 0 0          | — — —          | 1,000 0 0      |       |
| 12. Widows' Pensions  | —        | 20,883 16 0        | 6,000 0 0      | 26,883 16 0    |       |
| 13. Volunteer Corps   | —        | 40,000 0 0         | 59,169 4 8     | 99,169 4 8     |       |
| 14. Barrack Department  | —        | 293,667 0 0        | 219,773 7 10   | 513,440 7 10   |       |
| 15. Foreign Corps   | 5,168    | 159,672 1 11       | — — —          | 159,672 1 11   |       |
| 16. Medicines, Bedding, &c.   | —        | — — —              | 18,461 10 10   | 18,461 10 10   |       |
|   | 132,880  | 4,406,933 11 2     | 1,381,776 18 5 | 5,788,710 9 7  |       |
| Deduct the India Forces   | 22,814   | 518,653 11 4       | — — —          | 518,653 11 4   |       |
|   | 110,066  | 3,888,279 19 10    | — — —          | 5,270,056 18 3 | force |



force to be necessary, from prudential motives.

Lord Temple said, he could not oppose the motion, on account of the excess of force it proposed, because he was convinced that the ruling passion of France was to destroy this country. But the House might be voting an immense establishment without the least information concerning the real nature of it: he thought it incumbent on Ministers to explain why they were now proposing this establishment, when they had been following a system of reduction all the summer: he then proceeded to censure the conduct of Ministers on this and other points, and concluded with observing, that it was on the necessity of granting great supplies that he grounded his assent to the present vote.

Gen. Maitland paid some high compliments to the Secretary at War for his judicious speech; thought the preparations we were making just and necessary, and such as our ancestors would have made under similar circumstances.

General Tarleton regarded the present as a vote for the security of the country; and though he had voted against the war conscientiously, he voted for the present establishment from a conviction of its necessity.

Mr. Archdall animadverted on the conduct of France; and thought, that if we are doomed to fall after our exertions and advantages, we need not be ashamed of our destruction.

Mr. Whitbread adverted to the indecision of Ministers, and thought that the only point with regard to France that was worthy of our attention, was her political power; yet he did not see how the present vote tended to diminish that tremendous power. He said, he should delight to see the Government of this country placed in the hands of one of his friends, who would conduct it to the highest pitch of political happiness.

The Hon. D. Ryder defended the conduct of Mr. Pitt, and approved of the establishment in question.

Mr. Sheridan, in his usual strain of satire, thought it incumbent on him to prove to the people, that none of their Members were scrambling for power or emolument, but only differing as to the best means of providing for the security of the country: in observing on the speech of Mr. Banks, he felt surprised that any man could doubt of the danger in which we are placed, who had viewed the map of Europe. "I cannot (said

Mr. S.) bring myself to think that the insatiable ambition of the First Consul, aiming at universal dominion, would very willingly leave the fraction that now belongs to England. His power and his inclination must necessarily be progressive. France is by no means what it was under the sceptre of the Bourbons. They had some regard to hereditary succession, and the various relations composed with it: but Bonaparte is under the moral and physical necessity of coming to an agreement with his subjects, that he will make them *Masters of the World*, if they will but consent to be *his Slaves*." He proceeded to comment at length on the speeches of most of the Members who had spoken in the present debate, and on those who persevered in the war against Mr. Fox's warning voice, and concluded with declaring his opinion, that this great country had no retreat in insignificance, and that if we were reluctantly compelled into a war, we should pursue it with vigour and effect, or resolve to perish in the sacred flame, with glory and with honour.

Mr. Canning complimented Mr. Sheridan, and passed an eulogium on Mr. Pitt. The debate continued till half past three o'clock in the morning, in the course of which, Mr. Fox spoke, and was answered by Mr. Windham.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to some questions put during the debate, stated, that circumstances had arisen since the signing of the Definitive Treaty, which tended to support the opinion in favour of large establishments; but that from the flourishing state of the revenue during the two last quarters, there was every reason to believe that the means would arise from it of defraying all expences.

#### THURSDAY, DEC. 9.

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

Mr. Vansittart moved for an account of money paid to the King's Household, and not provided for by Parliament.—Agreed to.

#### NAVY ESTIMATES.

On the Report of the Resolutions of Wednesday night being brought up,

Mr. T. Grenville recalled the attention of the House to the grounds he before submitted, against voting for 50,000 seamen; he argued at some length to show the necessity of an explanation from Ministers, why this force was required: he next took a view of the different speeches made the preceding evening, entered largely

largely into a defence of the conduct of the late Ministers, condemned Continental alliances, and sincerely hoped that Mr. Pitt would soon be restored to power.

Lord Hawkesbury replied to Mr. Grenville, and entered, as usual, into a defence of the conduct of Ministers; in the course of his speech, he touched on all the points adduced by Mr. Grenville, admitted the right of Parliament to control him and his colleagues; and closed with expressing the wish of Ministers to submit to the opinion of the House.

Sir F. Burdett, in delivering his opinion on the subject before the House, thought we ought to abstain, as much as possible, from all Continental Alliances; he was surprised to hear the return of Mr. Pitt wished for; touched on the old grounds of the necessity of a reform in our solitary cell system; and concluded with his opinion, that the great power of France would speedily fall.

Mr. Browne, Mr. Calcraft, and Dr. Lawrence, delivered their sentiments.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that there seemed to be a systematic determination to impress an opinion, that Ministers had compromised the character, and tarnished the honour, of the Country. He considered the arguments that had been used as a proof of the necessity of the vote.

Mr. Fox spoke in refutation of the Chancellor, but regretted the aggrandisement of France.

After several other Members had delivered their opinions, the Report was read and agreed to.

FRIDAY, DEC. 10.

A number of Petitions were presented, and some private business discussed.

