

European Magazine,

For APRIL 1804.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of MAJOR THOMAS PEARSON. And,
2. A VIEW of ARNO'S GROVE, SOUTHGATE, MIDDLESEX.]

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Heranio's proposal will be acceded to.

We shall be glad to hear from *W. H. P.*, and also from our *Olney* Correspondent.

Joseph Griffith's pieces cannot be admitted.

The original Letters from a celebrated person are received, and the terms are under consideration.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from April 9 to April 14.

COUNTIES upon the COAST.									
Wheat					Rye				
Barley					Oats				
Beans									
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00
Essex	51	4	29	6	21	6	24	4	30
Kent	51	6	00	0	23	9	26	0	31
Suffex	54	2	00	0	25	0	25	6	00
Suffolk	47	11	00	0	20	6	21	9	27
Cambrid.	45	1	00	0	18	4	16	0	26
Norfolk	45	10	25	3	19	2	18	3	26
Lincoln	45	10	24	6	21	10	17	7	29
York	46	11	32	8	22	5	18	11	32
Durham	46	8	00	0	26	8	20	3	00
Northum.	44	5	33	4	20	10	20	1	28
Canberl.	53	10	40	8	25	6	21	10	00
Westmor.	50	2	40	0	26	10	21	2	00
Lancash.	56	9	00	0	27	10	24	0	42
Cheffire	51	3	00	0	28	11	00	0	00
Gloucest.	48	3	00	0	23	10	23	7	33
Somerset.	52	5	00	0	24	9	18	10	00
Monmou.	48	10	00	0	24	10	00	0	00
Devon	54	7	00	0	25	3	20	8	00
Cornwall	53	5	00	0	27	5	20	0	00
Dorset	52	2	00	0	24	8	25	1	42
Hants	52	2	00	0	23	3	24	6	35
WALES.									
N. Wales	58	8	00	0	24	0	16	4	00
S. Wales	58	6	00	0	25	3	14	8	00

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.

By THOMAS BLUNT, No. 22, CORNHILL,

Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty,

At Nine o'Clock A. M.

1804	Barom.	Ther.	Wind.	Observ.	1804.	Barom.	Ther.	Wind.	Observ.
Mar. 28	29.70	39	NE	Rain	April 13	29.80	40	NE	Fair
29	29.61	41	SW	Fair	14	29.75	43	ENE	Ditto
30	29.30	43	W	Rain	15	29.64	44	N	Ditto
31	29.27	37	N	Ditto	16	29.62	41	N	Ditto
April 1	29.31	36	NW	Fair	17	29.70	44	N	Ditto
2	29.36	39	N	Ditto	18	29.86	42	N	Ditto
3	29.45	39	N	Ditto	19	29.90	40	N	Ditto
4	29.70	41	W	Ditto	20	29.65	38	N	Snow
5	29.52	40	NW	Snow	21	29.70	42	NW	Fair
6	30.10	40	NW	Fair	22	29.64	45	SW	Ditto
7	30.20	42	N	Ditto	23	29.60	46	SW	Rain
8	30.26	46	SW	Ditto	24	29.67	50	SW	Ditto
9	30.19	38	N	Rain	25	29.53	54	SE	Ditto
10	29.97	40	NE	Ditto	26	29.52	53	SW	Ditto
11	30.00	40	NE	Fair	27	29.40	54	S	Ditto
12	29.91	40	N	Rain					

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR APRIL 1804.

SOME ACCOUNT OF MAJOR THOMAS PEARSON.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

MAJOR THOMAS PEARSON, who will be chiefly recollected in this country as a valuable friend of old English literature, was born of very respectable parents at Cote Green, near Burton-in-Kendal, Westmoreland, about the year 1740. He was educated at Burton, but was far less indebted for his future acquirements to the instruction he received from his master, than to his own private studies, which he pursued after he came to London, about 1756. From this time he had a place in the Navy Office, which he quitted in the year 1760. He left England the 20th of May 1761, on being appointed Cadet on the Bengal Establishment.

His conduct was such as entitled him to the confidence and esteem of all with whom he was connected, and especially of the East India Company, in whose service he rose to the rank of Major, having signalized himself on various occasions. He was particularly noticed by Lord Clive, to whom he adhered during the mutiny fomented by Sir Robert Fletcher, upon whose trial Major Pearson held the important office of Judge Advocate.

In 1767 he married a sister of Eyles Irwin, Esq. well known in the poetical world, and of James Irwin, Esq., late a Director of the East India Company. This Lady unhappily died the year following, viz. 8th September 1768, and an elegant epitaph inscribed to her memory may be found, together with other poems of merit by Major Pearson, in "Pearch's Collection of Poems," Vol. IV.

He returned to England in August 1770, along with Governor Verelst, under whom he had acted as military Secretary.

On his return, he had the opportunity of indulging his taste for the ancient literature of his country; to which he applied with indefatigable assiduity, and soon accumulated an extensive library, consisting of the best and many of the scarcest books in the English language. During this period, also, he built a spacious and ornamental habitation at Burton, near his native place.

Listening to the call of friendship, he was unfortunately prevailed upon to go again to India.

In this voyage, which commenced the 8th of April 1776, he accompanied General Carnac. The effect of this second exposure to a climate too commonly unfriendly to Europeans, soon became discernible in Major Pearson; and he fell a sacrifice to it the 5th of August 1781, at Calcutta, where the remains of his wife had previously been deposited.

Major Pearson's library was brought from Westmoreland, and sold by auction in 1788; and a more curious or valuable collection has seldom been exposed on similar occasions.

His only child, a daughter of eminent accomplishments, has been for some years the wife of Wogan Browne, Esq. of Browne Castle, Ireland.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM DR. TOBIAS SMOLLETT TO ———,
OF NEW JERSEY, NORTH AMERICA.

SIR,

I AM favoured with yours of the 26th of February, and cannot but be pleased to find myself, as a writer, so high in your esteem. The curiosity you express, with regard to the particulars of my life, and the variety of situations in which I may have been, cannot be gratified within the compass of a letter; besides, there are some particulars of my life which it would ill become me to relate.

The only similitude between the circumstances of my own fortune, and those I have attributed to Roderick Random, consists in my being born of a respectable family in Scotland; in my being bred a Surgeon, and having served as a Surgeon's Mate on board a man of war, during the expedition of Carthage. The low situations in which I have exhibited Roderick, I never experienced in my own person.

I married very young a native of Jamaica, a young Lady well known and universally respected under the name of Miss Nancy Laicelles, and by her I enjoy a comfortable, though moderate estate, in that Island.

I practised surgery in London, after having improved myself by travelling in France, and other foreign countries, till the year 1749, when I took my degree of Doctor in Medicine, and have lived ever since in Chelsea, (I hope) with credit and reputation.

No man knows better than Mr. ——— what time I employed in writing the four first volumes of the History of England; and, indeed, the short period in which that work was finished, appears almost incredible to myself, when I recollect, that I turned over, and consulted above three hundred volumes, in the course of my labour. Mr. ——— likewise knows, that I spent the best part of a year in revising, correcting, and improving the quarto edition, which is now going to the press, and will be continued in the same size to the late peace. Whatever reputation I may have got by this work has been dearly bought, by the loss of health, which I am of opinion I shall never retrieve. I am now going to the south of France, in order to try the effects of that climate; and very probably I shall never return.

I am much obliged to you for the hope you express, that I have obtained some provision from his Majesty; but the truth is, I have neither pension nor place, nor am I of that disposition which can stoop to either. I have always piqued myself upon my independency, and, I trust in God, I shall preserve it to my dying day.

Exclusive of some small detached performances that have been published occasionally, in papers and magazines, the following is a genuine list of my productions:—Roderick Random; the Regicide, a Tragedy; a translation of Gil Blas; a translation of Don Quixotte; an Essay upon the external Use of Water; Peregrine Fickle; Ferdinand Count Fathom; great part of the Critical Review; a very small part of the Compendium of Voyages; the Complete History of England, and Continuation; a small part of the Modern Universal History; some pieces of the British Magazine, comprehending the whole of Sir Launcelot Greaves; a small part of the translation of Voltaire's Works, including all the Notes, historical and critical, to be found in that translation.

I am much mortified to find it is believed in America, that I have lent my name to booksellers; that is a species of prostitution of which I am altogether incapable. I had engaged with Mr. ———, and made some progress in a work exhibiting the present state of the world; which work I shall finish, if I recover my health.

If you should see Mr. ———, please to give my kindest compliments to him; tell him I wish him all manner of happiness, though I have little to expect for my own share, having lost my only child, a fine girl of fifteen, whose death has overwhelmed myself and my wife with unutterable sorrow.

I have now complied with your request, and beg, in my turn, you will commend me to all my friends in America. I have endeavoured, more than once, to do the Colonies some service.

I am, Sir, &c.

TS. SMOLLETT.

London, May 21st, 1753.

To ———
New Jersey,
North America.

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA.

L. 328.

Ταίσει τριπᾶτρη Φασγάνῳ Κανδαόνος.

Perdet tripatre ense Candaonis.

THE subject of this prediction is Polyxena. Her tale of woe has been often told by epic and dramatic poets. Pyrrhus, says Cassandra, shall slay my sister Polyxena τριπᾶτρη Φασγάνῳ Κανδαόνος. Κανδαόνος means Mars; if we will allow the poet to explain himself. The sword of Mars is an expression for a warlike weapon. The proper name is here used, after the oriental manner, instead of the epithet derived from it. But the scholiast is inclined to think that Orion is meant. This interpretation was suggested by τριπᾶτρη, which word seems to refer to the fabulous birth of Orion. Thus Κανδαόν signifies both Orion and Mars. But Lycophron, however he may differ from others, is consistent with himself.

Dissatisfied, as it should seem, with this interpretation, the scholiast has recourse to another. Τριπᾶτρη may mean, he tells us, τριδισπότρη. For the sword passed successively to three masters. Vulcan gave it to Peleus, he to Achilles, of whom Pyrrhus received it. It is our poet's custom to reckon *inclusively*. If so, the possessors of this sword were not three in number, but four. Thus in another place; L. 431. What then must be the decision concerning this word τριπᾶτρη; Must it still claim the privilege of ancient possession, and occupy its place without molestation, and without a meaning? The ghost of Achilles had appeared to the Grecian leaders, and demanded the sacrifice of Polyxena. The cruel office was imposed on Pyrrhus, who had bound himself by an oath to fulfil it. The

opportunity, thus afforded him, was eagerly embraced. It gratified his vindictive spirit. Still the recollection, that Polyxena had been the object of his father's affections, that she was beautiful and blameless, must have contributed to mitigate his rage, and produce some transient emotions of pity and remorse. Amidst this conflict of contending passions, the sword, which Pyrrhus held, stood suspended over the victim's head, before he struck the blow.

‘Ο δ’ οὐ θέλωντε καὶ θέλων οἶστρο κόρης—

Eurip. Hec. L. 564.

Our poet seems to have kept this line of Euripides in view, when he wrote his own. Pyrrhus was *willing* to extirpate the family of Priam, but *unwilling* to slay the beautiful and unblamable Polyxena. This act, he might think, would tarnish his rising fame. Nullum memorabile nomen Femineâ in pœnâ est, nec habet victoria laudem. But what says Cassandra? Something, it seems, about Orion and three fathers. A slight alteration will sometimes materially change the face of things. The change of a single letter will, I suspect, throw light on the passage. Perhaps the poet's word was not τριπᾶτρη but τριπάλτρη. This is one of Æschylus's words, among the many that appear in our poet. His design was, to express the agitations of a troubled mind by the effects they produced. The sword trembled in his hand. Ταίσει τριπάλτρη Φασγάνῳ Κανδαόνος. Perdet *ter-vibrata* ense *Martis*.

R.

ACCOUNT OF LATIN DICTIONARIES.

IN 1734, four very learned and ingenious members of the University of Cambridge gave to the public a new edition of Stephens's Dictionary of the Latin language, in 4 volumes in folio. These gentlemen were Mr. Law * of Christ's College; Mr. Taylor † of St. John's; Mr. Johnson ‡ of Magdalen, and Mr. Hutchinson § of Trinity. The work was executed with care and ability, and was well received. The preface contains a curious account of Latin dictionaries, an abstract of which I shall give for the amusement of the reader.

A short time after the invention of printing, a dictionary, under the title of *Catholicon*, appeared; it was the third printed book, and was finished at Metz, A. D. 1460. At the end of it are these remarkable words:—"Altissimi presidio ejus nutu infantium lingue sunt diserte. Quique numero sepe parvulis revelat quod sapientibus celat. Hic liber egregius, catholicon, dominice incarnationis annis MCCCCLX. Alma in urbe moguntina nationis inclite Germanice. Quam dei clementia tam alto ingenii lumine donoque gratuito ceteris terrarum nationibus preferre illustrareque dignatus est. Non calami. Still aut penne suffragio, sed mira patronarum formarumque concordia proportionis & moduli impressus est atque confectus est."—I have preserved the original orthography. The printers, though their names do not appear, were John Fust and Peter Schoeffer. The author of this *Catholicon* was Johannes Balbus, or better known by the name of Johannes de Janua or Januensis, from being a native of Genoa: he was a Dominican monk. He composed this work in 1290: it was compiled from two others, that of Ugutius, a native of Pisa and bishop of Ferrara, who flourished in 1196, and that of Papias, who lived in 1053. The dictionary of Papias was printed five or six times: the first edition was at Milan in 1476, and the last at Venice in 1496.

John Tortellius of Arezzo, chamberlain to Pope Nicholas V. printed a dictionary at Treviso in 1477, and at Vicenza in 1480. Junianus Mains, a Neapolitan, published another at Naples in 1475, and John Reuchlin one at Bâle in 1480. Nicholas Perrot, archbishop of Siponto, had written large

commentaries on Martial, which, after his death, were printed at Venice in 1492, under the title of *Cornucopia*.—These Ambrose Calepin, an Austin hermit, and native of Calepio, copied into his dictionary printed at Rhegio in 1502. This first edition is little known; but the second, at Venice in 1509, is, and has run through eighteen editions.

Robert Stephens observing the various imperfections of Calepin, proposed to supply them; but after some attempts, he found it would be a patchwork, and unworthy of the public eye, and therefore he set about the Herculean labour of composing an entirely new one, which appeared in 1531. Many faults being pointed out in this impression, he set about correcting it, and called in the aid of William Bude, Lazarus Bayf, and James Toussain. This was printed in 1536. In 1538, he published an abridgment of it, Latin and French: this served as a model every where; in Germany, in Italy, and every country the Latin part was retained, and the vernacular language put in the place of the French: in England Cooper published it with the words in English, and after him Holyoake, Littleton, and Ainsworth. So that so far as a dictionary contributes to the learning and extending a language, the whole world is indebted to the excellent Robert Stephens.

I shall conclude this little history of dictionaries by remarking, that an error seems to pervade the best of them, and that is, giving examples from writers of the different meanings of the same Latin word. A learner should have the various imports of the Latin word in English, without Latin examples; and he should be forced to select such as make the context of a sentence the best sense. A learner wants a *copia verborum*, or a complete vocabulary in his memory first; when he has acquired that, and can apply it, then Ainsworth will be necessary. But I beg leave to say, that to make a critical, elegant, and correct Latin scholar, Stephens's dictionary, in 4 vols. folio, must be studied, and every thing useful will be found in it.

P. T. S.

* Afterwards Dr. Edward Law, Bishop of Carlisle.

† Editor of Demosthenes. ‡ Editor of Sophocles.

§ Editor of Xenophon.

STATE OF LONDON IN THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII. DESCRIBED,

IN A LETTER OF ERASMUS TO DR. FRANCIS, PHYSICIAN TO CARDINAL WOLSEY.