Capt. Markham gave notice, that on Monday he should move for leave to bring in a Bill for appointing a Committee to enquire into abuses in the Navy.

The Attorney General moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the more easy transportation of felons; the Bill was read.

FINANCE.—The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for the Amount of the Produce of the Permanent Taxes for the year 1801. He then observed, that he had

apprised the House of his intention to move for granting 4,000,000*l.* on the growing produce of the Consolidated Fund: he did this on the probability of our being in a prosperous situation, and also in an embarrassed one; for in consequence of the increase in our revenue, there might be a larger sum in the Exchequer than that for which credit had been taken by Government, and without permission of Parliament, this redundancy could not be applied to the public service. Up to the 5th of April, 1803, he had taken credit for 4,500,000*l.* as the growing produce of the Consolidated Fund. On the 5th of October, it had amounted to 3,800,000*l.* so that there would be a considerable surplus; and as the House would doubtless vote the supplies of the year, he thought proper to lay before them the state of our finance, previous to Christmas. Before producing the Ways and Means, he adverted to the arrangements of the present year. A capital of 97,000,000*l.* had been provided for; the Income Tax was mortgaged for 56,000,000*l.* which, together with interest, loan, &c. amounted to the stock of 97,000,000*l.* above mentioned, the interest of which was 3,100,000*l.* He now admitted the charge that had been made against him, of having laid on more taxes than were required; the statement, however, he had formerly made, had been realized, namely, that the produce of the last year would not be short of 4,000,000*l.*; for the first quarter's taxes had amounted to 1,170,000*l.* In the course of the current year 18,000,000*l.* of unfunded debt had been taken out of the market by Government; and he was able to state, that the grants of last year, with the exception of the Army Extraordinaries, would be sufficient to provide for all the services of the year. The excess in the Army Extraordinaries would probably be more than 1,000,000*l.* but he had the satisfaction to state, that the whole amount of the Army Extraordinaries of the next year are not likely to be half the amount of those of the current year. The Navy Debt had been reduced one half, from 9,000,000*l.* to 4,500,000*l.* The Unfunded Debt, at the commencement of the last Session, amounted to 37,377,260*l.* The present Unfunded Debt was 19,580,000*l.* including 4,500,000*l.* the amount of the Navy Debt for the year; but he was not able to state this with pre-



precision, the returns having been made up only to Michaelmas. Of this Unfunded Debt, 15,800,000*l.* consisted of Exchequer Bills, but of these 900,000*l.* was provided out of the Land and Malt, and 3,000,000*l.* on which no interest is paid, nor are they in the market, being a payment made by the Bank on account of the renewal of its Charter. He then came to the statement of the Supply for the year, and the Ways and Means for raising it. He took a view of the Army and Navy Estimates, from which it appeared, that the total sum voted for the Army was 7,500,000*l.*; for the Navy, consisting of 50,000 men, at 7*l.* per month, the Extraordinaries, Ship-building Charges, &c. made the sum for the ensuing year 6,669,378*l.* After enumerating the items, he presented the following as the whole of the Supplies:

Navy, 50,000 men, at 7*l.* per man, 4,550,000*l.* Ordinary and Extraordinary, 1,218,238*l.* Building, &c. 901,140*l.*—Army, 5,500,000*l.* Extraordinaries (including Surplus Extraordinaries 1802), 2,000,090*l.* Ordnance, 787,947*l.* Corn Bounties, 524,573*l.*—Miscellaneous, England and Ireland, 1,000,000*l.* Irish Permanent Grants, 363,339*l.* To be contributed jointly between England and Ireland \*, 16,845,237*l.*

England's Separate Charges.—To pay off Exchequer Bills on Aids, 1801, 2,781,000*l.* To pay off Exchequer Bills on Aids, 1803, (Bank), 1,500,000*l.* Repayment to India Company, 1000,000*l.* Interest on Exchequer Bills, Discount, &c. 600,000*l.* Reduction National Debt, 100,000*l.* Total Supplies, 22,826,237*l.*

From the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it appeared that there was to be made to the East India Company a repayment of a sum advanced by them, and on which there was an Account between them and Government, arising out of advances made by the Company to carry on military efforts in India, and on which the Company would have a substantial demand on Government to the amount of one million. He then expressed his conviction of the propriety of what

he had formerly urged, viz. that provision should be made for the permanent charges of the country, out of a permanent revenue, that our revenue should be raised to our expenditure, and our expenditure not be accommodated to our revenue; but he added, that he had not felt it necessary to make any proposition for increasing our permanent burthens; nor did he think such a measure would be necessary in the present Session. He trusted there would be no glut of Exchequer Bills in the market; and to prevent which, he should, at an advanced period of the Session, propose to fund from six to eight millions of Exchequer Bills, if that operation could be made on advantageous terms; but if not, a Loan must be provided to that amount. But he was not aware, there would be any difficulty in the operation of funding the Bills. After adverting to our rapid and increasing prosperity, he proceeded to state the Ways and Means for raising the Supply. They were, the Land and Malt 2,750,000*l.* The Surplus of the Consolidated Fund, nearly double that of the last year, amounted to 6,500,000*l.* The Exchequer Bills 11,000,000*l.* and the Lottery 500,000*l.* making together, 20,750,000*l.* a sum which was greater than the Supplies voted. So that the amount of the Ways and Means was 20,750,000*l.* He then stated the amount of our Exports and Imports, by which a great increase appeared to have taken place since the conclusion of the Peace. It also appeared that the number of ships cleared outwards and entered inwards in the year 1801, were 1762, and the amount of the tonnage was 41,861 tons. In 1802, the number of ships was 2469, and the amount of the tonnage was 574,000. The number of British Seamen in 1801, was 23,096; and in 1802, it was 33,740*l.*—The number of Foreign Ships had decreased in proportion to the increase of the British, namely, from 3385 to 1249. He then concluded with expressing his extreme satisfaction at being enabled to prove the fallacy of the predictions that had been made relative to the deficiency that would

\* Two seventeenths of the above sum of 16,845,237*l.* are to be contributed by Ireland, 1,981,792*l.*—Add for Ireland two seventeenths of 1,200,401*l.* for Civil List, and other Charges on the Consolidated Fund, not relating to the Public Debt, 241,223*l.* On Account of Ireland, 2,123,015*l.* and on Account of England, 20,702,222*l.*

take place in the Revenue immediately after the Peace. The statement of the situation of this Country must be interesting to the Continent, for it could not be supposed that what we gain by trade, is lost to others. Alluding to the National Debt, he observed, that at the present time, while the charge for the interest of the Debt is 18,000,000*l.* the sum applicable to the reduction of the Debt is 6,000,000*l.* He next touched on the flourishing situation of Ireland, which he attributed to the incorporation of the two kingdoms: it appeared that in Au-

gust last, the Revenue of Ireland was increased by 900,000*l.* He concluded with passing some high encomiums on the financial abilities of his predecessor, to whose wisdom he attributed the present enviable state of the Country.

The Resolutions were agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received on Monday. The Chancellor then gave notice, that he should on Monday move for 1,500,000*l.* to make good sums advanced by the Bank, &c.—The Indemnity Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned till Monday.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, DECEMBER 6.

**L**ORD WHITWORTH'S presentation to the First Consul on the 5th inst. was marked with the most distinguished honours. He was received with every possible attention which could be paid to the representative of the British Sovereign. There were no less than eighty foreigners presented the same day, among whom were thirty-two English; but the English Ambassador occupied nearly the whole of the First Consul's care and respect; and the Chief Magistrate of the French Republic seemed particularly anxious to give the most public and satisfactory proofs of his sincere desire to preserve unimpaired the established relations of peace and amity between the two countries.

At this audience Lord Whitworth presented his Letters of Credence in the quality of Ambassador from his Britannic Majesty. Mr. Merry, Minister Plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majesty, presented his Letters of Recall, and had his audience of leave. The Marquis de Gallo presented his Letters of Credence in quality of Minister from the King of the Two Sicilies to the President of the Italian Republic. Citizen Ferreri d'Alaisio presented his Letters of Credence in his quality of Minister Plenipotentiary from the Ligurian Republic.

On the morning of the 1st inst. the Conscripts of the 6th District assembled at the Mayoralty House to draw lots. A quarrel took place among them; the guard on duty endeavoured to appease the tumult, but only received abuse. The dispute grew warmer. The Conscripts barricaded themselves, placing

boards between them and the guard. A patrol of the 9th Dragoons coming up, were assailed by volleys of stones. The Dragoons dismounted, forced the barricade, and arrested these disturbers of the peace. In the affray one person received a wound from a sword, of which he is since dead; and several others were wounded. Twenty-three of the most refractory were sent to prison. On the following day the Conscripts again drew lots, and every thing passed off quietly.—*Moniteur.*

*Navigation from Havre and Rouen to Paris.*—Among the projects of amelioration that now occupy the attention of the French Government, is that of facilitating the transport of goods, by multiplying the means of interior navigation. This consists in establishing more regular modes of conveyance on rivers already navigable, or in digging canals. For accomplishing, in part, the former of these objects, a company has been formed in Paris, under the firm of G. Micoche and Co. who propose to keep vessels regularly employed in transporting goods from Havre and Rouen to Paris. But, to effect this purpose, they require a capital of 300,000 francs, with which they engage, by the beginning of the autumn, 1803, to put at least twenty-vessels, of from 100 to 120 tons burthen, in activity. To establish the necessary fund, this company has opened a subscription, dividing the whole into sixty shares of 5000 francs each, of which they themselves are to take ten. The First Consul has subscribed as an individual. The company promises thirty per cent. profit to the subscribers, which they undertake



dertake to prove in an inconceivable manner. The possibility of establishing a navigation between Paris and the sea is no longer considered as dubious. Experiments made on different occasions particularly by Le Saumon (a vessel of the Republic), La Ballondre, and La Parisienne, prove, that vessels of a hundred or a hundred and fifty tons, decked, and able to keep the sea, can sail, with a full cargo, from Havre to Paris, generally for nine months in the year.

Citizen Coquebert has lately communicated to the Philomatic Society of Paris a very simple process for taking a copy of a recent manuscript. The process is the more interesting, as it requires neither machine nor preparation, and may be employed in any situation. It consists in putting a little sugar into common writing ink, and with this the writing is executed upon common paper, sized as usual: when a copy is required, *unsized* paper is taken, and lightly moistened with a sponge. The wet paper is then applied to the writing, and a flat-iron (such as is used by the laundresses) of a moderate heat, being lightly passed over the unsized paper, the copy is immediately produced.

Citizen Olivari, a natural philosopher, lately went from Paris to Orleans, where he pledged himself to the inhabitants to ascend in a Montgolfier; he tried, for two successive days, to fill his balloon, but failed both times. On the third experiment (Saturday last), however, he launched into the regions of the air at half past twelve P. M. and at one his corpse fell in the Commune of Fleury, about three miles from Orleans.

A Letter from Calais informs us, that M. Otto arrived there on the 5th inst. after a favourable passage of three hours. On his landing, all the Constituted Authorities, the Mayor, the Commissary General, the Governor, and the Commissary of the Marine, went to the Hotel to present him with their respects: he was then invited to a public ceremonial dinner; and in the evening the Theatre opened on the occasion. After the performance of the first piece, several songs, testifying the gratitude of the French People for the exertions of M. Otto, in the late negotiation for the Peace, were executed on the stage, amid the unanimous acclamations of a crowded audience.