I OFTEN wonder, and not without concern, whence it comes to pass, that England for so many years hath been continually afflicted with pestilence; and above all, with the sweating sickness, which seems in a manner peculiar to that country. We read of a city which was delivered from a plague of long continuance, by altering the buildings, according to the advice of a certain philosopher. I am much mistaken, if England, by the same method, might not find a cure. First of all, they are totally regardless concerning the aspect of their doors and windows to the east, north, &c. Then they build their chambers so that they admit not a thorough air, which yet, in Galen's opinion, is very necessary. They glaze a great part of the sides with small panes, designed to admit the light, and exclude the wind; but these windows are full of chinks, through which enters a percolated air, which stagnating in the room, is more noxious than the wind. As to the floors, they are usually made of clay, covered with rushes that grow in fens, which are so slightly removed now and then, that the lower part remains sometimes for twenty years together, and in it a collection of spittle, vomit, urine of dogs and men, beer, scraps of fish, and other filthiness not to be named. Hence, upon change of weather, a vapour is exhaled, very pernicious, in my opinion, to the human body. Add to this, that England is not only surrounded with the sea, but in many parts is fenny, and intersected with streams of a brackish water; and that salt fish is the common and favour-

ite food of the poor. I am persuaded that the island would be far more healthy, if the use of these rushes were quite laid aside, and the chambers so built as to let in the air on two or three sides, with such glass windows as might be either thrown quite open, or kept shut, without small crannies to let in the wind. For as it is useful sometimes to admit a free air, so it is sometimes to exclude it. The common people laugh at a man who complains that he is affected by changeable and cloudy weather: but, for my part, for these thirty years past, if I ever entered into a room which had been uninhabited for some months, immediately I grew feverish. It would also be of great benefit, if the lower people could be persuaded to eat less, and particularly of their salt fish: and if public officers were appointed to see that the streets were kept free from mud and urine, and that, not only in the city, but in the suburbs. You will smile, perhaps, and think that my time lies upon my hands, since I employ it in such speculations; but I have a great affection for a country, which received me so hospitably for a considerable time, and I shall be glad to end the remainder of my days in it, if it be possible. Though I know you to be better skilled in these things than I pretend to be, yet I could not forbear from giving my thoughts; that, if we are both of a mind, you may propose a project to men in authority, since even Princes have not thought such regulations to be beneath their care and inspection.

SUBSTITUTES FOR OAK BARK IN TANNING.

THE great demand and expense of oak bark, and the consequent destruction of trees, have long rendered an efficient substitute for bark in our tanneries an object in the highest degree desirable: a discovery was made during the last summer, by M. Klein, a member of the Royal Academy of Berlin, for tanning leather without the assistance of bark, and he has produced eight new sorts of leather thus prepared, which are equal or superior to that made under the old system. It is surprising that the experiments on which this discovery is founded, have not been

made sooner, as they are exceedingly easy, and the various methods practised by other nations, and even by the most savage ones, pointed out the way to them.

Some of the Calmuc Tartars, that rove about towards the great wall of China, tan the skins of their horses with sour mare's milk. In Persia, Egypt, and some countries bordering on Africa, goat skins are tanned with the atringent and leguminous fruit of the true *arcacia*, which is gathered unripe. In several parts of the Turkish empire the same skins are made into

morocco

morocco leather by means of galls. The green nut of the turpentine tree, and, according to some, even the leaves, as likewise those of the leptisk tree, serve for the same purpose in many parts of the Levant. The smok or bundles of the leaves, and young branches of fumach, is very well known to be used in all countries for making of cordovan leather; it is also known, that in several provinces of Italy, Spain, and France, there are several plants, which may be called the *Plantæ Coriariæ*, such as the arbutus, the celtis, the tamarisk, the rhamnus, the rhus myrtifolia, &c. used in tanning. In Sweden they use the bark of one of the small species of mountain fallow, as also a wild plant known by the name of *ura urli*. In Silesia, a sort of myrtle, called *rausch*, is used in tanning; and in Germany, the bark of the birch acorn shells are used with oak bark.

M. Klein has tanned two sorts of calf skin with leaves of trees only—several others with aquatic plants—and he has made very fine cordovan without fumach. The following are amongst the substitutes for oak bark, which he has found to answer, and which have stood the test of numerous experiments:

The vine	Beech & horse-beech;
Wild plum; its bark	bark and leaves
and unripe fruit	Oak leaves
Common white willow;	Birch; bark and leaves
its leaves and	Alder leaves
twigs	Wild medlar; leaves,
Common Willow;	twigs, unripe fruit
bark, leaves, and	Wild rosemary
twigs	Wild cornel; leaves,
Wild Rose; its leaves	twigs, and stones

Sorrel; root and feed
Water and sharp pointed
docks; root,
leaves, feed

Water flag-root
Yellow and white water
lilies-root

The following plants, now for the greater part considered as weeds, may likewise be successfully used instead of oak bark, viz.

Purple-flowered ice-	Horse-tail
betripe	Marsh horse-tail
Yellow wood ditto	Common lady's mantle
Queen of the meadows	Red bilberry
Red marsh cinquefoil	Common bramble
Male, female, and water	Bloody cranes-bill
fern	Meadow ditto
Water-knot grass	All sorts of plantain
Snake weed	Oak moss
Wild tomentil	Black warts
Large wild pempernell	Dewberry
Common avens, or	Strawberry
herb venet	Red Saxifrage
Water avens	Periwinkle
Geese-grass	Burnt reed
Large, spring, and fat-	Common cudweed
tin cinquefoil	Mountain ditto
Clay	Common St. John's
Agemony	Wort

The herbs in flower, or even the flowers alone of the foregoing, to be used.

There are doubtless other coriaceous plants applicable to the same purpose; the presence of the tan in them is thus easily ascertained: reduce the plants to dust, and throw it into a solution of copperas; or put some copperas into an infusion or decoction of the plants, which has been previously filtrated: the colour produced by this mixture is sometimes reddish, or of a dark red, and sometimes blue or black, and the colours may be wholly removed by pouring into it, drop by drop, a sufficient quantity of oil of vitriol.

ARNO'S GROVE, THE SEAT OF ISAAC WALKER, ESQ.

[WITH A VIEW.]

THIS place is delightfully situated at Southgate, a village about eight miles north of London.

The mansion was erected by James Colebrooke, Esq., and at his death became the property of Sir George Colebrooke, Bart., by whom it was greatly improved, and the grounds about it modernized. Sir George built a library and an eating-room in one of the wings, under the direction of the late Sir Robert Taylor: the former of these is 25 feet by 20, and 20 in height; the latter, 35 feet by 24, and 20 high. The opposite wing was finished by Lord Newhaven, who had the estate a short time before the present possessor: this contains likewise an eating-room, 25

feet by 20, and 20 in height. A noble hall in the centre of the house leads to the drawing-room, which is 35 feet by 27. The stair-case and hall were painted by Luncheon.

About the year 1777 ARNO'S GROVE was purchased by Mr. WALKER, who has likewise made considerable improvements, particularly in the pleasure grounds, which are nearly three miles in circuit. The New River winds for upwards of a mile through the valleys; and having been, by permission of the Company, widened in this part, is a very pleasing object.

The house commands a view of the hills toward Finchley, Muswell Hill, &c. and of several rich valleys.

VESTIGES,

VESTIGES, COLLECTED AND RECOLLECTED,

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

NUMBER XXII.

MARQUIS OF ROCKINGHAM.

AT the period when the Stamp Act was repealed, and the Bill passed for securing the dependance of the American Colonies upon Great Britain, termed the "Declaratory Act*," the following epigram was handed about, which seems to have point sufficient to render it worthy of preservation:—

'Tis enough to declare, if you can without shocking'um,
That the People's asleep, and the Minister's Rocking'um.

QUEEN CAROLINE.

This truly amiable and excellent Princess is said to have frequently amused herself by going incognito through the streets, and to different shops, in the carriage of one of her Ladies of the Bedchamber; and it is easy to be conceived, that if so august, and consequently so well known a personage, could be thoroughly concealed, which seems almost impossible, she must have derived great entertainment, when divested of the appendages attendant upon royalty, in observing, as a common spectator, the infinite variety of characters, incidents, and occupations, with which this vast city abounded.

We have, by many oriental tales, been led to believe, that Eastern Monarchs have descended from their thrones, and, attended by their Viziers, traversed the streets of their Imperial cities, mingled with society, and frequently derived both pleasure and instruction from their researches. Whether the greater part of the incidents of these tales are true or false, is immaterial: they are said to have been traditionally delivered from age to age, and, generally speaking, to exhibit a faithful picture of the people whose character and manners they profess to

delineate; the contemplation of which affords to juvenile minds both information and amusement.

Queen Caroline †, who, it has been observed, had the same propensity, was, in consequence, one day induced to visit a celebrated warehouse (I think) on Ludgate-hill, which, from having its principal exhibition room on the first floor, was, in those times, termed a Lace Chamber.

Though the appellation "Lace Chamber" is almost obliterated from our memories; yet it will, perhaps, by some readers, be recollected, that these places were frequently suites of rooms, furnished generally in an elegant, sometimes in a superb style, but having around counters like a shop, upon which, in long show-glasses, was displayed an infinite variety of pattern-cards of this beautiful and ingenious species of manufacture. It may be necessary to state, that the higher classes of these exquisitely formed fabrics were, at that time, wholly exotic, the production of foreign artists and artizans, whose emporiums of traffic were Brussels, Mechlin, &c. places the names of which identified the commodity.

It is true we had, even at that period, whole counties (Bedford and Buckinghamshire, for instance,) in which the making of lace was the principal manufacture; but it is well known that, in those essential points of taste, elegance of design, fineness of texture, and accuracy of execution, the English were greatly inferior to the foreign productions.

It was reserved for the taste and liberality of her present Majesty to stimulate the ingenuity and industry of our fair countrywomen, by taking this elegant manufacture, and many of its artizans, into her immediate protection. Under her benign auspices, the art of

* March 1766.

† It has been said, George the Second was fond, when he could be concealed, of mingling with society.

making lace, an art peculiarly adapted to the genius and talents of the softer sex, has flourished to a degree before unknown.

Under the benign auspices of our gracious Queen, the taste and talents of her sex have expanded, and specimens of this beautiful manufacture have been produced, neither tamely imitating, nor merely rivalling, but greatly exceeding, those exotic productions which formerly were, at such an immense expense, imported; and while new establishments, new villages, have arisen, and numbers of unprotected females, who must have either languished in indigence or have been sacrificed to vice, have found, in employment, the surest guide to virtue, a new article has been added to our commerce, and a new source of revenue been derived from the best and surest of all springs, the ingenuity and industry of our manufacturers.

Such has been the general effect of the encouragement which this manufacture has derived from the influence of her Majesty: but in an establishment under her more immediate and peculiar protection, to the habits of industry inculcated in the minds of girls at early periods of life, such other advantages of education have been added as will render them equally valuable to their country as ingenious artizans and accomplished members of society.

Her late Majesty, Queen Caroline, (as was observed previous to the digression into which I have been led by a contemplation of this important subject,) being one day at a very celebrated lace-chamber, observed, among many other objects that attracted her attention, one that fixed it. This was, a very elegant young woman, who was most sedulously employed in looking over different *laced beads*, (as they were then termed,) which were alternately presented to her for inspection. After she had admired several, she asked the price of one which seemed to have peculiarly struck her fancy.

The price was named to her.

It was more than she thought it would have been.

"Could it not be afforded cheaper?"

"Impossible!"

The young Lady seemed disconcerted, examined the lace again, took up the head, laid it down, appeared to

part from it with reluctance. However, at length, she said the price was too high, chose a much cheaper, which she ordered to be sent home, and went away.

The Queen, who had silently observed the different workings of the mind of this amiable young woman, as displayed in her countenance, enquired who she was, and, upon receiving satisfactory information, ordered the mistress of the shop to pack up the laced head which had so attracted her attention with the one she had purchased, and send it with a card, signifying, that the Queen was so well pleased with observing that the young Lady, who had been so charmed with the beauty of the lace, had yet so much the command of her passions as not to suffer them to overcome her prudence, that she therefore, in token of her approbation, desired her to accept the lace which she so much admired, in the hope that she would always persevere in that laudable line of conduct, upon which female happiness so much depended.

GEORGE GRAHAM, F.R.S.

An instance of the tenacity with which this celebrated mathematician and mechanic adhered to the *very letter* of his promise, I had, in early life, from unquestionable authority.

Before the time of Graham*, natural philosophy had seldom been applied to facilitate the progress of mechanical improvement. The ancient watch and clock makers were content if, by intense application to the adjustment of the parts of their complicated machines, they could consequently obtain that kind of chronometrical accuracy which fitted them for general purposes. Exact timekeepers, adapted to astronomical mensuration, had not then been thought of; nor had any idea of providing a regulating power against the irregularity which must occur in those machines, from the expansion and contraction of metals by heat and cold, ever pervaded the minds of the mechanists.

This was first discovered by Graham, and, as appears by the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, improved by Ellicot, and, I think, fully perfected by Harrison. Be this as it may, the fame of Graham, as a watch-

* It appears that he was of the Council of the Royal Society in the year 1733.

maker, was, in his time, established upon such a broad and scientific basis, that it stamped a peculiar value upon every piece of work on which his name was engraved, which has continued to this hour. During his life, his watches were so much in request, that, without adverting to the influence of fashion, it may fairly be stated, that every person to whom minute mechanical accuracy was a matter of importance, was happy to obtain one of these regulators.

A Gentleman who had bespoken a watch of this nature of him, when it was delivered, told the constructor, that as he was upon the point of going to India, where he should be resident near seven years, and meant to keep an exact account of the variations of his time-keeper, he should be glad to be informed whether he could guess, in any degree, how far those variations would extend.

"Sir," returned Graham, "the watch has been constructed under my own inspection; I finished and regulated it myself, and am so well satisfied with its performance, that, take it where you will, if, at the end of seven years, you come to me, and say, that it has varied five minutes, I will return your money."

The Gentleman took the watch, went his voyage, was absent more than seven years, and soon after he arrived in this kingdom called upon Graham. Assuming a very serious countenance, "Sir," said he, "I have brought your watch again."

"I remember the condition," said Graham: "let me see. Well," continued he, taking it in his hand, "What is your complaint?"

"My complaint," returned the Gentleman, "is, that in the seven years that I have had it, it has varied *rather* more than five minutes."

"Has it?" said Graham, putting it in his glass-case: "Well, Sir, there is your money again."

"What do you mean," said the Gentleman.

"To perform my part of the agreement," replied the Watchmaker.

"Are you serious?"

"I never am otherwise," said Graham.

"I would not part with the watch," said the Gentleman, "for ten times the price I paid you for it."

"Nor would I," replied Graham, "forfeit my word for ten times the

sum you have stated, or indeed for any consideration. A promise is, with me, a most solemn undertaking. I promised, on certain conditions, to take the watch again. In consequence of that promise, you have put me in possession of it, and no power on earth shall induce me to relinquish my bargain."

The Watchmaker kept his word; for neither intreaties, nor the most liberal offers on the part of the Gentleman, could prevail on him to restore the watch, which he kept in his study till his death, and used as a regulator. He very frequently, when he had occasion to consult this machine, told his visitors the story attached to it, and, although he was one of the most serious of men himself, as frequently extracted smiles from them as he earnestly detailed the ill success of his quondam customer's attempt *at a joke*."

ROBERT COOKE, ESQ. THE PYTHAGOREAN.

This Gentleman, who, the year before the Revolution, was High Sheriff of the County of Wexford (Ireland), seems to have been the father of that system which has since so happily and advantageously become a general practice, and indeed been extended to other branches, namely, that of employing children in the woollen manufactory, in departments which had formerly been filled by grown persons.

In order to do this with effect, we find him, about the year 1684, introducing the first specimens we have met with of that kind of self-operating machinery which has since contributed so much to shorten the labour of the artisans, while it so much improved the constructive fabrics of our piece goods of every description. He had a manufactory upon this principle in his county, which comprised from forty to eighty looms, each loom, calculating every preparatory branch, affording employment for ten children; and when he saw the success with which these experiments were attended, he, from motives of the purest philanthropy, wished to extend the advantages of his schemes to England, where, he conceived, they would give a new stimulus to our staple manufacture, at that time rather languishing, and, by calling into operation a large portion of hitherto unapplied industry, lay the foundation of future opulence.

In consequence of these suggestions, he came over to this kingdom, and proposed to establish a manufactory of this nature at Ipswich.

Small corporations have been frequently said to have been the greatest impediments to national industry and the spirit of adventure that ever a commercial country experienced: they have also most truly been stated to have been blind to their own interests, where those interests did not depend upon *choice, election*, or, in the well-understood language of the *Pure*, upon *free will* *. But this of Ipswich was the blindest of all Corporations; for although their town was scarcely more than half inhabited, though grass grew in their principal streets, and commerce had almost receded even from their markets, they could not see the advantage of courting her back through the medium of manufactures.

In fact, they would not suffer this scheme of Mr. Cooke to be carried into effect. Determined, however, to try the experiment in defiance of them, he set up a few looms without their liberties; but, alas! he had not considered that the influence of minute municipalities in the promotion of pride and idleness commonly extended far beyond their own boundaries. Of this he was soon sensible; for he found such a prejudice raised against the employment of children in this way, as has, in our manufacturing counties, been since experienced, and is perhaps now, in some places, in actual operation. For although he endeavoured to allure the rising generation to him by the offer of a penny more in a shilling than they could obtain by the same works either at Colchester or Norwich, their parents would not suffer them to be employed †. He therefore, after some fruitless unavailing efforts to serve the country, dropped the scheme, and returned to Ireland.

The singular benevolence and philanthropy which distinguished the different plans of Mr. Cooke for "bettering the condition," by exciting the industry of the poor of his native county, Wexford; his mode of conducting himself in the high office

to which he was appointed, which, though in point of what may be termed *hospitality*, i. e. promoting even excess in eating and drinking, nearly the reverse of every Sheriff that had preceded him; yet his application of the sums that were formerly devoted to these abuses, being such as gave general satisfaction, having excited curiosity with respect to the domestic habits of the man who, in such times and in such a situation, *dared* to act from himself, we find the following account of them:—

Robert Cooke, Esq., the famous clothier, was living near Wexford the latter end of the seventeenth century. He was a person of singular habits; he being what was then termed a rigid Pythagorean, and would perhaps, in this voluptuous age, have been deemed a lunatic, for he would not drink any liquor but water, nor would he eat of any food that had ever had sensitive life. Nay, he carried his abhorrence of the slaughter and destruction of animal existence, which must necessarily be the precursors of a good dinner, further than Zoroaster or any of the ancient Bramins, further than Pythagoras or the modern *Cast* of Gentoos; for he would not wear any thing that was produced by the death of any sensitive creature; and in order to be certain that he was not betrayed into a deviation from this rule, it is stated, that he had his clothes, hat, shoes, and stockings, his bed, &c., all made of linen.

This seems to be soaring to the very acme of *singularity*; for if we allow that the feelings of this Gentleman were so exquisite that he could not sit down to dinner without reflecting upon the destruction of animal life, and bringing to his mind the variety of tortures which various creatures had suffered before their carcases or joints were drawn forth to compose that magnificent spectacle termed a *well-covered* table; still it is hard to conceive what objection he could have to the wearing many of their productions, especially as he had, before this idea entered his mind, (for I find he had then retired from business,) dealt largely

* Vide the Transactions of the Christian Club, *passim*.

† At this period, the idea of obtaining children from distant parishes had never entered the minds of any manufacturers, or probably this scheme of Mr. Cooke would have been attended with more success. Some observations on this important subject will be found, European Magazine, Vol. XXXIV, page 197.

in one article (wool), which he well knew was, in most instances, obtained without destroying the life of the animal that produced it.

But it would be a task to which, perhaps, the most pervading talents are unequal, to attempt to account for these anomalies of the human mind which have appeared, at times, in all ages and nations, from the period of the philosopher who denominated the sect to the present hour, and which, certainly, if we consider our cruelty to the brute creation, and our shameful prodigality of their innocent lives, if it were a fault, was so much on the right side, had such a leaning towards virtue, that Lucullus, Apicius, Heliogabalus, or all the *good liver*s of antiquity, nay all their modern disciples, from *Duck* or *Hog* lanes, West, to the *Poultry*, *Fish* street, &c., East, will be inclined to pass a slight censure on his ashes, which, I understand, from a medical man, notwithstanding his absurd regimen, were kept out of their *terrene matras*s almost a century; and I am of opinion, that he had the audacity to live in order to confute and dishonour the prognostication which was launched at him, that his abstinence would *soon* bring him to the grave, or, in the vernacular idiom, that he was killing himself by inches.

THE USURER.

As long since as the year 1782, the company, of which I had the pleasure to form a part, going, in the phrase of the road, downward in the Manchester coach, were, among other subjects, discouraging, or rather listening to the discourse of a Gentleman who *entertained* us with a detail of the clauses and provisions of the statute of Usury, with which one of his clients (for we soon discovered that the speaker was an attorney) had been dabbling. "You will not wonder, Gentlemen," said this loquacious member of a profession *not at all* remarkable for its loquacity; "I say, you will not wonder, after what I have *briefly* stated, all which, and ten times as much, I shall state in *brief*, aye and prove too, that A. B., my unfortunate client, became a bankrupt, and that he drew in C. D. and the rest of the firm. But if I do not trounce the old dog who advertises, enquire for Mr. Z. in a street that shall be nameless, or he, the said Z., may be spoken with every evening, at eight,

under the clock at a coffee-house that shall be nameless, and who begins his advertisements with, "Any sum *not exceeding* fifty thousand pounds ready to advance;" I say, if I do not trounce the hook-nosed, beetle-browed scoundrel, who has taken of my unfortunate client more than thirty per cent., who has got him to sign half a ream of *accommodation* bills; I say, if I do not bring Mr. Z. to book, say my name is not R *—."

"A. B., C. D., and all their friends, as well as Mr. Z., are brought *to book* every day," said a simple young man, one of the passengers.

"Aye!" said a Gentleman, "talking of usurers puts me in mind of the story of one, which I will relate if it meet your approbation."

The company nodded assent, and the Gentleman proceeded:

"Mine is not a modern case, like that of Mr. Z., who, I hope, will be the *last* of all his race; but it is nevertheless true, and is among the *reports* of the reign of Charles the Second."

"Good!" said the Attorney; "that was before the statute twelfth Anne, Chapter the Sixteenth; however, usury always was a crime at common law. Formerly a man might be tried for it after he was dead, and, if found guilty, his goods and chattels were forfeited to the King."

"Very likely!" said the Gentleman: "Will you now give me leave to go on with my story?"

"Certainly!" said the Lawyer: "I'll fold up my brief, and be silent."

The Gentleman proceeded: "In the reign of Charles the Second, when the luxury of the times very frequently, among the higher orders, introduced temporary distress, there lived, in the city of London, a friendly person, who, to those that could produce unexceptionable security, was very ready, on certain conditions, to advance; to those that were not so fortunate, he was much fonder of bestowing his compliments than his cash.

"This person, who, from the concise and terse mode in which he conducted business and made bargains, obtained the appellation of Alderman Snug, and was, upon the change, termed a *very good* man, had a nephew, a young Clergyman of considerable talents, though very slenderly provided for.

"This youth had often applied to his rich

rich uncle for a small sum to enable him to prosecute his studies, but without success. At length, wearied out with his endeavours to obtain a trifling stipend from the enormous mass which he frequently saw so ostentatiously displayed in the counting-house of his relation, he resolved to give him a hint of his avarice, and its religious consequences. He accordingly obtained leave to preach at the church of the parish wherein the old Gentleman resided, and where he regularly attended.

"He ascended the pulpit, and, warmed and animated by his situation and subject, made a sermon, excellent in its composition, but containing one of the strongest invectives against usury that it is possible for the imagination to conceive.

"The people, who soon understood the situation of the parties, frequently, in the progress of the discourse, turned their eyes upon the old Gentleman's pew; but he, totally absorbed in his attention to the preacher, did not seem to pay the smallest regard to the whispers that were circulated around him.

"When the nephew met the uncle after the sermon was over, the latter,

to the surprise of the former, extended his hand, and gave him five twenty-shilling pieces. Amazement and remorse took possession of the mind of the young Clergyman, perhaps a little tinged with joy and self-gratulation at having made a convert. However, he trembled as he took the money; begged his uncle to pardon him for what he had done; and added, that he was happy that he seemed to forgive him, for he was fearful that he had given him great offence."

"Offence!" said the old Gentleman: "No, nephew, so far from it, that, on the contrary, I declare I admire your talents, and feel myself much obliged to you: I think your sermon calculated to do much good. Go on, my boy, and prosper; you shall not want encouragement from me. Preach upon this subject in all the city churches, and endeavour to put all those that are foolish enough to mind you out of conceit with usury. The fewer there are, as you emphatically and properly said in your sermon, the better. For you know, my boy, if many relinquish the trade, I shall have an opportunity of putting out all my money at *double*, nay *treble interest*."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I HAVE been so often entertained and informed by your Correspondent Mr. Moser, that it was with much mortification and surprise I read in your Magazine for January last his censure of the character of that able, honest, and truly patriotic Judge, Croke, (not Crooke, as spelt by Mr. M.) Seeing it in the light which I do, I am sure Mr. Moser will not be offended at my attempting a vindication of one who is, in my judgment, entitled to the admiration of every Englishman.

I hardly think that Mr. M. will seriously contend, that the manner in which that unfortunate Monarch King Charles the First extorted money from his subjects, even before he had tried whether a Parliament would not have given it to him in a legal way, is to be considered as a light and trivial matter, or as any mark of an *excellent and amiable* Monarch. That ten of the Judges

should have sacrificed their consciences to their fears or their hopes, is a disgrace to the profession, which it is to be wished could be blotted out of the record; the conduct of the other two of them, however, redeems the character of that profession. Virtuous and upright men have never been wanting amongst them.

If Mr. Justice Croke submitted, for a time, to the opinions of those whom he had long learned to revere, and if he had prepared an argument in support of that opinion, it appears that, in the course of his investigation of the subject, he found his error in giving up his original judgment, and he nobly dared to acknowledge that error*.

Equally noble and elevated was the conduct of his Lady, deserving, what it will ever have, the admiration of all who read of it; far above being hurt by an insinuation of *her having a small*

* In justice to the King, it should be added, that he was not displaced for thus giving his opinion.

spice of republicanism. Mr. M. is too well acquainted with history to suppose, in reality, that the men who refused to submit to the arbitrary extortions then practised were republicans.

What is meant by *some other encouragements of the like nature* I do not know; nor have I ever before heard, that the opinions of ten Judges, if there were so many, that the King could take the subject's money of his own mere authority, has in any subsequent period been acknowledged to be law. Something like it, indeed, was the opinion of the Chief Justice on the trial of the Seven Bishops, when he said, he must not suffer the Counsel to question the King's power of dispensing with the law; but he said it in a whisper, and there were not then wanting two honest and upright Judges to deny it.

But let us see what Lord Clarendon says about this opinion, about Judge Croke and his Lady.

Lord Clarendon, Vol. I., p. 68, in the octavo edition, says, "The case of Ship-money was argued before all the Judges in the Exchequer Chamber, and, by much the *major part of them*, the King's right to impose asserted, and the tax adjudged lawful; which judgment proved of more advantage and credit to Mr. Hampden than to the King's service.

"When the people heard this demanded in a court of law as a right, and found it by sworn Judges of the Law adjudged so, upon such grounds and reasons as every stander-by was able to swear was not law, they no more looked upon it as the case of one man, but the case of the kingdom, which they thought themselves bound in conscience to the public justice not to submit to."

P. 70. "The damage cannot be expressed that the Crown and State sustained by the deserved reproach and infamy that attended the Judges, by being made use of in this and like acts of power; there being no possibility to preserve the reverence of the laws themselves, but by the integrity of the Judges.

"Judge Croke (of whom I speak knowingly) was resolved to deliver his opinion for the King, and to that end had prepared his argument; yet a few days before he was to argue, upon discourse with some of his nearest re-

lations, and *most serious thoughts of this business*, and being heartened by his Lady, who was a very good and pious woman, and told her husband," &c.

In your Number for February, Mr. Moser has given an instance of an honest Bishop, who dared to resist the Queen's mandate to alienate the property of his See to her Lord Chancellor, and of her acquiescence in the justice of his refusal. He then records, that when the temporalities came afterwards into the Queen's hands, the gratified Sir Christopher Hatton, and granted it to him. She had done many things of this sort; and it was then understood that he had the power. But Mr. Moser goes on to give another trait of that *excellent and amiable* Monarch King Charles, in relation to this business of part of Ely House. Sir Christopher Hatton had made so good a house there, that the King thought it fit for his son Prince Charles; but it seems Lady Hatton had too much spirit to give it up. What means, then, did this *excellent and amiable* Monarch employ to obtain it? Did he offer to buy it of her? No such thing—he sent word to the Bishop, *that he would have it* for the Prince's Court, and he would be at the cost of maintaining the Bishop's title. (This in a subject would, perhaps, have been called by some hard name—barratry, or champerty, or some such thing.) But was he to recover it for the Bishop's use? to restore it to the see? No—he was to make use of the Bishop's name to get possession for himself. Where did this *amiable* Monarch commence his suit for this honourable purpose? In a court of law? No—his honest advisers were aware that that would not do for him; he sued in the *Court of Requests*. Mr. Moser does that justice to the spirit of this Lady which he has not done to Lady Croke; she resisted the illegal process; and the Lord Privy Seal, with an avowed intention to decide against her, did not dare to do it, when she told him in his court, (with a cutting personal sarcasm to boot,) that she cared not for his decree, for his court was not a court of judicature. Mr. Moser admits, that in this she shewed herself a woman of spirit and a good lawyer.

In saying thus much, I hope Mr. M. will not charge me with a *spice of republicanism*; I assure him I have not the smallest grain of it in my composition.

But I am so sensible of the happiness of living under a Monarch whose conduct is so directly opposite to that of King Charles, that I cannot see the epithets of *excellent and amiable*, which so justly belong to the one, so misapplied by being bestowed on the other, without being roused to express my feeling on the occasion.

Mr. M. will, I am confident, excuse my taking up the pen, and will, I hope, long continue to amuse and instruct your readers, amongst whom I have for many years been one, and amongst whom there cannot be one who receives more real pleasure from that Gentleman's very curious communications, than does

His and your very humble servant,

X. Y.

Sir George Croke was made one of the Justices of the Common Bench in 1624, and of the King's Bench in 1629. The character drawn of him by Sir Harebottle Grimston, who married a daughter of his, and knew him well, will shew that he deserves the vindication of his memory which I have attempted*. It is as follows:

"He was of a most prompt invention and apprehension, which was accompanied with a rare memory; by means whereof, and through his indefatigable industry, he obtained to a profound science and judgment in the laws, and to a singular intelligence of the true reasons thereof, and principally in the forms of good pleading. He was of an universal and admirable experience in all other matters which concerned the commonwealth. He heard patiently, and never spake but to the purpose; and was always glad when matters were represented to him truly and clearly. He had this discerning gift, to separate the truth of the matter from the mixture and affection of the delivrer, without giving the least offence. He was resolute and stedfast for truth; and as he desired no employment for vain glory, so he refused none for fear; and by his wisdom and courage in conscientiously performing his charge, and faithfully discharging his conscience, and his modesty in sparingly speaking thereof, he was without envy, though

not without true glory. To speak of his integrity and forbearing to take bribes, were a wrong to his virtue. He was of a strict life to himself, yet in conversation full of sweet deportment, and affable, tender, and compassionate, seeing none in distress whom he was not ready to relieve; nor did I ever see him do anything more willingly than when he gave alms. He was every way liberal, and cared for money no farther than to illustrate his virtue. He was of great modesty, and of a most plain and single heart, of an ancient freedom and integrity of mind, esteeming it more honest to offend than to flatter or hate. He was remarkable for hospitality; a great lover, and much beloved, of his country, wherein he was a blessed peace-maker, and in those times of conflagration, was more for the bucket than the bellows, often pouring out the water of his tears to quench those beginning flames which others did ventilate. In religion, he was devout towards God, reverent in the church, attentive at sermons, and constant in family duties. Though now dead, he still continues to do good, being the founder of a chapel, which he caused to be dedicated and set apart for the service and worship of God, and for the ease of the inhabitants of Stukeley (being an hamlet, and member of Beckley, in Bucks, and at least two or three miles from the parish-church); as also of an hospital for poor people; both of which he endowed with a liberal revenue †."

He died at his house at Waterstoke, in Oxfordshire, in 1641, in the eighty-second year of his age. He was buried there, where a tomb was erected to his memory, by his Lady, a daughter of Sir Thomas Bennett, with the following inscription:

"Georgius Croke, Eques Auratus, unus Justiciariorum de Banco Regis, judicio linceato, & animo præsentis insignis, veritatis hæres, quem nec minæ nec bonos allexit; Regis autoritatem & Populi libertatem æquâ lance libravit: Religione cordatus, vitâ innocuus, manu expansâ, corde humili pauperes irrogavit; Mundum & vicit & deseruit anno ætatis suæ Lxxxii annoq. Regis Caroli xvii. Annoq. Domini MDCLXI."

* I wish I had the means of giving an account of his brother Hutton.

† This account is prefixed to the third volume of his Reports, and is signed, "Harebottle Grimston, from my manor-house of Gorhambury, May 7, 1657."