General Menou is going to replace General Jourdan in Piedmont, as Admi-

nistrator-General. The latter will take his seat in the Council of State.

Intelligence has been received, by way of Leghorn, of the death of Prince Joseph Benedictus Marie Placidus, Savoy, brother to his Sardinian Majesty. The event took place at Safari, in the island of Sardinia, of which he was Governor, on the 29th of October. He was thirty-six years old.

Accounts from Egypt state, that the Pacha at Cairo, who has assumed the title of Viceroy, is fortifying the Palace which General Bonaparte formerly occupied, under the apprehension of being besieged by the Beys, who are in possession of all Upper Egypt, and are advancing towards the Pyramids. They have beaten the Viceroy's troops in five encounters. The English are still at Alexandria, where General Stuart commands with 4000 men. The greatest misunderstanding prevails between the English and the Turks. The Turks have 3000 men at Damietta, 2000 at Rosetta, and 20,000 at Cairo.

The Consular Representative, Moreau St. Mery, has received the homage of a deputation from the Citizens of Placentia. He assured them, that the only object which the First Consul had in annexing their country to France, was to make them happy. The Marquis de Venturia, though acting under the express orders of the King of Etruria, has been prevented by the interposition of the French Resident, from carrying off the library and other moveables of the late Duke of Parma.

A Note has been addressed to the Dey of Algiers, and all his Commanders, by the Grand Seigneur: It states the complaints of the French against Algiers, and enjoins immediate harmony with France. The Captain Pacha has sent letters of a similar tendency to the Algerine Government.

ALGERS, Nov. 8.—It will be recollected that, on the 8th of May, the Algerines took a Portuguese frigate. The officers, who were received into the houses of the different Consuls, have been taken from thence within a month, and compelled to labour in the most severe manner. The Grandees of the Regency, and the Corps of Rais, had made representations to the Dey without success. The French Commissary at length complained in favour of the Portuguese officers. He represented that all the usual laws were violated with regard to them, and that the Dey had himself complained, that at Naples his Rais were

obliged to work. The Dey replied, that he would always be happy to do any thing that should be agreeable to the First Consul's agent; but that in the present case he had strong reasons, known only to himself, for treating the Portuguese as he had done.

Yesterday, at three-quarters past eleven in the morning, the horizon being very cloudy, the air hot, and the sea somewhat agitated by a light south wind, a dreadful earthquake was felt here. The shock was so violent that every one thought, for more than forty seconds, he should be buried under the wreck of the houses vertically destroyed. A great number of inhabitants hurried through the city gates. Several houses were damaged; almost all have crevices. At six leagues from Algiers, on the side of Belida, a village of 20 houses was destroyed, and all its inhabitants perished. The Aga went out with his troops to proceed to the spot. Two English sail of the line felt the shock strongly at thirty miles from land. Several shocks were again felt in the night and on the morning of the 8th. All the European families are encamped in the fields under tents.

Letters from Hamburg state, that the Magistrates of that city took possession, on the 3d instant, at the desire of the French Minister, of the Cathedral and dependencies belonging to the Chapter of Bremen, subject to his Britannic Majesty, in his quality of Elector of Hanover. The Dean and Canons of the Chapter are to preserve their revenues for life.

From Holland we learn, that a fortnight since there had been presented to the Batavian Government an Address subscribed by 50 merchants of Amsterdam, praying that the law of the 26th of February last, prohibiting the importation and sale of English and other foreign manufactures, after the first of January next, should not be carried into execution. No arrangement has yet taken place upon this interesting subject.

On the 14th of June a Convention was signed at Berlin, between Prussia and the Batavian Republic, in virtue of which his Prussian Majesty renews, in favour of Holland, the sovereignty of Sawenger, Huissen, and Malbourg.

In a Treaty signed at Paris on the 19th of August, 1798, between Citizen Talleyrand, on the part of the French Government, and Messrs. Zeltner and Jenner, on the part of the Helvetic

Government, there is the following article:

Art. 3. The French Republick guarantees the Independence of the Helvetic Republick, and the unity of its Government. And in case that the Oligarchy should attempt to overturn the actual Government of Helvetia, the French Republick engages, on the requisition of the Helvetic Republick, to give it every kind of assistance, and to resist the attacks of its internal and external enemies.

BERNE, Dec. 3.—The activity of the measures adopted to re-establish order in the small Cantons, where fresh troubles had broken out, has been happily successful. Tranquility is perfectly restored in that country; yet the marching of French troops thither continues.—The Helvetic Government has received the official intelligence from its Envoy at Ratisbon, that the preliminary negotiations have already been set on foot respecting the indemnities claimed by Switzerland for the loss of its possessions in Germany, which promise complete success.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 26.—The differences between the English and the Turks, at Alexandria, have risen to such a height, that the English General has demanded certain forts, which had been resigned to the Turks, to be put again into his possession. The Turks refuse to yield to his demand. The English are, however, still securely masters of Alexandria.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 27.—Yesterday, between twelve and one o'clock, this city was thrown into the greatest consternation by an earthquake. The shocks, which succeeded each other for ten minutes and a half, were so violent, that almost all the chimnies were thrown down; several houses and some churches also tumbled to pieces; that of St. Nicholas, and the famous tower of Goltza, are nothing but heaps of ruins. The earth burst open at several times, and a greenish water, which diffused a sulphurous odour throughout the whole city, spouted up through the fissures. At five o'clock the phenomenon was renewed, but the shocks were less violent, and occasioned no damage. Notwithstanding the great number of edifices thrown down, during the first commotion, no persons have perished, except a Jewess and her child, and two others. Prince Yspilanti, the new Hospodar of Wallachia, had just arrived;



rived; he had gone to church to offer up his prayers, and the most violent shocks were felt just at the moment when he was about to kiss the Gospel.