LETTERS TO DR. SMOLLETT.

(Continued from Page 185.)

LETTER VIII.

From Dr. WILLIAM HUNTER.

DEAR DOCTOR,

I THANK you for all your kindness to me, and particularly for the last instance of your warm friendship; and I'm sorry that it must occasion some further trouble. I understand that you propose taking notice of a letter to the Author of the Critical Review, and I dare say you will do it properly. That part of the letter that relates to yourself I hope will be flea'd and broil'd alive; for it is damn'd impudent. He pretends it was the writer, not the man, that stuck with him. Your friends and mine say, they think you can, from your own knowledge, contradict him in this. I suppose you know he was sometime (about 12 months, as I have been told,) out of his senses, and confined at Edinburgh. Our friends think this would be the best apology you can make to the public for this behaviour.

As to what relates to me, you are no doubt become a party by your friendly interposition, and therefore I must leave you to judge for yourself what you are to do. I will only in friendship tell you frankly what I think.

First, your work does not seem a fit place for handling a physical dispute; it is rather for giving accounts and opinions of things published.—2dly, If you answer this letter of disputation, you must prepare yourself for answering more nonsense of the same kind. He will dispute till he's deprived of the use of pen and ink. That's the turn of his madness.—3dly, All he has said is so senseless, captious, and beastly, that it does not admit of an answer. It is unanswerable. There can be no such thing as convincing one another now. The dispute must be at an end already with every body that understands the subject, and will give himself the trouble to consider what both have said: and every obstinate fool may insist upon having the last word. Was

it my own cause only, I give you my word I would despise it. However, I have made some short observations to shew you that his best criticisms are without all foundation, and that your friendship for me has not brought you into disgrace with sensible people of the profession.

I am,

Dear Sir,

Your much obliged and sincere friend,
WILLIAM HUNTER.

22d Aug. 1757.

Dr. Smollett.

LETTER IX *

*From Dr. ARMSTRONG.**London, March 28, 1769.*

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I enjoy, with a pleasing sympathy, the agreeable society you find amongst the professors at Pisa. All countries and all religions are the same to men of liberal minds. And the most contemptible, sometimes even the most dangerous of all animals, is an ill-natured blockhead, who affects to despise his neighbours, because he secretly envies their superior abilities, and regards them with a jealous eye.

The daily, industrious, indefatigable operations of the most pernicious lies; the most impudent, audacious doctrines that were ever practised upon a blind, stupid, ignorant, profane populace, still continue to prosper. The London mob have long, every hour of the day, *damn'd their eyesight*, and they happen to have good reason for it. I will not at once disgust and shock you with the recital of such seditious and treasonable insinuations, as never durst, before Wednesday last, brow-beat a throne; at least never with impunity. Your friends at Pisa envy our constitution. I am afraid we may, in a short time, be reduced to sigh after theirs; for the view at present all around us is at pre-

* Relying on the fidelity of the Correspondent from whom we received the first series of these letters, we printed No. VI. as perfect and complete; we since have found that it was mutilated, and therefore here publish what was omitted.—EDITOR.

sent an object of the most extreme indignation, contempt, and horror.

Meantime the infernal spirit of the most absurd discord,—Erinnys, blind and blundering in her dotage, has not yet so universally poisoned the noble mind of the public, as to engross it entirely to the clumsy, dirty, black-guard amusements and exercises. For history still makes a shift to waddle on, though it grows rather a *lame duck*; and there are still jack-daws enough to swallow the green cheese of tragedy, and the no less insipid curd of new comedy. So much the better—all trades would live, they say.

But talking of some recent publications puts me in mind of something I had almost forgot to tell you, that several people who have a particular regard and esteem for the reputed Author of “The present State of all Nations,” are sorry to find, that he has too much exposed the posteriors of our brothers in the North, and made some undeserved compliments to their neighbours in the South, who have already a comfortable enough share of self conceit, and that amongst other perfections he allows them to be the handsomest people in Europe; which they think a very disputable opinion.

All the friends you have mentioned are well, and desire to be kindly remembered to you. Your health is never forgot in our computations. I am sorry to tell you that our society has lost one worthy member in Doctor Russell, who died some months ago of a malignant fever. I beg you'll let me hear from you soon, &c.

LETTER X.

From Dr. ARMSTRONG.

MY DEAR DOCTOR, (1770.)

I reproach myself—but it is as insignificant as embarrassing to explain some things.—So much for that. As to my confidence in your stamina, I can see no reason to flinch from it—but I wish you would avoid all unwholesome accidents as much as possible.

I am quite serious about my visit to you next autumn. My scheme is now to pass my June and July at Paris; from thence to set out for Italy, either over the Alps or by sea from Marseilles. I don't expect the company of any widow hunter, or any other that may be too fat and indolent for such an excursion; and hope to pick up some

agreeable fellow traveller without being at the expense of advertising.

You feel exactly as I do on the subject of state politics. But from late glimpses it is still to be hoped that some patriots may be disappointed in their favourite view of involving their country in confusion and destruction. As to the K. Bench patriot, it is hard to say from what motive he published a letter of yours, asking some trifling favour of him on behalf of somebody for whom the *Cham of Literature*, Mr. Johnson, had interested himself.

I have within this month published what I call my Miscellanies. Though I admitted my operator to an equal share of profit and loss, the publication has been managed in such a manner as if there had been a combination to suppress it. Notwithstanding which, I am told it makes its way tolerably at least. But I have heard to day that somebody is to give me a good trimming very soon.

All friends here remember you kindly; and our little club at the Two Arms never fail to devote a bumper to you, except when they are in the humour of drinking none but scoundrels. I send my best compliments to Mrs. Smollett and two other ladies, and beg you'll write me as soon as it suits you, and with black ink.

I am always,

My dear Doctor,

Most affectionately yours,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

A Monsieur

*Monsieur Smollett, gentilhomme Anglois,
Chez Monsieur Remier, Negociante, Livorne,
Tosiane.*

LETTER XI.

From Dr. ARMSTRONG.

Rome, 2d June, 1770.

DEAR DOCTOR,

I arrived here last Thursday se'n-night, and since that time have already seen almost all the most celebrated wonders of Rome. But I am greatly disappointed in these matters, partly, I suppose, from my expectation being too high. But what I have seen here has been in such a hurry as to make it a fatigue; besides, I have bustled about amongst them neither in very good humour nor good health.

I have delayed writing, till I could lay before you the plan of my future operations for a few weeks. I propose to

to post it to Naples about the middle of next week, along with a Colonel of our country, who seems to be a very good-natured man. After having passed a week or ten days there, I shall return hither, and, after having visited Tivoli and Trespali, set out for Leghorn, if possible in some ship from Civita Vecchia, for I hate the lodgings upon the roads in this country. I don't expect to be happy till I see Leghorn; and if I find my friend in such health as I wish him, or can hope for him, I shall not be disappointed in the chief pleasure I proposed myself in my visit to Italy. As you talked of a ramble somewhere to the south of France, I shall be extremely happy to attend you.

I wrote to my brother from Genoa, and desired him to direct his answer to your care at Pisa. If it comes, please direct it with your own letter, for which I shall long violently, to the care of Mr. Francis Barrazzi, at Rome.

I am, with my best compliments to Mrs. Smollett and the rest of the ladies,

My dear Doctor,

Your very affectionately

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

*A Monsieur Monsieur
Smollett, Chez Mons.
Renner à Livorne.*

LETTER XII.

*From Lord SHELburn to the Duchess of
HAMILTON.*

Hill Street, Tuesday.

MADAM,

I am honoured with your Grace's letter, inclosing one from Dr. Smollett. It is above a year since I was applied to by Dr. Smollett, through a person whom I wished extremely to oblige; but there were, and still subsist, some applications for the same office of a nature which it will be impossible to get over in favour of Mr. Smollett, which makes it impossible for me to give him the least hopes of it.—I could not immediately recollect what had passed on this subject, else I should have had the honour to answer your Grace's letter sooner.

I am,

With great truth and respect,

Your Grace's most obedient and most
humble servant,

SHELburn.

Duchess of Hamilton.

CHINA.

The following Letter, from an American publication, is curious, as it contains the natural observations of an unlearned man, on the internal present state of a country seldom penetrated by Europeans, and therefore very little known to us.

LETTER FROM A GENTLEMAN IN PORTUGAL TO HIS FRIEND IN PARIS;

CONTAINING THE ACCOUNT OF AN ENGLISH SAILOR, WHO DESERTED IN CHINA
FROM CAPTAIN COOKE'S SHIP.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

SIR, *Lisbon, May 5, 1784.*

AGREEABLY to your desire, I have examined the sailor more particularly, and shall now give you the circumstances of his story, with all the observations he made in the country, concerning which you are so curious. He appears a more intelligent fellow than seamen in general. He says, that he belonged to the *Resolution*, an English ship, one of those that made the last voyage with Captain Cooke: That

on their return, being at Macao, he and a comrade of his were persuaded by a Portuguese Captain, who spoke English and Chinese, to desert, in order to go with him, in a brigantine, to the north-western coast of America, to purchase sea-beaver skins from the savages, by which they hoped to have made fortunes: That accordingly they took a boat belonging to the ship, got ashore in the night, turned the boat adrift, and were hid by the Portuguese Cap-

tain till the Resolution was gone: That this was in January 1780; and that in April following they sailed from Macao, intending to go first to a place he calls Nooky Bay, in lat. 50°: That they had twenty-five men, with eight guns, and small arms, for their defence, and a quantity of iron ware, cutlery, with European and Chinese toys, for trade: That about the beginning of May, in a dark night, the Captain being sick in the cabin, they were surprised and suddenly boarded by two boats full of armed men, to the number of forty, who took possession of the brigantine, no resistance being made: That these strangers altered her course, and stood, as he saw by the compass, to the north-west: That the next day the Captain understood, from a Chinese among them, that they were Curry * Ladrones, or pirates; that they had been cruising on the coast of China, and had lost their vessel on a reef the night before; and it was explained to the Captain, that if he and his people would work the ship, and fight upon occasion, they should be well used, and have a share of plunder, otherwise be thrown overboard: That all consented; and three days after they saw land and coasted it northward: That they took two Chinese jonks, which were sent away steering north east, eight men being put into each, and some of the Chinese taken out: That the brigantine went on to the northward for four days after, without taking any thing; but running too near the coast in chase of another Chinese, they stuck fast on a shoal in a falling tide: That they hoped to get off by the night flood, but were mistaken; and the next morning were surrounded by a great many armed boats and vessels, which the chase, who got in, had probably occasioned to come against them: That at first they beat off these vessels; but reinforcements coming, they saw it impossible to escape, so submitted, and were all brought on shore and committed to prison: That a few days after they were taken out, and examined; and the Portuguese Captain making it appear that he and his people were prisoners to the Ladrones, they were re-committed, and the Ladrones all beheaded: That the brigantine being got off, was, after some time, as he understood, by an order from Court, restored

to the Portuguese Captain, who went away in her with all his people, except this relator and a Portuguese lad, who, being both ill of the flux and likely to die, were left behind in prison. What became of the brigantine afterwards he never heard.—That they were well attended in their sickness, and soon recovered, but were not set at liberty: That the prison was a very clean, airy place, consisting of several courts and ranges of buildings, the whole securely walled and guarded, and governed with great order: That every body was obliged to work, but his work was not hard; it was weaving rushes upon hoops for the bottoms of chairs, and they had some small pay for them, which, added to the prison allowance of rice and chong, was more than a sufficiency; and he thinks there are no such comfortable prisons in England, at least among those he had been acquainted with: That he had applied himself to learn the Chinese language, and succeeded so far at least as to understand and make himself understood in common matters: That some of the most orderly prisoners were allowed to assist the neighbouring country people in time of harvest, under the care of overseers: That he and his companions were from time to time made to expect, that orders would come from court for their release; but he supposes they were quite forgotten. They had written frequently to the Catholic Missionaries at Peking, requesting their solicitations, but received no answer; and perhaps the prison-keeper, who had a profit on their labour, never sent their letters: That after more than a year's confinement, being in the country at a harvest, he accidentally cut his foot very badly, and was left behind at a farmer's house to be cured, the farmer undertaking to return him to prison when recovered: That he got into favour in the family: That he learnt the farmer's wife to make soap, which he understood, it being his father's trade: That he had himself been an apprentice to a shoemaker before he took to the sea; and finding some leather in the house, he made himself, with such tools as he could get or make, a large shoe for his lame foot: That the farmer admired the shoe much above the Chinese shoes, and requested a pair for himself: That

* Curry, probably Corea.

he accordingly made shoes for the farmer, his wife, two sons, and a daughter: That he was obliged first to make the lasts for all of them; and that it is not true that the feet of Chinese women are less than those of English women*: That these shoes being admired, many inhabitants of the neighbouring village desired to have of them; so he was kept continually at work, the farmer finding leather, selling the shoes, and allowing him some share of the profit, by which he got about an ounce of silver per week, all money being weighed there: That the Chinese tan their leather with oak chips, sawdust, and shavings, which are saved by the carpenters for the tanners, who boil them, and steep their hides in the warm liquor, so that it is sooner fit for use: That the farmer's wife began to get money by selling soap; and they proposed to obtain his liberty, and keep him in the family, by giving him their daughter, when a little older, for a wife, with a piece of land; and he believes they did prevail with the jailor, by presents, to connive at his stay on pretence of his lameness.—He liked their way of living, except their sometimes eating dog's flesh; their pork was excellent; the rice dressed various ways, all very good; and the chong he grew fond of, and learnt to make it: they put kidney beans in soak for twenty-four hours, then grind them in a hand-mill, pouring in water from time to time, to wash the meal from between the stones, which falls into a tub covered with a coarse cloth, that lets the meal and water pass through, retaining only the skins of the beans; that a very small quantity of alum, or some sort of salt put into it, makes the meal settle to the bottom, when they pour off the water: That it is eaten various ways, by all sorts of people, with milk, with meat, as thickening in broth, &c.: That they used also to put a little alum in their river water, when foul, to clear it for use, and by that means made it as clear as rock water, the dirt all settling: Their house was near a great river, but he does not remember its name: That he lived in this family about a year, but did not get the daughter, her grandfather refusing his con-

sent to her marriage with a stranger: That they have a sort of religion, with priests and churches, but do not keep Sunday nor go to church, being very heathenish: That in every house there is a little idol, to which they give thanks, make presents, and shew respect in harvest time, but very little at other times: And enquiring of his master, Why he did not go to church to pray as we do in Europe? he was answered, they paid the priests to pray for them, that they might stay at home to mind their business, and that it would be a folly to pay others for praying, and then go and do the praying themselves; and that the more work they did while the priests prayed, the better able they were to pay them well for praying: That they have horses, but not many; the breed small, but strong, kept chiefly for war, and not used in labour, nor to draw carriages: That oxen are used, but the chief of the labour is done by men, not only in the fields, but on the roads; travellers being carried from town to town in bamboo chairs by hired chairmen throughout the country, and goods also, either hanging on poles between two and sometimes four men, or in wheelbarrows, they having no coaches, carts, or waggons, and the roads being paved with flat stones. They say, that their great Father (so they call the Emperor) forbids the keeping of horses, because he had rather have his country filled with his children than with brutes, and one horse requires as much ground to produce him food, as would feed six men; yet some great people obtain leave to keep one horse for pleasure: That the matter having a farm left to him by a deceased relation in a distant part of the country, sold the land he lived on, and went with the whole family to take possession and live on the other: That they embarked in one of the boats that carry sea-fish into the heart of the empire, which are kept fresh even in hot weather, by being packed in great hampers with layers of ice and straw, and repacked every two or three days, with fresh ice taken at ice-houses on the way: That they had been ten days on their voyage, when they arrived at the new farm, going up always against the

* Our former accounts, perhaps, respected only women of fashion; these were country women, with whose feet the same pains to pinch them into a small compass might not have been taken.

stream: That the owner of the boat finding him handy and strong in rowing and working her, and one of the hands falling sick, persuaded him to go fifteen days farther, promising him great pay, and to bring him back to the family; but that having unloaded the fish, the Chinese went off with his boat in the night, leaving him behind without paying him: That there is a great deal of cheating in China, and no remedy: That stealing, robbing, and house-breaking, are punished severely, but cheating is free there, in every thing, as cheating in horses is among the gentlemen in England: That meeting at that place with a boat bound towards Canton in a canal, he thought it might be a means of escaping out of that country, if he went in her, so he shipped himself to work for his passage, though it was with regret he left for ever the kind family he had so long lived with: That after twenty-six days' voyage on the canal, the boat stopping at a little town, he went ashore, and walked about to look at it, and buy some tobacco; and in returning he was stopped, taken up, examined, and sent away under a guard across the country to a Mandarin, distant two days' journey: That here he found the lingo somewhat different, and could not make himself so well understood: That he was kept a month in prison before the Mandarin had leisure to examine him: That having given a true account of himself, as well as he could, the Mandarin set him at liberty, but advised him to wait the departure of some persons for Canton, with whom he proposed to send him as a shipwrecked stranger, at the Emperor's expense: That in the mean time he worked in the Mandarin's garden, and conversed with the common people. He does not recollect the name of the province, but says it was one of the tea countries; and that besides the true tea, they made a vast deal of counterfeited tea, which they packed up in boxes, some mixed with good tea, but mostly unmix'd, and sent it away to different sea-ports for the supply of foreign countries: That he observed they made ordinary tea of almost any kind of leaves; a great deal of the leaves of sweet potatoes, which they cut into form by stamps, and have the art of giving such colour and taste as they judge proper. When he spoke of this practice as a fraud, they said there was

no harm in it, for strangers liked the false tea as well or better than the true, and that it was impossible to load with true tea all the ships that came for it; China could not furnish such a quantity; and if the demand went on increasing as it had done for some years past, all the leaves of all the trees in the country would not be sufficient to answer it. This tea was sold cheap, as he understood, twenty catty of it (a catty is near one pound) for about an ounce of silver. They did not drink it themselves, but said it was not unwholesome if drank moderately: That after some time he set out in the train of seven merchants for Canton, with a passport from the Mandarin, going partly by land, but chiefly by water in canals: That they stopped a week in a part of the country where a great deal of China ware is made; that many farmers had little furnaces in some out-houses, where they worked at leisure times, and made, some nothing but tea-cups, others nothing but saucers, &c., which they sold to country shopkeepers, who collected quantities for the merchants. The ware is very cheap. He could have bought a dozen pretty cups and saucers for as much silver as is in an English half-crown. He says it is not true that they have large wheel carriages in China driven by the wind; at least he never saw nor heard of any such; but that the wheelbarrow porters indeed, when passing some great open countries, do sometimes, if the wind is fair, spread a thin cotton sail, supported by a light bamboo mast, which they stick up on their wheelbarrows, and it helps them along; that he once saw a fleet of near three hundred sail of those wheelbarrows, each with a double wheel: That when he arrived at Canton, he did not make himself known to the English there, but got down as soon as he could to Macao, hoping to meet with his Portuguese Captain, but he had never returned: That he worked there in rigging of vessels, till he had an opportunity of coming home to Europe; and hearing on his arrival here, from an old comrade in the packet, that his sweetheart is married, and that the Resolution and Endeavour got home, he will decline going to England yet awhile, fearing he may be punished for carrying off the boat; therefore he has shipped himself, as I wrote you before, for a voyage to America.

He

He was between three and four years in China.—This is the substance of what I got from him, and nearly as he related it. He gave me the names

of some places; but I found them hard to remember, and cannot recollect them.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

DEATH OF DR. PRIESTLEY.

Extract from a Letter from Thomas Cooper, Esq. of Northumberland, to James Woodhouse, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, dated Feb. 6.

“YOUR old friend, Dr. Priestley, died this morning without pain, at eleven o'clock. He would have been seventy-one had he lived till the 24th of next month. He continued composed, and cheerful, to the end. He had been apprised of his dissolution for some days.”

DR. PRIESTLEY—*Extract from a Communication in the Philadelphia Gazette.*

“Since his illness at Philadelphia, in the year 1801, he never regained his former good state of health. His complaint was constant indigestion, and a difficulty of swallowing food of any kind. But during this period of general debility, he was busily employed in printing his church history, and the first volume of his notes on the scriptures, and in making new and original experiments. During this period, likewise, he wrote his pamphlet of Jesus and Socrates compared, and reprinted his Essay on Phlogiston.

“From about the beginning of November 1803, to the middle of January 1804, his complaint grew more serious; yet, by judicious medical treatment, and strict attention to diet, he, after some time, seemed, if not gaining strength, at least not getting worse; and his friends fondly hoped that his health would continue to improve as the season advanced. He, however, considered his life as very precarious. Even at this time, besides his miscellaneous reading, which was at all times very extensive, he read through all the works quoted in his “Comparison of the different Systems of the Grecian Philosophers with Christianity,” composed that work, and transcribed the whole of it, in less than three months; so that he has left it ready for the press. During this period, he composed, in one day, his second Reply to Dr. Linn.

“In the last fortnight of January, his fits of indigestion became more alarming, his legs swelled, and his weakness increased. Within two days of his death, he became so weak that he could walk but a little way, and that with great difficulty; for some time he found himself unable to speak; but, on recovering a little, he told his friends that he had never felt more pleasantly during his whole life-time, than during the time he was unable to speak. He was fully sensible that he had not long to live; yet talked with cheerfulness to all who called on him. In the course of the day, he expressed his thankfulness at being permitted to die quietly, in his family, without pain, and with every convenience and comfort that he could wish for. He dwelt upon the peculiarly happy situation in which it had pleased the Divine Being to place him in life, and the great advantage he had enjoyed in the acquaintance and friendship of some of the best and wisest of men in the age in which he lived, and the satisfaction he derived from having led an useful as well as happy life. He this day gave directions about printing the remainder of his notes on Scripture, (a work in the completion of which he was much interested,) and looked over the first sheet of the third volume, after it was corrected by those who were to attend to its completion, and expressed his satisfaction at the manner of its being executed.

“On Sunday the 5th he was much weaker, but sat up in an arm-chair for a few minutes. He desired that John, chapter xi, might be read to him: he stopped the reader at the forty-fifth verse; dwelt for some time on the advantage he had derived from reading the scriptures daily, and recommended this practice, saying, that it would prove a source of the purest pleasure. “We shall all (said he) meet finally; we only require different degrees of discipline suited to our different tempers, to prepare us for final happiness.” Mr. ——— coming into his room, he said,

said, "You see, Sir, I am still living." Mr. ——— observed, "that he would always live."—"Yes, I believe I shall; we shall meet again in another and a better world." He said this with great animation, laying hold of Mr. ———'s hand in both his own. After evening prayers, when his grand-children were brought to his bed-side, he spoke to them separately, and exhorted them to continue to love each other, &c. "I am going (added he) to sleep as well as you; for death is only a good long sound sleep in the grave; and we shall meet again."

"On Monday morning the 6th of February, on being asked how he did, he answered in a faint voice, that he had no pain, but appeared fainting away gradually. About eight o'clock, he desired to have three pamphlets which had been looked out by his directions the evening before. He then dic-

tated, as clearly and distinctly as he had ever done in his life, the additions and alterations which he wished to have made in each. M—— took down the substance of what he said, which was read to him. He observed, "Sir, you have put in your own language; I wish it to be *mine*." He then repeated over again, nearly word for word, what he had before said; and when it was transcribed, and read over to him, he said, "That is right, I have now done."

"About half an hour after he desired that he might be removed to a cot. About ten minutes after he was removed to it he died; but breathed his last so easily, that those who were sitting close to him did not immediately perceive it. He had put his hand to his face, which prevented them from observing it.

"He was born March 24, 1733."

LEISURE AMUSEMENTS.

NUMBER XIV.

The cleanest corn that e'er was sight
May have some piles o' caff in;
So ne'er a fellow mortal slight,
For random fits o' daffin.

BURNS.

TO draw general conclusions from particular instances, appears to be one of the most frequent causes of erroneous opinions. *A particulari ad universale, non valet argumentum*, is a maxim which, though universally admitted, seems not to be so much attended to as the acknowledged veracity of it would deserve. Such reasoning, always fallacious, must evidently be peculiarly so, when applied to the conduct of such a fickle capricious animal as man. The chemist, if he unites two bodies whose properties are known, may, with some exactness, predict the effect, and reasonably expect it to be the same that took place on a former and similar experiment. But it is not so with the moral philosopher. Man, the object of his researches, he discovers is governed by contingent circumstances; but this discovery will not always lead him to form just conclusions on his actions; for he will find the same circumstances have different, and often opposite effects. Besides, it is almost impossible that the same asso-

ciation of circumstances shall exist, with equal force, at different periods; much less occasion the same emotions or passions in different breasts. The symptoms of some diseases vary according to the peculiarities of the constitution they attack; and why may not we expect similar variations in the influence of circumstances, according to the peculiarities of mind?

"There's some *peculiar* in each leaf and grain;
Some unmark'd fibre, or some varying vein:
Shall only man be taken in the gross?
Grant but as many sorts of mind as moss.
That each from other differs, first confess;
Next, that he varies from himself no less:
Add Nature's, Custom's, Reason's, Passion's strife,
And all Opinion's colours cast on life."

From what I have said, I do not mean it to be understood, that I condemn, as futile, all general conclusions on human nature; but I think, that to be productive of any advantage, they must arise

arise from the experience of years, and even then prove sometimes erroneous. Thus we know, from the experience of ages, some of the effects of ambition and love; yet how often do we perceive effects arise from these passions, which not even the prescience derived from our well established observations could lead us to suspect.

But I am saying more on this subject than is necessary to my purpose, and indeed, perhaps, more than modesty would warrant, as it has already employed the pens of writers who possessed more penetration, and better opportunities of studying human nature. To draw, then, my wandering observations to a focus, I shall repeat the sentiment they have been adduced to support, namely, that it is difficult to determine the true cause of human error, and that general conclusions, drawn from particular instances, must often prove fallacious.

To this source of error I attribute an opinion, which has obtained very general support, that irregularity of conduct, irresolution, and a disregard for prudence and decorum, are, in some degree, inseparable from a genius for poetical composition. This sentiment is thought by many incontrovertible; and the examples of Savage, Otway, and Burns, are produced as instances, in which it has had the powerful support of experience. But let us examine the arguments on which it is founded, and, I think, we shall discover them not to be the most satisfactory or conclusive.

On viewing the characters of the most sublime masters of the poetic art, we perceive a refined sensibility to be the most distinguishing feature. That this excess of sensibility may, in some degree, tend to unfit the mind for the exertion necessary to succeed in acquiring wealth, I shall not attempt, altogether, to deny; although its power, even in that respect, I will not allow to be so extensive as some. But I am very far from thinking the many errors in the lives of a Savage or a Burns can be attributed, with any truth, to that source. The deviations from propriety in the lives of those great but unfortunate men, I am rather of opinion, were occasioned by the bad habits they contracted in the perilous and infectious path of life through which they were destined to journey. The earlier part of their lives betrayed

no marks of irresolution; on the contrary, they both, but particularly Savage, displayed considerable intrepidity of character. How few are there, among those who are not poets, that could undergo such severe trials with equal fortitude? Place a mathematician in the same situation; let him be educated under similar disadvantages; let him enter the world unadmonished, unwarned of the dangers which surround him; let him be exposed to similar temptations; and, there are strong reasons to believe, he would not behave with much more propriety. In short, we may attribute, with some plausibility, the indolence of Shennott and Gray to this refined sensibility, which might incapacitate them for business; and even their cases I am tempted to consider singular; but a total neglect of economy or common prudence, I think an error for which we must look to other causes.

But suppose we fail in discovering another source for this imprudence; still I see many arguments against believing it connected with any of those singularities of mind which are supposed the most consonant to a genius for poetry, or which form what has been called the temperament of genius. If every person whose life displayed deviations from propriety were poets; or if the reverse were true, and every poet guilty of imprudence; we then might reasonably suspect some connexion between the two: but, on the contrary, we find both these suppositions unfounded. As we see from every day's experience, that the majority of the imprudent are men of weak minds, it consequently requires but a little recollection to contradict the first hypothesis; and we have only to extend our recollection a little farther, to be as fully satisfied as to the fallacy of the second. Can any one say economy and strict regularity of conduct are inconsistent with poetical genius, when there are the examples of the Shakspeare, a Milton, a Dryden, and a Pope, to contradict the assertion? Indeed, there are among all our first-rate poets but two or three who can be said, in the least, to support such an idea; and it would not be difficult to prove, their errors proceeded from accidental circumstances, or other defects, which, it is too well known, are not confined to any particular class of mankind.

There

There are not wanting instances of poets who have even displayed talents for an active life, and who have acquired wealth and honours by their industry and economy; those two qualities which are considered so adverse to poetry. In the reign of Queen Anne, was not much of the public business transacted by poets? Was Prior considered an inactive negotiator? And, to go to earlier periods, Was Spenser incapable of business? I know Addison may be produced as an example to the contrary; but although he was unfit for public employment, no one ever accused him of not being an economist. To conclude these examples, Was not the modest and ingenious Dodsley both a good poet and active bookseller? In mentioning him last, some may suppose me guilty of an anti-climax; but, though lowest in the vulgar scale of rank, he was equal to any in worth; and his example is the most applicable to support my argument.

As to the poverty of the poets, which some may think a presumptive proof of their imprudence, in a great measure, it is a fiction of their own; for probably as many of them acquire wealth as of any other class of literary men; or if there is really some difference, it may arise from the public taste respecting poetry being more capricious. Men of letters, whether they be versemen or prose-men, are very seldom qualified for obtaining wealth. They have not sufficient impudence to force themselves forward in the more public paths of ambition and riches; and yet, conscious of superior talents and knowledge, they will not cringe to those who, though really inferiors, have it in their power to supply that deficiency of impudence by their patronage. Thus, if they are not so fortunate as to possess a knowledge of some profession, by which, with industry, they may procure a subsistence, they are compelled to have recourse to the productions of their genius; and an income thus derived, it is well known, is of a very precarious nature. Their companions are chosen from among the well educated and more respectable part of society; and thus they are often led into superfluous expenses, which they have no way to avoid, but by relinquishing the pleasure of associating with their equals.

This last circumstance must operate more powerfully on the poet, whose company has the most charms, is most courted, and whose valuable and endearing talents procure him admittance into the most splendid circles of taste.

It must be allowed, imprudence is not incompatible with poetical genius; but because one or two poets have, by their behaviour, forced us to acknowledge this, it is certainly wrong to extend the observation to the whole, or, which is much the same, suppose imprudence connected with the poetical character. Medicine, history, painting, mathematics, in short every art or science, has imprudent characters among its votaries; and arguing in this false way, imprudence must be connected with a genius for every art or science. Nothing can be more absurd.

Were I to form any general observation from considering the lives of the poets, it should be, that the majority were men of amiable dispositions. This remark is not formed on a few instances, but from considering the characters of the whole, of whatever age or whatever country. Failings they undoubtedly are not entirely exempt from, any more than their fellow-men; but impartiality must declare, that "even their failings lean on virtue's side," and that there are fewer deviations from moral rectitude observable in their lives than in those of any other class of men whatever.

Thus have I endeavoured to become the apologist of the poetical character, although my abilities are far from qualifying me to perform such a part. That deficiency of talent may, however, have some advantages. None will suspect me of a fellow-feeling. What I write will be considered impartial; and I flatter myself my arguments, if they do not completely, will tend, in some degree, to invalidate the truth of the following sentiment, from Shenstone, with which I shall conclude;

"Poet and rich! 'tis solecism extreme!
'Tis heighten'd contradiction! in his
frame,

In ev'ry nerve and fibre of his soul,
The latent seeds and principles of want
Has Nature wove, and fate confirm'd the
clue.

April 14, 1804.

HERANIQ.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE LAND SALAMANDER.

BY THE COUNT DE LA CEPEDE.