VIENNA, Nov. 20.—According to the last intelligence from the frontiers of Turkey, the earthquake of the 26th of October has occasioned more ravage than announced by the first reports—a great many people must have perished in consequence of this disaster. These ravages have extended as far as Constantinople. Between Silistria and Rostock a considerable track of land has been entirely swallowed up, and transformed into a lake. A mountain has had a similar fate; before it sunk down, a water somewhat like milk spouted up from it. The towns of Krajowa and Widdin have sustained considerable damage. The castle of Bucharest, which was built by the Romans, presents nothing but ruins. The Prince and the inhabitants quitted the town, and are encamped in the plain. This phenomenon is ascribed by naturalists to the excessive heat which took place last summer.

VIENNA, Nov. 24.—We have received here from Peterwarradin, news of the earthquake which was felt at Constantinople. The first reports were exaggerated, but it is not the less true that Constantinople has experienced a violent shock. The letters from Peterwarradin are in substance as follows: “The earthquake felt here, and throughout Syrmium, on the 26th of October last, extended throughout Servia, Bosnia, and the other Turkish provinces, to the banks of the Black Sea. It was very violent at Constantinople. The greater part of the houses situated in the neighbourhood of the Seraglio, and a great part of the buildings and mosques in the suburb Galata, have been thrown down. The earthquake lasted more than thirty minutes. The rocking and shocks were continual; the Seraglio was shaken, and suffered much. The Grand Seignior fled to the principal mosque, formerly the church of Saint Sophia, whither the people repaired *en masse*, because that mosque is deemed indestructible.”—A fresh incident has occurred, which gives rise to many rumours. The union of the Duchy of Parma to France, though it was easy to foresee it, has produced nevertheless a strong sensa-

tion. Our Court claims that Sovereignty in virtue of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, which establishes in favour of the House of Austria the reversion of Parma and Placenza. How could Spain give to another Power territories which had devolved to Austria by an anterior Treaty? It is hoped that the Imperial Court will receive an indemnity from France.

VIENNA, Nov. 29.—The brother of Prince Ruspoli resides here. He has received from England letters from the Prince, who was nominated by the Pope to the dignity of Grand Master of Malta. Prince Ruspoli, by these letters, signifies to his brother his refusal of that dignity, and explains the reasons why he refuses it.

His Imperial Majesty has again given orders to reduce his army to the measure of the peace establishment.

RATISBON, Dec. 2.—The Imperial Plenipotentiary has not yet acceded to the definitive Conclusion of the Deputation. That accession will probably not take place until the interests of the Grand Duke of Tuscany have been finally arranged.

Five women were lately tried at Patna, in Hindostan, on charges of Sorcery, and, being found guilty, were put to death. The Governor General, on being informed of the circumstance, ordered all the principal persons who composed the tribunals to be apprehended, and arraigned before the Circuit Court of Patna, on charges of the murder of these women, and the Court adjudged them to suffer death. It appeared, however, that this custom had prevailed time immemorial; several of the witnesses remembered numerous instances of persons having been put to death by the Brahmans for sorcery, and one of them in particular proved that his own mother had been tried and executed as a witch—the Government, therefore, pardoned the offenders; but, to prevent the recurrence of circumstances so disgraceful to humanity, a Proclamation has been issued, declaring, that any one forming a tribunal for the trial of persons charged with witchcraft, or aiding or encouraging in any act to deprive such persons of life, shall be deemed guilty of murder, and suffer the penalty attached to that offence.

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

NOVEMBER 22.

**T**HE Dutch ship the *Vryheid*, from Amsterdam for the Cape and Batavia, laden with stores, and having 380 soldiers and passengers on board, was lost on Monday near Hythe. Only 12 persons were saved.—It appears, that upwards of 450 persons have lost their lives by this melancholy event. Many women were thrown on shore whose bodies were perfectly naked. It appears that it is customary with Dutch women, at sea, to undress themselves in time of danger.

27. About nine in the morning, Captain William Codling, late of the brig *Adventure*, condemned to death for the crime of attempting to defraud the Underwriters, by scuttling and endeavouring to sink that vessel, was conducted out of the gaol of Newgate, to proceed to undergo the last extremity of his sentence at the Docks at Wapping.—The cart was covered with black; he ascended it with much firmness and fortitude, and all the way to the place of execution was devoutly engaged in prayer.—He was accompanied by the Clerk to the Ordinary of Newgate.—The convict appeared about 40 years of age, of middle stature, and of a florid and prepossessing countenance.—After hanging the usual time, the body was put in a shell, and landed at Wapping New Stairs, in order to be delivered to his friends. The banks of the River were thronged, and every shroud and yard of the ships within view of the execution were crowded with spectators.

28. As a foreign Gentleman was driving his curriole in Hyde Park, the traces broke, and the animals taking fright, ran furiously with the curriole into the Serpentine River, where they got to the depth of seven feet in the water. The groom had jumped out of the curriole: but the owner was in imminent danger of his life, when a spectator plunged into the river, and caught hold of the skirts of his coat. Both the horses were drowned.