IT would appear that the more remote the objects of human curiosity are, the more man delights in attributing to them wonderful qualities, or at least in exaggerating those which beings, seldom thoroughly known, in reality possess. The imagination, as one may say, from time to time, requires to be stimulated with wonders; man wishes to give full scope to his belief, and he thinks he does not enjoy it with sufficient freedom when he subjects it to the laws of reason; he imagines that to use it he must carry it to the greatest excess, and does not consider himself as really master of it, unless when he capriciously refuses it to truth, or grants it to accounts of the most chimerical beings. Man cannot exercise this empire of fantasy but when the light of truth shines from a distance upon the objects of this arbitrary belief; but when space, time, or their nature separate them from us; and for this reason, among all classes of animals, there is perhaps none which has given rise to more fables than that of lizards. We have seen properties as absurd as imaginary ascribed to several species of oviparous quadrupedes; but human imagination seems to have surpassed itself in the Salamander, which has been thought to be endowed with the most marvellous qualities. Whilst the hardest bodies cannot resist the violence of fire, the world have endeavoured to make us believe that a small lizard can not only withstand the flames, but even extinguish them. As agreeable fables readily gain belief, every one has been eager to adopt that of a small animal, so highly privileged, so superior to the most powerful agent in nature, and which could furnish so many objects of comparison to poetry, so many pretty emblems to love, and so many brilliant devices to valour. The ancients believed this property of the Salamander, wishing that its origin might be as surprising as its power; and being desirous of realising the ingenious fictions of the poets, they have pretended that it owes its existence to the purest of elements, which cannot consume it, and they have called it the daughter of fire*, giving it however a body of ice. The moderns have followed the ridicu-

lous tales of the ancients, and as it is difficult to stop when one has passed the bounds of probability, some have gone so far as to think that the most violent fire could be extinguished by the Land Salamander. Quacks told this small lizard, affirming, that when thrown into the greatest conflagration, it would check its progress. It was very necessary that philosophers and naturalists should take the trouble to prove, by facts, what reason alone might have demonstrated; and it was not till after the light of science was diffused abroad, that the world gave over believing in this wonderful property of the salamander.

This lizard, which is found in so many countries of the ancient world, and even in very high latitudes, has been, however, very little noticed, because it is seldom seen out of its hole, and because for a long time it has inspired much terror. Even Aristotle speaks of it as of an animal with which he was scarcely acquainted.

It is easy to distinguish this lizard from all others, by the particular conformation of its fore feet, which have only four toes, while those behind have five. One of the largest of this species, preserved in the king's cabinet, is seven inches five lines in length, from the end of the muzzle to the root of the tail, which is three inches eight lines. The skin does not appear to be covered with scales, but it is furnished with a number of excrescences, like teats, containing a great many holes, several of which may be very plainly distinguished by the naked eye, and through which a kind of milk oozes, that generally spreads itself in such a manner as to form a transparent coat of varnish above the skin of this oviparous quadruped, naturally dry.

The eyes of the salamander are placed in the upper part of the head, which is a little flattened; their orbit projects into the interior part of the palate, and is there almost surrounded by a row of very small teeth, like those in the jaw bones†: these teeth establish a near relation between lizards and fishes; many species of which have also several teeth placed in the bottom of the mouth. The colour of this lizard is very dark;

* Conrad Gesner de quadrupedibus oviparis, de salamandra, p. 79.

† Memoirs respecting the History of Animals, article Salamander.

upon the belly it has a bluish cast, intermixed with pretty large irregular yellow spots, which extend over the whole body, and even to the feet and eye-lids; some of these spots are besprinkled with small black specks; and those which are upon the back often touch, without interruption, and form two long yellow bands. From the figure of these spots, the salamander has got the name of *stellio*, as well as the green lizard, or real itellio; and the geckotte, or *laceria mauritanica*. The colour of the land salamander must, however, be subject to vary; and it appears that some are found in the marshy forests of Germany, which are quite black above and yellow below*. To this variety we must refer the black salamander, found by Mr. Laurenti, in the Alps, which he considered as a distinct species, and which appeared to me to have too near a resemblance to the common salamander to be separated from it†.

The tail, which is almost cylindrical, appears to be separated into different divisions, by circular rings composed of a very soft substance.

The land Salamander has no ribs—neither have frogs, to which it has a great resemblance in the general form of the anterior part of its body. When touched, it suddenly covers itself with that kind of coat of which we have spoken, and it can also very rapidly change its skin from a state of humidity to a state of dryness. The milk which issues from the small holes in its surface is very acrid; when put upon the tongue, one feels as it were a kind of scar at the part which it touches. This milk, which is considered as an excellent substance for taking off hair, has some resemblance to that which distils from those plants called *esula* and *euphorbium*. When the salamander is crushed, or when it is only pressed, it exhales a bad smell, which is peculiar to it.

Land salamanders are fond of cold damp places, thick shades, tufted woods, or high mountains, and the banks of streams that run through meadows; they sometimes retire in great numbers to hollow trees, hedges, and below old rotten stumps; and they pass the winter in places of high latitude, in a kind of borrows, where they are found collected, several of them being joined and twitted together. The salamander being

destitute of claws, having only four toes on each of the fore feet, and no advantage of conformation making up its deficiencies, its manner of living must, as is indeed the case, be very different from that of other lizards. It walks very slowly; far from being able to climb trees with rapidity, it often appears to drag itself with great difficulty along the surface of the earth. It seldom goes far from the place of shelter which it has fixed on; it passes its life under the earth, often at the bottom of old walls during summer; it dreads the heat of the sun, which would dry it, and it is commonly only when rain is about to fall, that it comes forth from its secret asylum, as if by a kind of necessity, to bathe itself, and to imbibe an element to which it is analogous. Perhaps it finds then with greatest facility those insects on which it feeds. It lives upon flies, beetles, snails, and earth worms; when it reposes, it rolls up its body in several folds like serpents. It can remain some time in the water without danger, and it casts a very thin pellicle of a greenish grey colour. Salamanders have even been kept more than six months in the water of a well, without giving them any food; care only was taken to change the water often.

It has been remarked, that every time a land salamander is plunged into the water, it attempts to raise its nostrils above the surface, as if to seek for air, which is a new proof of the need that all oviparous quadrupeds have to breathe, during the time they are not in a state of torpor. The land salamander has apparently no ears, and in this it resembles serpents. It has even been pretended, that it does not hear, and on this account it has got the name of *sourd*, in some provinces of France. This is very probable, as it has never been heard to utter any cry, and silence in general is coupled with deafness.

Having then perhaps one sense less than other animals, and being deprived of the faculty of communicating its sensations to those of the same species, even by imperfect sounds, it must be reduced to a much inferior of instinct; it is therefore very stupid, and not bold, as has been reported; it does not brave danger, as is pretended, but it does not perceive it. Whatever gestures one makes to frighten it, it always advances

* Matthiolus.

† *Salamandra atra* Laurenti Specimen Medicum, Viennæ, 1768, p. 179.

without turning aside; however, as no animal is deprived of that sentiment necessary for its preservation, it suddenly compresses its skin, as is said, when tormented, and spurs forth upon those who attack it that corrosive milk which is under it. If beat, it begins to raise its tail; afterwards it becomes motionless, as if stunned by a kind of paralytic stroke, for we must not, with some naturalists, ascribe to an animal so devoid of instinct, so much art and cunning as to counterfeit death. In short, it is difficult to kill it; but when dipped in vinegar, or surrounded with salt reduced to powder, it expires in convulsions, as is the case with several other lizards and worms.

It seems one cannot allow a being a chimerical quality, without refusing it at the same time a real property. The cold salamander has been considered as an animal endued with the miraculous power of resisting and even of extinguishing fire, but at the same time it has been debased as much as elevated by this singular property. It has been made the most fatal of animals; the ancients, and even Pliny, have devoted it to a kind of anathema, by affirming that its poison is the most dangerous of all. They have written, that infecting with its poison almost all the vegetables of a large country, it might cause the destruction of *whole nations*. The moderns also for a long time believed the salamander to be very poisonous; they have said, that its bite is mortal, like that of the viper; they have sought out and prescribed remedies for it; but they have at length had recourse to observations, by which they ought to have begun. The famous Bacon wished naturalists would endeavour to ascertain the truth respecting the poison of the salamander. Gesner proved by experiments, that it did not bite, whatever means were used to irritate it, and Wurfainus shewed that it might safely be touched, and that one might without danger drink the water of those wells which it inhabited. Mr. de Maupertuis studied also the nature of this lizard. In making researches to discover what might be its pretended poison, he demonstrated experimentally, that fire acted upon the salamander in the same manner as upon all other animals. He remarked, that it was scarcely upon the fire, when it appeared to be covered with the drops of its milk, which, rarified by the heat, issued

through all the pores of its skin, but in greater quantity from the head and dugs, and that it immediately became hard. It is needless to say, that this milk is not sufficiently abundant to extinguish even the smallest fire.

Mr. de Maupertuis, in the course of his experiments, in vain irritated several salamanders, none of them ever opened its mouth; he was obliged to open it by force.

As the teeth of this lizard are very small, it was very difficult to find an animal with a skin sufficiently fine to be penetrated by them: he tried without success to force them into the flesh of a chicken stripped of its feathers; he in vain pressed them against the skin, they were displaced, but they could not enter. He, however, made a salamander bite the thigh of a chicken, after he had taken off a small part of the skin. He made salamanders newly caught, bite also the tongue and lips of a dog, as well as the tongue of a turkey, but none of these animals received the least injury. Mr. de Maupertuis afterwards made a dog and a turkey swallow salamanders whole, or cut into pieces, and yet neither of them appeared to be sensible of the least uneasiness.

Mr. Laurenti since made experiments with the same view; he forced grey lizards to swallow the milk proceeding from the salamander, and they died very suddenly. The milk, therefore, of the salamander taken internally may hurt, and even be fatal to certain animals, especially those which are small, but it does not appear to be hurtful to large animals.

It was long believed that the salamander was of no sex, and that each individual had the power of engendering its like, as several species of worms. This is not the most absurd fable, which has been imagined with respect to the salamander; but if the manner in which they come into the world is not so marvellous as has been written, it is remarkable in this, that it differs from that in which all other lizards are brought forth, as it is analogous to that in which the chalcide and the seps, as well as vipers, and several kinds of serpents, are produced. On this account the salamander merits the attention of naturalists, much more than on the false and brilliant reputation which it has so long enjoyed. Mr. de Maupertuis, having opened some salamanders, found eggs in them, and at the same time, some young

young perfectly formed; the eggs were divided into two long bunches like grapes, and the young were enclosed in two transparent bags; they were equally well formed as the old ones, and much more active. The salamander, therefore, brings forth young from an egg hatched in its belly, as the viper. But some have written, that, like the aquatic salamander, it lays elliptic eggs, from which are hatched young salamanders, under the form of tadpoles. We have often verified the first fact, which has been well known for some time, but we have not had an opportunity of proving the second. It would be matter of some importance to ascertain that the same quadruped produces its young in some measure two different ways; that there are eggs which the female lays, and others, the fœtus of which comes forth in the belly of the salamander, to remain afterwards enclosed with other fœtuses in a kind of transparent membrane, until the moment in which it is brought into the world. Were this the case, it would be necessary to dissect salamanders at different periods very near one another, from the time of their coupling, until that when they bring forth their young; one might carefully trace the successive increase of the young till they were perfectly formed, and compare them with the growth of those which are hatched from the egg, out of the mother's belly, &c. However this may be, the female salamander brings forth young perfectly formed, and her fecundity is very great; naturalists have long written, that she has forty or fifty at one time, and Mr. de Maupertuis found 42 young ones in the body of a female salamander, and 54 in another.

The young salamanders are generally

of a black colour, almost without spots; and this colour they preserve sometimes during their whole lives in certain countries, where they have been taken for a distinct species, as we have said. Mr. Tumberg has given, in the memoirs of the Academy of Sweden, the description of a lizard, which he calls the *Japanese lizard*, and which appears not to differ from our salamander, but in the arrangement of its colours. This animal is almost black, with several whitish and irregular spots, both on the upper part of the body, and below the paws; on the back there is a stripe of dirty white, which becomes narrower to the point of the tail. This whitish stripe is interspersed with very small specks which form the distinguishing characteristic of our land salamander. We are of opinion therefore, that we may consider this Japanese lizard, described by Mr. Tumberg, as a variety of the species of our land salamander, modified a little, perhaps, by the climate of Japan. It is in the largest island of that empire, named *Nippon*, that this variety is found. It inhabits the mountains there and rocky places, which indicates that its nature is like that of our land salamander, and confirms our conjectures respecting the identity of the species of these two animals. The Japanese attribute to it the same properties with which the scinque has been long thought to be endowed, and which in Europe have been attributed also to the flat-tailed salamander; they consider it as a powerful stimulant and a very active remedy, and on this account, in the neighbourhood of Jedo, a number of these Japanese salamanders may be seen dried, hanging from the ceiling of the shops.

THE
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AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
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QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Travels from Hamburg, through Westphalia, Holland, and the Netherlands, to Paris. By Thomas Holcroft. 4to. Two Volumes; embellished with numerous elegant Engravings, from Drawings made at Paris, under the Author's Direction, by a French Artist.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great variety and frequent publications, in our language, of Voyages and Travels to countries with which we are made familiarly acquainted by different writers, there will always remain something

thing unobserved or imperfectly related, or some new object or subject worthy of notice, which has presented itself to the latest visitor, and may communicate both information and delight to the well-disposed reader, who, in tranquil, domestic ease, by his fire-side, takes a pleasure in traversing remote regions, borne on the wings of imagination, without the fatigue, expense, and corporeal agitation of being transported by land or water to the respective residences of the people with whom he is made conversant by the magic wand: the pen of the Author.

Such exactly is the case of the work before us; we have heard, we have read, again and again, of Hamburg, Bremen, Amsterdam, the Hague, Antwerp, Lille, and other cities of France, but above all of that once-boasted wonder of the modern world, Paris, the capital of France; and yet, to use the words of Mr. Pratt, after the most plentiful harvest, we find "Literary Gleanings" in the last researches, amply rewarding the labour of collecting them.

The Author is no Stranger at home, having often entertained his countrymen with dramatic productions, originals and translations, and other literary labours, which have met with general approbation; his reputation in the republic of letters thus established, entitled him to considerable credit for any future publication, and we have not been disappointed in the perusal of the volumes now before us: the principal subject of them, as the Author declares, is the City of Paris, the manners of its inhabitants, and the marks by which they are distinguished from those of other cities and other nations. But why, it will be asked, all this attention, this repeated inquiry and investigation concerning the degraded inhabitants of a city under the dominion of a foreign Usurper, who has changed their former habits and customs, "and turned their best energies into the destructive channel of ambition, generating war, and spreading destruction, when they ought to have been so potent in the promulgation of the arts of beneficent industry, the humanizing efforts of benevolence, and the eternal principles of justice, on the basis of which every thing that is good must be established?" And whence proceeds that eagerness with which, all

information that can lead to a more perfect knowledge of them has been received? The reason is obvious, especially at this momentous crisis—"A people," speaking of the whole nation, "whose temper is so restless, whose territory is so vast, whose power is so prodigious, whose politics are so pervading, and whose claims to dominion, moral and physical, are so imperious, cannot but excite a general and perturbed state of emotion: there is an interest in whatever appertains to them; and however trifling their individual actions may be, those actions, as they relate to this mighty whole, connected with all they have done and all they threaten, are full of portentous augury."

In time of war, to think lightly of such an enemy may lead to the most fatal consequences; it is an error that has too long prevailed in Great Britain; and some pages of this work being devoted to correct this national error, cannot fail of being essentially useful to the great body of our fellow-subjects, not bred to military service or enured to its hardship, who have nobly, because voluntarily, come forward, at the hazard of their lives, with all the disadvantages of inexperience, to encounter the desperate and veteran bands of a determined leader, flushed with conquest, who aims, vainly we hope, and that hope is founded on a pious confidence in Divine Providence, to subvert our religion, laws, and liberty, to seize on our property, and reduce this great and flourishing independent empire to the same abject submission to his arbitrary will and pleasure as he has already subjected some of the superior, and many of the inferior States of Europe.

In our analysis of this work, we shall endeavour to avoid, as much as possible, treading in the footsteps of former travellers, and shall confine ourselves chiefly to the new and judicious observations, to the political and moral reflections of the Author, on the habits, manners and customs, and existing government—these we must "catch as they rise;" for the passing moment, even while we are exposing them to our readers, may produce changes in each, as sudden and as strange, though we trust neither so sanguinary nor so detrimental to the interests and prosperity of surrounding nations, as those

we have already witnessed in the course of a few years.

But before we arrive with our Author at Paris, where he takes his stand, and makes his general survey, we intend to travel with him through a considerable part of his first Volume, and to select such information and observations on the way, as appear to us to be important and distinguishing features in the work, in which it differs from former descriptions of the same places, persons, manners, and customs.