29. In the Court of King's Bench, a person named Hamlin, a tin-man at Plymouth, was brought up to receive sentence, having been prosecuted by the Attorney General for attempting to bribe the Right Hon. Henry Ad-  
dington. It appeared, that the de-

fendant, having received information that the office of Landing Surveyor at Plymouth was vacant, wrote to Mr. A. offering to give him 2000*l.* if he would procure him the place, and proposing to enter into a bond to any amount to keep the matter secret.—The defendant suffered judgment to go by default, and the Court sentenced him to be confined three months in the Marshalsea prison, and to pay a fine of 100*l.*

One Johnson, a smuggler, who was confined in the Fleet Prison on a capital charge, effected his escape. About four years since, this man and another made their escape from the New Jail in the Borough, where they were confined for obstructing some Revenue Officers: in the New Jail they presented pistols to the keeper, and having gained the outer door, mounted horses, which were in readiness, and rode off. At the time of the expedition to the Helder, Johnson made a tender of his services to Government: his knowledge of the Dutch coast (from his smuggling connexions) was thought of consequence, and his offer was accepted: his conduct in this service procured him the favour of several of the Ex-Ministers, and of Sir Ralph Abercrombie in particular. About six months ago, he was lodged in the Fleet Prison for debts to the amount of 11,000*l.* Some of the Revenue Officers from Sussex, about a fortnight since, came to see him in the Fleet: they recognized him; and swore he was at the head of the party of smugglers who, in June last, kept the Revenue Officers at Southwold in custody, while others of their party made off with their smuggled goods. On being examined by the Lord Mayor, he was ordered to be detained for a capital felony; but Johnson, a second time, effected his escape by cutting away the upper pannels of his prison door. He climbed over the wall which surrounds the prison, notwithstanding its great height, and the arrangement of the spikes, with facility, by means of a rope-ladder, and instantly rode off on a horse in waiting for him at Fleet-market. He had previously sent out of the Fleet his papers and linen.—A reward of 500*l.* is offered for his apprehension; but he has reached France.

DEC.



DEC. 1. As some men were repairing a pump belonging to the Boy and Cup public-house, in Lobster-lane, Norwich, they discovered, 27 feet below the surface on one side of the well, a Gothic entrance, and a room, ten feet by eight, which probably belonged to a monastery.

A few days ago, as Mary Wills, a little girl about eleven years old, was working a spinning-jenny, in a woollen manufactory at Plymouth, a spike of the devil caught a finger of her right hand, and before it could be stopped, tore off all the fingers, sinews, and muscles of her right arm, up to the elbow, and broke the bones. The arm was amputated, and the child is likely to recover.

Hatfield, the Impostor, has been taken at a house called the Lamb and Flag, about seventeen miles from Swansea. He went to Builth, in Brecknockshire, on the 11th inst. and at the inn met a Gentleman of the town, to whom he had a year and a half since made himself known as a Captain in the Navy. They spent the evening in great conviviality at the inn, and Hatfield prevailed on his guest to give him cash for a bill on his banker, in London:—in the morning, he saw himself advertised in the papers, and decamped without the ceremony of a reckoning.

9. One Gibbs, a dyer, in Maiden-lane, carrying home a pint of porter, slipped down, and, falling with his head on the pewter pot, was killed on the spot.

A Lady, named Stratton, lately died at Winwick, Huntingdonshire, in the 107th year of her age; she retained the full possession of all her faculties for some time after her hundredth year.

An arrangement has been made by the Excise Office, in virtue of a former Act of Parliament; by which all publicans are to make an entry of the saks, &c. in which they deposit their malt liquors; and the brewers are in future to be placed in a situation similar to the distillers, by being obliged to send permits with each delivery of porter, &c.

*Revenue.*—Account of the Total Net Produce of all the Permanent Taxes, in the years ending the 10th of Oct. 1801 and 1802 respectively:—In the year ended 10th of Oct. 1801, 22,936,409*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*—In the year ended 10th Oct. 1802, 25,109,088*l.* 14*s.* 0*d.*

13. At night, a post-chaise driver coming from Dartford with a return chaise, drove into the water at Westminster-bridge, to wash the horses; but the tide being high and on the return, forced the horses and coach through one of the arches. A sailor, who was an inside passenger, and the post-boy, were with difficulty saved by some watermen. One of the horses was drowned.

14. At Bow-street, Hatfield was brought up for examination: at his request, his irons were taken off.—Mr. Taunton, Solicitor for the bankruptcy, produced the Gazette where it was recorded on the 15th of June last; and the Chancellor's order for extending the time of appearance to the 18th of September; but stated, that he did not appear: he also produced a bill of exchange for 30*l.* drawn in the name of Hope, supposed to have been written and negotiated by the prisoner. A copy of the register of the prisoner's marriage, under the name of A. A. Hope, with the Beauty of Buttermere, was likewise produced. The prisoner was very reserved in his replies; and on his complaining of the inconvenience of his situation, Mr. Taunton said he would undertake to allow him a guinea and a half per week, for the present. He was remanded to Bridewell.

16. In the Court of Common Pleas, a cause of some interest was tried, on account of its being one of the transactions in which Hatfield was concerned. The plaintiff, Mr. Nucella, is a merchant in the City, and the defendant, a Mr. Denys, a merchant, at Tiverton. Hatfield having become acquainted with the defendant, prevailed on him to enter into partnership with him, and shortly after H. having come to London, formed an acquaintance with the plaintiff, and induced him to transfer 5000*l.* Three per Cents. to the credit of Messrs. Denys, of Tiverton. The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for 366*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* being the value of the principal at the time of the transfer, and the interest thereon.

By letters from Dublin of the 4th, it appears that the tempestuous weather of Wednesday and Thursday last night, and the unremitting rains, had produced disastrous consequences near the metropolis. Several walls and other works had been materially injured.

jured by the flood; and the roads near Belfast were so much inundated, as to prevent the mails from proceeding. The bridges of Ringland, Lucan, and Celbridge, have been destroyed; and many other accidents have arisen from the same cause in various parts of the country.

Mr. Bellamy, an Officer of the army, convicted of forgery in Ireland, has been executed.