The increased intercourse of our commercial fellow-citizens with the city of Hamburg since the French have shut the ports of Holland against them, renders every friendly hint that can be given to economical travellers highly acceptable: the following incident is of that nature, and thus related by our Author:

It is the custom of Hamburg to hire lodgings by the month; and unless a fortnight's notice of quitting be given, the tenant, when going, may legally be obliged to pay a month more than is due. "We lodged at the house of young men, who had lately begun business, and who did not appear to have yet acquired those features of selfish cunning which too often disfigure the face of the man who, by being deceived, has learned to deceive. Verbal notice had been given by us that we were to go; and the lodgings were, in consequence, let to other tenants, who were to take possession in a few days; yet the morning of our departure, just before we were going, the demand of an additional month's rent was made.—I had given warning before no witness; for how could I suspect any fraud? The guard-house was facing our window; and this threat admitted of no reply—"Pay the money, Sir, or the soldiers shall be called, and your effects seized."

"The Senators of the free Imperial city of Hamburg are exceedingly anxious that no stranger at leaving their republic shall defraud the least citizen. It becomes them to be equally watchful that no citizen shall defraud the stranger. When a landlord, by a word, can call in military force to support his assertions, true or false, the consequences may be easily foreseen. By the intervention of a third person, this young promising trader was induced to lower his demand; but he insisted on

forty marks more than his due; which I was obliged to pay."

Nothing occurs on the road from Hamburg to Bremen worthy of particular notice; but the latter town furnishes the Author with many observations, which exhibit a faithful picture of the destructive influence of the French republican government, and of the changes which their revolution has produced in Germany. "Bremen," says our Author, "with some few exceptions, is cleaner, the streets wider and more airy, the houses better built, and the whole better planned, than Hamburg or Lubeck. The Prussian soldiers were here, and we had left the Danes at Hamburg. Both places were greatly annoyed; trade was impeded; and, from the poorest Citizen to the proudest Burgomaster, every man felt himself humbled."—Admission to the Museum at Bremen gives rise to the following reflections: "The Germans deserve high praise, as well for their public as their private efforts to obtain and promote knowledge. In rude houses, where no man would have expected the least relic of science, and which not only taste but common convenience seemed to have foresworn, I have met with men, as I travelled, who abounded in knowledge, and who spoke even of the fine arts so as to prove, though they had not seen, that they had read. To this love of literature the Museum at Bremen is indebted for its origin. When Lavater's expensive work on physiognomy first appeared, three of the inhabitants, exceedingly desirous to read it, proposed to each other to purchase it in common, and peruse it in turn. This suggested the convenience of buying other books; and at last of clubbing their small libraries, hiring a common room, and having each a key. From this small beginning the Society grew, and extended its plan to objects of curiosity, natural history, &c.; and the spirit with which it has been supported; the generosity of its members, each of whom is desirous of contributing the rarity that he is fortunate enough to procure; the ardour of their zeal; and their thirst after inquiry; have been rewarded by the pleasures which knowledge affords, and the applause of the surrounding cities."

The universality of base coins in Germany deservedly meets with severe
censure 3

centure; and it were to be wished that its Princes and other Magistrates would attend to our Author's forcible remarks on this subject. If "honour is the sacred tie of Kings," how much more ought common honesty to be an eternal obligation on the rulers of nations? "It is a trifle to a rich man, when he changes his gold, to find that the silver coin at Hamburg is not current at Bremen; and that he must suffer some loss; but should he ignorantly provide himself, for the next stage of his journey, with the base coinage of Oldenburg, the loss is greatly and shamefully increased. Through all the petty states of Germany this inconvenience is repeated; till it becomes almost tormenting even to the affluent. Their vexation is of little moment; but not so is the distress of the poor man, and therefore his rage becomes ungovernable, when he finds himself repeatedly robbed, and the penny that was to have bought him bread refused. What must be the feelings of the hearts of Princes whose revenues are formed, in part, from such exactions, when they order men to be hanged, whose wants, or even whose vices, have made them guilty of petty thefts, while they themselves thus rob not only their own subjects, but travellers, the inhabitants of other countries, who ought to be exempted from their internal finance regulations.

On entering Holland by the province of Groningen, our Author's animadversions rise above the common level; and those who have seen the country, or know any thing of the personal character of the Dutchman, his masterly delineation of both are incomparable. This striking picture, at full length, will be found in Chapter IX. of the first Volume. The first outline will convey to the sensible reader a clear idea of the whole.—"The Dutchman, living in continual danger of inundation, and of losing not only the fruits of his industry, but his life, becomes habitually provident. His foresight is admirable, his perseverance not to be conquered, and his labours, unless seen, hardly to be believed."

Arrived at the city of Amsterdam,

we find little more than common-place observations on that formerly great mart of commerce, its famous *Stadt-Hause*, and on the manners of the people, except the following anecdote:—"A friend in Hamburg had requested me to deliver a letter to a merchant in Amsterdam. We entered into some conversation; and I made such inquiries as what I saw suggested. The city was populous; yet it had not that air of serious activity which is common to all great mercantile places. I asked the reason; and this led to a mournful narrative of the present state of trade, the innumerable depredations committed by the conquerors of Holland, and the individual ruin and general bad effects with which they were attended. I know not how far political prejudice or private losses might influence the narrator; yet he spoke like a true friend of freedom, appeared to possess excellent principles, and, as far as I could judge, was only the enemy of those who, under the mask of freedom, had been guilty of the most odious rapine and despotism."

The transitory ramble through Rotterdam affords nothing new; but a visit to the Hague gives occasion to political remarks of no small importance. "The French Minister was at the Hague: a friend had written to him in my behalf; and I supposed he would readily empower me to proceed to Paris. There never was a period in civilized history, in which the affairs of men and the social relations between people and people, were so impeded, injured, and oppressed, as during the revolutionary war. Suspicion never before bore so odious, I should say hideous, an aspect. Had the Old Man of the Mountain dispersed his assassins through every region, and into the bosom of every family, mistrust could not have been more trembling nor alarm more despotic. I applied to the French Minister for a passport, as an Englishman. Subterfuge, in my opinion, is as dangerous as it is mean. He answered, that his orders were absolute: as an Englishman, my entrance on the French territory was prohibited*. I pleaded the peaceful nature

* It is a striking defect in a work of this magnitude, and in many respects of the first importance, that there is a total want of dates, neither is there any guide to the regular succession of time: we are left to guess at what period this application was made.

of my occupations, and my principles; that my wife was the niece of a Frenchman of letters, a Member of the National Convention, of the Council of Five Hundred, and afterward of the National Institute; that these were well known facts; and that surely they ought to have weight. I pleaded in vain: his answer was the same." But a second visit to the Minister was successful; he had received more letters of recommendation, and one from Paris, convincing him that our Author was the person he described himself to be; and the passport was granted.

From Rotterdam to Antwerp the usual route was taken, and as they proceeded, the change of scenery was gradual; and began, as they approached Flanders, to remind our travellers of England; and on entering that delightful region, they soon perceived that they were in a country highly and deservedly famed for its agriculture. Antwerp was a decayed city long before the French seized on the whole of the Austrian Netherlands; but its mournful and deserted state since, our Author feelingly describes. Bigotry and poverty remain, with magnificent buildings, whose splendour is lost from the want of wealthy inhabitants to keep them in repair. The inns are now the best habitations: they are well furnished; and provisions being plentiful, the landlords are as reasonable in their charges as the Dutch are exorbitant. The face of the country, however, made ample amends for the melancholy aspect of the city. "Every species of agriculture," as they advanced on their journey towards Brussels, "was in higher perfection than I had ever beheld, except in England; and the best parts of England itself, I suspect, are there surpassed. Gardens to each house, hedges, grain of various kinds, the peasants ploughing, hoeing, manuring, harrowing, and rolling the land: few fields without men, women, and children at work in them: frequent streams of water, and the general face of the country well wooded: such were the cheerful and delightful objects that animated every landscape. The approach to Brussels from Antwerp is uncommonly fine: it consists of spacious walks," on each side of the public road, "perhaps a league in length, planted with" double rows of "trees, and kept in excellent order;

the mansions, or rather palaces, near Brussels, and the richness of some of the country seats at a greater distance, which they occasionally saw, greatly surprised our travellers—and well they might; for in the humble opinion of the writer of this review, who resided some years in Brussels, and occasionally made excursions from its environs to the distance of twenty English miles, the whole country surpasses, in beauty of prospect, fertility of soil, and abundance of the necessaries and luxuries of life, together with a most temperate climate, any part of England, France, or Germany, within the same given space of territory.

We regret that our Author entered the fine city of Brussels late in the evening, and left it early. Its numerous and variegated beauties would have furnished ample scope for the gratification of "the enjoyment he takes in writing and imagining, and adding to our stock of information."

From Brussels they went to Lille in the Paris diligence; and the account given of the deplorable changes in the appearance of that once delightful capital of French Flanders, clearly demonstrates, that even the ancient provinces of France have suffered as much injury from the savage violence and rapine of the republican armies, as any of the foreign countries they have subjugated. What is become of the fine pictures by Vandyck and Rubens, capital decorations of the beautiful city of Lille?—all gone; "perhaps they were sold by some General, or, possibly, by some Corporal. Such is the desolating nature of war. Such is the consequence of power suddenly acquired by ignorance." Nothing can be more contemptible than the description of the apartments in which *l'Ecole Centrale*, the Central School, is established, which the guide boasted to our travellers was one of the many curiosities to be seen. The disgusting detail will be found in Chapter XXX.

We are more agreeably entertained the nearer we come to Paris; and to do justice, we ought not to omit some of the observations of our Author in favour of the new order of things in France. It appears that he had been twice in that country before the Revolution; and he mentions "two things to the advantage of the present moment, which he can speak of without
any

any doubt or fear of misleading. The peasants are now better clothed, in general, than they were; and their looks I will not say are more merry, but rather more sedate, yet more truly cheerful. There are still many beggars among them; but their numbers are not now so great. If the large and spreading picture of poverty, I may say of wretchedness, be not exceedingly diminished, I am exceedingly deceived. The last day of our journey was Sunday; and we saw too many of the people, both old and young, cleanly in their dress, and with satisfaction in their faces, for these signs of ease and better days to be mistaken. The rags, the poverty, the harassed looks, the livid tints, the pictures of misery, I had formerly seen, cannot be forgotten.

The delightful landscapes that caught the eye in the vicinity of Clermont—The sensations he felt on approaching Chantilly; a statement of the deplorable change in this ancient domain of the descendants of the great Condé; are the affecting subjects of Chapter XXXIII.: and here our Author displays his talents for pathetic description and sublimity of style. The reflections on his presumption in pretending to give the world a picture of Paris, fill him with awe as he approaches the city. The retrospect on

his arrival at St. Denis merits a place in our review. "Here I had once seen the treasures of gold and jewels, donations of bigots, princes, and kings, and the relics which fraud had affirmed were holy, while superstition, ignorance, and stupidity adored. The relics, who will regret? The gold and jewels, who will account for? Ostentation brought them there, in the pomp of open day; cupidity took them back, in darkness and stealth. Will the history of the Revolution reveal those crimes? What shall we learn from the record? To suspect, to detract, to imitate? From such pernicious errors good sense preserve us!

They are at the barrier of St. Denis; the passports are read; examined by the pale light of the moon; the gates are open; the weary travellers pass on; "the order has been given; every thing is done methodically and peaceably. The bayonet governs with great ease!"

At their inn we will leave them to necessary repose.

We have a wide field in Paris for description, investigation, political and moral reflection, the gratification of our curiosity, and unbounded amusement. Let us pause, in order to open the first scene with fresh vigour. M.

(To be continued.)

PARIS, as it was, and as it is; or, a Sketch of the French Capital, illustrative of the Effects of the Revolution, with respect to Sciences, Literature, Arts, Religion, Education, Manners, and Amusements: Comprising also a correct Account of the most remarkable National Establishments and Public Buildings. In a Series of Letters, written by an English Traveller, during the Years 1801-2, to a Friend in London. 2 Vols. 8vo.

PERHAPS to trace the progress or operation of the human mind in those strong traits which, elicited by singular and extraordinary events, it occasionally exhibits, is, (if from the research moral and philosophical reflections are deduced from character and circumstances accurately delineated,) one of the greatest advantages that can be derived from publications of the nature of this which we are about to consider. Many other advantages will, we hope, be gathered from the broad display which the copious title-page, in a most *index*-like manner, details. In the first instance, we shall obtain a general view of France as it is *now* stated to be, an integral

part of a stupendous whole, and Frenchmen as human creatures; and, in the second, minutely and locally examine Paris, which we consider the *nucleus*, or kernel, of the most extensive *domination* (if its population and scientific riches, together with its sensual attractions, be properly appreciated) in the world, and the generic character of its inhabitants, as qualifying them not only for representatives of their ancient demesnes, but of every country to which the influence of their arms or *their arts* has extended. As a preliminary step, therefore, to our entrance on the task we have undertaken, we would wish to state some remarks that naturally arise

from the work before us, and which we do not, in the subsequent pages, observe to have attracted the attention of our Author. These are characteristic, and relate to the passions of the natives of France and England, though at distant periods, under circumstances nearly similar.

It is still within the memory of every one, than when, on a late occasion, the English Channel was no longer considered as an insuperable barrier betwixt two hostile countries, shipping could scarcely be found sufficient to convey the *curious* inhabitants of this Island to the Gallic shores. Our countrymen and women wished to see how the land looked; whether the ground of Paris was not still tinged with blood. They wished to behold the place where cruelty and terror had long reigned triumphant, where crimes had been perpetrated, and expiated in rapid succession, as one race of barbarians succeeded another; from the same motives that a friend will point to his companion, or a father to his son, the spot whereon a murder or robbery had been committed, or a criminal executed: in fact, they wished to perform a pilgrimage to the scene, or rather theatre, of enormities, the recital of which had frequently excited their indignant and tender passions; and probably, although their curiosity was, in some latter instances, too insatiate, its motives might, in others, be laudable. But, glancing at the middle of the seventeenth century, we do not recollect that, either during or subsequent to *our* disgraceful interregnum, the French exhibited, in any great degree, symptoms of the same propensity.

The very few Gallic travellers that did, at those periods, arrive, were certainly impelled to leave their native land, and attracted hither by motives very different. They appear to have had little desire to see how the churches looked after their profanation; and whether an earthquake had not swallowed the palace of the usurper, in consequence of the sacrilegious scene that had passed before it. Nor do they seem to have been eager to detail the state of the capital, even when florid description was encouraged in their own country, and, in this, the reign of luxury and refinement had succeeded to that of vulgarity and hypocrisy. Indeed, the last thing they thought of,

wished, or would have suffered, would have been the publication of their *observations or transactions*.

This kind of scrutinizing inspection, with a view to the *improvement* of their compatriots, seems not, in those times, to have been an object with the French; they appear to have left us to the enjoyment of that *reformation* which the swords and prayers of the communion of saints was supposed to have produced, and, as has been observed, scarcely paid us a visit of congratulation when we returned to *royalty* and *our senses*.

Of a different character, in this age, have been the English. A trip to Paris, and a volume or two recording their observations and exploits, has been so much the fashion, that it is rather difficult to remember the titles, even where they are *shorter* than the present, of these various publications. One of these we have observed to have been *got up* in a style of elegance, and consequently expense, which we hope will be amply repaid to the Author.

We remember, a few years since, that a species of literature was in fashion which obtained the cognomen of home travels, and which, with respect to some of its emanations, the critics said (what will not critics say?) was a most appropriate appellation, as they had been *made* at home. Nay, they even insinuated, that one of our greatest travellers had, without stirring out of his elbow-chair, by his own fire-side, administered cathartics to half the Princes of Africa, which operating upon their peccant humours, put them into so placid a frame, that they assisted him in researches, which ended in a discovery of the source of the Nile. Another, they insinuated, had made the tour of Wales in the same situation. A third, they said, had visited Johnny Groat's, the Hebrides, and most of the ancient castles in Scotland, during the intervals of the paroxysms of the gout; and, in our sister kingdom, the greater part of the literati were ready to aver, and the people adopted the idea, that a most ingenious author had written the local and characteristical history of Ireland from contemplations which arose in his own chamber, in those *serious* moments while seated upon a throne such as that where Jove used to receive and *apply* the petitions of mortals; such as those which seem to have taken strong hold

of the imaginations of Swift and Smollett: nay, so convinced were the Hibernians of this *divine* origin of the work, that they had the portrait of the said author painted on the vessels which contained the various offerings peculiar to the place where they affirmed it was produced, and to which it would return.