The Admiralty Board having discovered, during the late visitation of the dock-yards, that persons had contrived to get appointed as Warrant Officers on board some of his Majesty's ships, who had not been brought up in the navy: their Lordships have therefore established the following regulations, to be observed as part of the Standing Orders of the navy:—No person to be appointed a Purser, who has not served two years as Secretary or Clerk to a Flag Officer, or Captain's Clerk of his Majesty's ships.—No person to be appointed Gunner, who has not been rated a Petty Officer of some description, for the space of two years out of the four years necessary to be served, before he can be examined.—No person to be appointed Boatswain, who has not served four years, two of which must be in the capacity of Boatswain's Mate, or Yeoman of the Sheets.—No

person to be appointed Carpenter, who has not served a regular apprenticeship to a Shipwright, and for the space of two years after the apprenticeship as Carpenter's Mate, or Carpenter's Crew, on board his Majesty's ships, or in his dock-yards, and produce a certificate from the Master Shipwright, of his being properly qualified, &c.; and each of these persons must produce certificates of their good conduct, before they can be considered eligible to receive an appointment.

*Cancers*:—Olive oil boiled in a tin-  
ned vessel, at three or four short intervals, until it assumes the consistence of a salve, is used with great success in Turkey, in the cure of cancers:—the part is rubbed with the ointment.

In cases of a bite from any poisonous animal, it is recommended to bind the part above the wound with sheet-lead, and to use volatile alkali. Lunar-caustic, or the oxide of silver from the nitrous acid, is a certain and effectual antidote, as when mixed with the venom of the viper, it renders it innocent.

At a Special Sessions, lately holden in Halifax, a cause was tried between a Clergyman and the keeper of a toll-gate, wherein it was determined by the Sitting Magistrate—"That a Clergyman, going on duty, is every where exempt from the payment of toll."

## MARRIAGES.

THE Rev. Frederick Hotham, son of Baron Hotham, to Miss Hodges, of Hampstead-place, Kent.

Captain John Giffard, of the royal navy, to Miss Carter, daughter of Sir John Carter.

Lord Southampton to Miss Seymour, second daughter to Lord R. Seymour.

Joseph Weld, esq. to Miss Charlotte

Stourton, fourth daughter of Lord Stourton.

William Squance, of Torrington, Devon, esq. to Miss Read, of Porchester Lodge, Hants.

Sir Charles Anderson, bart. rector of Lee, in Lincolnshire, to Miss Fanny Nelthorpe.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Ainslie to Miss Neville.

## MONTHLY OBITUARY.

NOVEMBER 10.

AT Stamfordham, aged 69, William Scott, M. D. one of the coroners for the county of Northumberland.

13. Robert Aldersey, esq. one of the benchers of the Inner Temple.

15. At Kendall, Mr. George Romney, the celebrated painter. (An account of this Gentleman in our next.)

Lately, Mr. Robert Nathaniel Dyer, lieutenant in the royal navy.

17. At Frostenden, in the county of Suffolk, the Rev. Christopher Smear.

10. Mrs. Maude, of Wensley, widow of Thomas Maude, esq. of the same place.

Mr. John Homer, of Bucklersbury.

20. Mr. Burton, of Portman-street, Portman-square, in his 68th year.

Rowles Scudamore, esq. justice of peace for the county of Gloucester, and the oldest barrister in England, in his 91st year.

At



At Afhe, near Overton, Hants, Benjamin Langlois, esq. of Cork-street.

John Charles Berthon, esq.

22. At Newbury, J. Merriman, esq. aged 56.

24. Mr. J. Lightfoot, stock-broker.

25. Mr. John Hepworth, of York, one of the sheriffs of that city.

Edward Hufley Montagu, earl of Beaulieu. He was born in the year 1720, married, in 1745, Isabella, dutchess dowager of Manchester, by whom he had two children, both since dead.

29. At Bath, Thomas Williams, esq. of Temple House, Berks, M. P. for Great Marlow.

30. At Cardigan, Mr. Edward Savage, late of Bristol.

DEC. 1. Mr. John Reynolds, brother to Mr. Reynolds, the dramatist.

At Bath, Helen, countess of Selkirk.

Mr. Egerton Hammerton, late of Liverpool.

At Weston House, near Guildford, William Man Godschall, justice of peace for Surrey, in his 82d year.

2. At Oundle, Elmer Pywell, esq. late a lieutenant in the navy.

3. At Bath, Sir Thomas Fletewood, bart. of Martin Sands, Cheshire.

4. Alexander Dyer, esq. of Tillygreig.

5. Richard Ayton Lee, esq. of Ingoldsthorpe, in the county of Norfolk.

6. Mr. Roger Kemble, in his 82d year. Very early in life he ventured upon theatrical boards. He married Miss Ward, the daughter of Mr. Ward, a contemporary with Quin, on the London stage, and who afterwards became the Manager of a very respectable provincial company of performers. By this Lady, who has the misfortune of seeing her venerable associate in life drop into the grave before her, he had a numerous train of children, to whom he gave all the advantages of education, which it was in his power to bestow, and whom he had the pleasure of seeing arrive at an height of fame and fortune, by the fair exertion of industry and genius. Mr. R. Kemble possessed a very good understanding, and was well acquainted with life. He was a respectable actor, though he never appeared more than once on a London stage, when he performed *The Miller of Mansfield*, in the Haymarket Theatre, for the benefit of his son Stephen, and displayed good sense and unaffected humour.

7. At Buckingham, Mrs. Thomas, relict of Benjamin Thomas, esq. late marshal of the King's Bench prison.

Mr. James Steuart, writer, at Edinburgh, in his 85th year.

9. John Simpson, esq. of Launde Abbey, Leicestershire.

Latently, at Warrington, Mr. Thomas Lowndes.

10. Dr. John Butler, bishop of Hereford, in his 85th year.

11. William Frazer, esq. in his 75th year, who held the office of under secretary of state from 1765 to 1789.

Lady Dundas, relict of Sir Lawrence Dundas, and mother of Lord Dundas.

12. At Hertford, Charles Townley, esq. aged 57.

13. At Chelsea, Captain Thomas Baillie, late clerk of the deliveries of his Majesty's ordnance, and formerly lieutenant-governor of Greenwich Hospital.

14. At Camberwell, Mrs. Dodd, wife of the Rev. Richard Dodd, rector of Cowley, Middlesex.

Stamp Brooksbank, esq. Chesterfield-street, May-fair.

At Leith Terrace, Mr. William Woods, late of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh. He performed several years on the Edinburgh stage, both tragedy and comedy, with great applause.

15. William Biddle, esq. of West-square.

16. John Hunter, esq. a director of the East India Company.

Latently, at Fairview, in Ireland, in his 96th year, the Rev. Robert Henry, fifty-seven years minister of the dissenting congregation of Castledawton.

19. At Acton, in his 80th year, Samuel Wegg, esq. senior bencher of Gray's-inn, vice-president of the Royal Society, and justice of peace for Middlesex and Essex.

At Plumstead, in his 67th year, Lieutenant-General William Johnstone, of the royal artillery.

27. Thomas Cadell, esq. alderman of London for the ward of Walbrook, and many years an eminent bookseller in the Strand.

#### DEATHS ABROAD.

SEPT. 20. At Jamaica, Captain Bartlet, commanding the royal volunteers.



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

| Day | Bank<br>Stock     | per C<br>Reduc   | per C<br>Consols   | per C<br>Consols | Navy<br>per C     | New<br>per C      | Long<br>Ann.     | Short<br>Ann. | Omn.                  | Imp.<br>per C    | Imp.<br>Ann.     | India<br>Stock    | Indi.<br>Scrip | India<br>Bonds | Exche.<br>Bills. | Irish<br>per C   | Irish<br>Omn. | Engliss<br>Lott. Tick. |
|-----|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| 27  |                   | 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a | 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 101               | 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 19 9-16          |               | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif. |                  | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                   |                |                |                  |                  |               |                        |
| 29  |                   | 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a | 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 19 $\frac{5}{8}$ |               | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$      | 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                  |                   |                |                |                  |                  |               |                        |
| 30  |                   |                  |                    |                  |                   |                   |                  |               |                       |                  |                  |                   |                |                |                  |                  |               |                        |
| 1   | 178               | 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 67 a               | 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 101               | 99 $\frac{7}{8}$  | 19 9-16          |               | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$      | 65               | 11 7-16          | 201 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                |                |                  |                  |               |                        |
| 2   | 178               | 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a | 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                   | 99 $\frac{3}{4}$  | 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ |               | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$      | 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 201 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                |                |                  |                  |               |                        |
| 3   | 178 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a | 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                   | 99 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 19 9-16          |               | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$      | 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                  |                   |                |                |                  |                  |               |                        |
| 4   |                   | 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                    | 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                   | 99 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 19 $\frac{5}{8}$ |               | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$      |                  | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                   |                |                |                  |                  |               |                        |
| 6   |                   | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                    | 83               |                   | 100               | 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ |               | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$      |                  |                  |                   |                |                |                  |                  |               |                        |
| 7   |                   | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                    | 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                   | 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ |               | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$      |                  | 11 9-16          |                   |                |                |                  |                  |               |                        |
| 8   |                   | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                    | 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                   | 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ |               | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$      |                  |                  |                   |                |                |                  | 97               |               |                        |
| 9   |                   | 67               |                    | 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                   | 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 19 11-16         |               | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$      |                  | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                   |                |                |                  |                  |               |                        |
| 10  | 179               | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                    | 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                   | 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ |               | 10                    | 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                   |                |                |                  |                  |               |                        |
| 11  |                   | 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                    | 85               |                   | 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 20 3-16          |               | 8 $\frac{3}{4}$       | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                  |                   |                |                |                  |                  |               |                        |
| 13  |                   | 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                    | 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                   | 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ |               | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$       |                  | 11 11-16         |                   |                |                |                  | 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ |               |                        |
| 14  |                   | 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                    | 85               |                   | 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 20 $\frac{1}{8}$ |               | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$       | 69               |                  |                   |                |                |                  | 98               |               |                        |
| 15  |                   | 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                    | 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                   | 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                  |               | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$       | 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                  |                   |                |                |                  |                  |               |                        |
| 16  | 187               | 72               |                    | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                   | 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 20 $\frac{5}{8}$ |               | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$       | 71               | 11 11-16         |                   |                |                |                  |                  |               |                        |
| 17  |                   | 71               |                    | 87               |                   | 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 20 9-16          |               | 4                     | 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                   |                |                |                  | 99 $\frac{3}{8}$ |               |                        |
| 18  |                   | 72               |                    | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                   | 103               | 20 11-16         |               | 3                     |                  | 11 11-16         |                   |                |                |                  | 100              |               |                        |
| 20  | 189               | 72               |                    | 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                   | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ |               | 4                     | 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                   |                |                |                  |                  |               |                        |
| 21  |                   |                  |                    |                  |                   |                   |                  |               |                       |                  |                  |                   |                |                |                  |                  |               |                        |
| 22  |                   | 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                    | 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                   | 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 20 5-16          |               | 5                     | 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 11-16         |                   |                |                |                  |                  |               |                        |
| 23  |                   | 71               |                    | 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                   | 101               | 20 3-16          |               | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$       | 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                   |                |                |                  |                  |               |                        |
| 24  | 187               | 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                    | 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                   | 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 20 5-16          |               | 5                     | 70               |                  |                   |                |                |                  |                  |               |                        |
| 25  |                   |                  |                    |                  |                   |                   |                  |               |                       |                  |                  |                   |                |                |                  |                  |               |                        |

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.