Far be it from us to assert, that any of the numerous trips to Paris that force themselves upon our observation are *home travels*: for although we can discern a little *English* buckram and flaytape, a little desire to increase the bulk and extend the skirts of several works, and particularly this, it is no indication that they were *made* at home. On the contrary, we consider the general fabric of these volumes to be perfectly French, that we do believe the Author has lately visited all those places whose outline he has sketched, and seen all those persons whose portraits he has delineated; and having read them with attention, we are ready to declare, that we have, in the course of our studies, been occasionally both informed and amused. From what sources our information and amusement has arisen, we shall proceed to detail, when we have settled one point with the said Author, which strongly presses upon our imaginations.

Our Tourist, in his introduction, states, that the fall of the French Monarchy, which had been established on the broad basis of a possession of fourteen centuries, "is a phenomenon of which history affords no parallel." Without contending whether, strictly speaking, this be exactly correct, we agree, "that it has produced a series of events so extraordinary," (and withal so tragical,) "as almost to exceed belief."

Not wishing to rake up the ashes of the different dynasties of Kings which, from Clovis to Capet, have governed the French people, and reclaimed them from their originally savage state, till they had attained, nay till they had passed, the *acme* of refinement; we would only observe, that it is impossible, and the profound philosophical and historical knowledge of our Author will confirm the assertion, for any system of morals to exist, for any compages of government to hold together, for fourteen centuries, without they are founded upon better principles than he is inclined to allow to the ancient *regime*,

and executed by better organs than he believes the former Monarchs to be. In short, though we are the last persons on earth that would permit the acts of some of them, if to detail those enormities were necessary, to pass without the strongest tokens of reprobation; still we must observe, that, warmed perhaps with his subject, our Author has suffered his credulity to be stretched to the utmost extent, and has adopted charges against these unfortunate Kings, perhaps only because they were Kings, and delayed disgraceful circumstances in their lives from the most slender, shallow, and futile of all authorities. Whether he introduced these subjects to counterbalance the vices and cruelty concomitant to the characters of demagogues in all ages and nations, from Draco, the republican at Athens, to Robespierre, the republican at Paris, it is out of our power to determine.

Waving any further observations on the rulers of the French; passing over, with the same *saug froid* that our Author has passed over, the virtues of the excellent and beneficent Louis the XVIth, we must remark, that although he has not ventured a word in favour of this amiable Monarch, he has suffered his credulity, which we have just celebrated, to be again operated upon with respect to his unfortunate Queen.

In order to reflect upon the memory of the lovely Marie Antoinette, he seems to have entirely abandoned the common adage, *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*, and to have adopted many of those charges, the emanations of something worse than common-place scandal, which have been so often urged, and so often refuted.

These things we should say betray a paucity of intellect, a poverty of genius, incompatible with an attempt to amuse and instruct the public, did not a desire to level the shafts of malice at royalty seem too much the fashion of the age. Some men of talents have, for the most profligate and treasonable purposes, given a loose to their pens; and blockheads, who could not follow their elevated, though erratic flights, have been delighted, like the crow apeing the eagle, to imitate them when they have descended to prey upon the mangled carcases of the illustrious.

Referring to the introduction of this sketch of Paris, we shall pass over the reflections upon the political agitation of the public mind, and the events that arose

arose from it, to avoid a repetition of tragical circumstances, and their fatal consequences, already too often repeated. The affliction of the human race at periods when all the furies of hell seemed to have obtained a holiday, and to have assumed the characters of French Rulers, in order to beat down ancient establishments, and by that means to scourge a licentious people, has also been already sufficiently detailed and descanted on. We therefore enter upon the work, in which instruction is conveyed to us in the form of letters; a mode to which, in this species of literature, we have no very particular objection.

They are written by the Tourist to an *estimable*, though perhaps an imaginary friend; and, in the first instance, profess to shew the contrast of manners, morals, opinions, &c. exhibited at Paris at two different periods, namely, in the years 1789-90 and 1801-2, which, as it would have rendered the work peculiarly useful, we are sorry to say is feebly executed, and frequently lost sight of. In the second instance, the delineation of objects as they occurred to his view and struck his imagination, he has been more successful; and making some allowances for prolixity, is, as we have observed, very frequently amusing.

In the first Letter, which we shall rapidly pass over, the Author

“ Travels thro’ Boulogne, Amiens, and Chantilly,
All in a line, as strait as Piccadilly.”

The second brings him to Paris. In the course of his journey we must remark, if he had not collected better information than that he gathered from the *Lieutenant de Vaisseau* belonging to *Latouche Tréville’s* flotilla, “ who asserts,” (what will not a French Officer assert when his national honour is concerned?) “ that the gun-boats were not moored with chains, during “ the attack of them by Lord Nelson in the late war,” it would not be worth the publication.

It would be useless to dwell upon the violation of the rite of sepulture at *St. Denis*, with respect to a nation that has violated every other rite.

Our Traveller, it appears by the third Letter, came to Paris about the 21st of October 1801, and as he entered the Faubourg, observed a very conspicuous symptom of the situation of the

Capital, in the following inscription, displayed upon the principal houses, but more especially upon the public buildings of every description:

“ Republique Francaise, Une et Indivisible,
“ Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité, *ou la Mort.*”

“ Since the exit of the French Nero, the three words, ‘ *ou la Mort,*’ have been obliterated, but in few places are so completely effaced as not to be legible.”

We cannot, in this Letter, pass over an observation which occurs page 15, because, early as it is in the work, we think it a little develops the temper of its Author, and shews the spirit with which it was written:

“ The tumult which ten or twelve years ago rendered the streets of Paris so noisy, so dirty, and, at the same time, so dangerous, is now most sensibly diminished.”

From the fall of monarchy and the recession of commerce “ the contrast is striking;” but we find it attended with advantages which we should not have foreseen. “ Formerly a *Seigneur de la Cour* conceived himself justified in suffering his coachman to drive at a mischievous rate, and that in narrow crowded streets, where there is no foot pavement.” So much (though this is not all) for the Courier. “ But he who guided the chariot of a *Ministre d’Etat* considered it as a necessary mark of his master’s pre-eminence to *brûler le pavé*

“ I myself narrowly escaped unhurt when a decent, elderly woman was thrown down close to my feet, and had both her thighs broken, through the unfeeling wantonness of the coachman of the Baron de Breteuil, at that time Minister for the Department of Paris.”

We would upon this curious passage appeal to the reader, Whether it does not seem that the Minister of the Department of Paris, (if such an accident ever happened,) was quite as unfeelingly wanton as his coachman? To us it appears as if the Baron, whom we have till now considered as a man of great humanity, had combined with his said coachman, and exclaimed, “ You Cocker! hold the reins of my carriage, and drive me! I hold the reins of the state-coach, and drive my royal master. Our occupations are just

just alike: you do not mind whom you overturn, or what mischief you do, so that you can shew your livery splendour and Phætonic dexterity; my ideas are just the same. Off we go, flap, dash! neck or nothing! let the Parisians take care of their limbs, I will *take care* of their purses!"

Such, we conceive, must have been the language of the Baron, if he had suffered his coachman to proceed in the way our Author states; but the thing is too ridiculous and improbable to deserve another word of observation, except that we think he would have treated the charioteer of Buonaparté, or of any one of the present Consuls or Ministers, or their satellites, with more tenderness.

Thermolampes seem to be the first objects of ingenuity that attract the Author's attention: these are stoves which afford light and heat upon an economical plan. We find, by the postscript to this the fourth Letter, that the Government presented to the Chief Consul a sword adorned, among others, with the celebrated Pitt diamond. It does not appear that, like his great predecessor Macbeth, he ever enquired, "Why they decked him with these *borrowed* ornaments?"

Passing the fifth as uninteresting, the sixth Letter opens with the Author's visit to the Central Museum of Arts established in the Louvre; which, he goes out of his way to state, had, under Charles the IXth, been the scene "of

treacheries and massacres" unexampled till the reign of Robespierre. Instances of the barbarity of that Monarch which, monstrous as he was, are from local circumstances that, if he has lately seen the place whereon formerly stood the Hotel de Bourbon*, from the window of which, and not the Louvre, the King is said, by St. Foix and other writers, to have fired at the Huguenots†, as they were crossing the water to make their escape at the Faubourg St. Germain‡, he must know was impossible to be effected, and which he most inaccurately quotes; as he also does, from St. Foix§, the anecdote of the Queen of England and the Princess Henriette.

To the same Author he is obliged for the description of the Louvre in its old and *new* state: this introduces another anecdote with which we are well acquainted§; silyly suggesting, that *begging* friars are more expeditious architects than *Kings*. Be it so! We are now to view this building as dedicated to form a receptacle for the productions of French industry, the National Palace and Central Museum of the Arts, and one, from the superlative excellence and number of the subjects, of the greatest, the most eminent schools of design, that the most enthusiastic admirer of *Virtu* could, even in his visionary moments, have formed an idea of.

It is well known, that in the English, and all the European Academies, ex-

* This was afterwards called the King's *Garde-meuble*; the old house has been long since pulled down.

† This anecdote is related by Voltaire, (in his notes to the *Henriade*.) on the authority of the Marechal de Tasse, who, he tells us, was acquainted in his youth with an old man of ninety, who had been Page to Charles the IXth; and that he had himself loaded the carabine with which he fired on the Protestants. Waving any observations upon this very slender authority, the fallible memory of a man of ninety, who tells a story to another old man, who tells it, as he states, to the Author of the *Henriade*, there seems a radical inconsistency in the thing itself. Whether the King placed himself at the window of the Louvre or the *Garde-Meuble*; whether he levelled a carabine or a blunderbuss; is of little importance. But it appears that the Huguenots fled from the horrid scene cross the river, closely pursued by the Catholics; that they frequently, in the attack and defence, mingled together. Neither Mezerai, Sully, St. Foix, nor any other writer, have stated, that the Huguenots had any distinguishing marks, or their religious cognomen, written on their backs; yet, in the dawn of the morning, in the confusion of a battle upon the water, the Monarch sits at the window, and with the utmost composure fires upon these unfortunate people. Now how the King (at a distance, by-the-bye, which no musket would reach,) could select and separate the two religions, we must confess taxes our sagacity as much as the whole *legend* staggers our credulity.

‡ The *Pont Neuf* was not then erected.

§ Historical Essays upon Paris, page 261.

§ Ibid, page 260.

cept the Florentine and some other galleries in Italy, whence the exquisite models and pictures which now adorn the Louvre were *stolen*, the students are obliged to copy the Venus, Apollo, Torso, and all the statues which our Author has detailed from the French catalogue, from casts in plaster of Paris, which, although taken (we speak now of those in our Royal Academy) with the utmost care, must, from the seams in the moulds, and a variety of other defects, wanting repair, be very inferior, as objects of study, to the originals: we have, therefore, every thing to fear from the facility with which, in France, genius will become acquainted with the most correct and accurate principles of the arts of design; we have every thing to fear from the attractions she exhibits to other nations, such as are likely not only to render Paris the first object in the world to their curiosity, but the centre and seat of science, and ultimately of manufactures and commerce. May our fears in these respects never be realized!

In the ninth Letter, a breakfast upon *Bisicks à l'Anglaise* (though he is no advocate for all the accessories of a French *déjeuner à la fourchette*), together with Madeira and *crème de rose*, induces the Author to walk to *Montmartre*; from which he gives us a panoramic view of the City of Paris; and concludes with a portrait of Mademoiselle Contat, a comic Actress, so enormously *embonpoint*, that her size seems calculated for the meridian of Amsterdam, though her humour is, it appears, peculiarly relished by the Parisian.

"The mornings," says our Author, Letter X., "is inviting, suppose we take a turn in the *Tuileries*, not with a view of surveying this garden, but merely to breathe the fresh air and examine the

Palais du Gouvernement.

This exordium, naturally enough, introduces the history and description of this mansion, both which are well known; it also serves as a precursor to circumstances and transactions so recent, that they are still fresher in our memories; we mean, those of the 10th of August 1792. These tragical events, our Author says, has furnished many an able writer with the subject of an *episode*. However, neither the view of the place, nor the conversation of his

his guest, (for we may venture to assert, that, even at the period our Traveller alludes to, no living Helvetic who had been in the Swiss guards at the grand massacre dared to appear there,) seem to have furnished him with reflections; though we find the massacre of St. Bartholomew, Charles the IXth, and Catharine de Medicis, who feasted her eyes on the mangled *corpses* of thousands of bleeding victims, again most awkwardly introduced, for no purpose, that we can discover, but to create an antipathy to the French Monarchs, which may serve to palliate the crimes of their subjects.

In a city where almost every street, avenue, and public place, has, (from having been the scene of the excesses of the revolution, of the enormities of the regicides,) become important, it is impossible, in the narrow limits of a review, to follow the Author, who seems to have adopted the mode of a writer to whom he is much obliged, we mean St. Foix: the same desultory method, if that term may be applied, seems to pervade one work as the other. But without making any observations upon the superior genius or *loyalty* of the Frenchman, our countryman should have considered, that his archetype did not profess to give a regular history of Paris, but merely a series of hints and notices, such as had occurred to him in a course of reading and observation, or such as he had gathered from tradition. In the case before us, we fear our readers will find the porch too large for the building; the *title*, for the fortune of its possessor, even in the original work. In this abstract it will appear the head of a Colossus upon the body of a pigmy.

Our Author, in the latter part of this Letter, describes the *Place du Carrousel*; the triumph of the Convention over Robespierre and his satellites; and, in conclusion, throws Henriot out of the window of the *Maison Commune*.

In the eleventh, we find him visiting an old French Lady, "who had seen better days," but who, late as it was in this, was still in bed. To this house he returns at twelve o'clock at night, where he enters into all the spirit of a private ball; which he properly describes, and, with respect to some of the dances, (the Waltzes,) as properly reprobates.

(To be continued.)

Life

Life of Geoffrey Chaucer, the early English Poet; including, Memoirs of his near Friend and Kinsman, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. With Sketches of the Manners, Opinions, Arts, and Literature of England, in the Fourteenth Century. By William Godwin. Two Volumes. 4to.

(Concluded from Page 211.)

WE concluded our last observations with some reflections on adultery. With respect to this vice, it appears, that John of Gaunt imitated the example of his father, who, two years before the death of his Queen, indulged an amorous intercourse with one of her attendants that *had been* of exquisite beauty, named Alice Perrers, who, it is well known, in his decline of life, obtained the most absolute ascendancy over him. It appears, that he not only endowed her with lands belonging to his family, but gave her all the jewels and moveables of the late Queen Philippa. Old historians have mentioned, as a further proof of this Monarch's regard, or rather imbecility of mind, that "in the year 1374, at a tournament which was held in Cheapside, she appeared mounted on a white palfrey, as mistress of the solemnity, being distinguished by the appellation of 'The Lady of the Sun.'"

"This Lady was one of the victims of party rage selected by the Good Parliament;" by which it seems as if they fought to deserve the name they bore.

The further proceedings of this Parliament; second death of the Black Prince; his military character; and reflections political and moral; are included in this Chapter: at the conclusion of which Mr. G., to whose *liberality* of sentiment in certain matters we, in our last, alluded, does not seem inclined to spare the *Good Parliament*, whom, by a side-wind, he gives us to understand was composed of heretics and traitors. Be it so! We have not taken upon ourselves the defence of their characters; we would only, as he is in a reflecting humour, advise him to reflect upon the causes and consequences of the measures by them enacted; and then say, Whether it was wise, or otherwise, for other Parliaments to adopt their systems, and other Monarchs to make their proceedings the basis of *Reformation*?

John of Gaunt, we find, had at this period attained the very *acme* of his prosperity; but whether owing to his

fault, or his misfortune, we now observe the tide of success turned against him; so that the rest of the days of "time-honoured Lancaster" were cast among troubles, endless ambition, and obstinate animosity. Of these the Chapter before us presents some instances. Richard, the son of the Black Prince, was created Prince of Wales, and "a few days after John of Gaunt took his departure from Bourdeaux, Chaucer obtained a grant of contraband wool forfeited to the Crown, to the amount of 71l. 4s. 6d.; in present valuation, 1262l. 1s. This grant shews how high Chaucer stood in the favour of the King of Castille, as it must have received the royal sanction almost at the instant of that Prince's arrival in London, and while all his anxieties arising from his contests with his ungenerous enemies were fresh and unabated in his mind."

The next time that we hear of Chaucer is in the very honourable employment of one of the Commissioners to negotiate the marriage of Richard, Prince of Wales, now ten years old, with the daughter of Charles the Vth, probably about the same age. The names of his colleagues were, Sir Guichard Dangle, and Sir Richard Stan, or Sturry. The station filled by the Bard in this negotiation is next conjectured: he was unquestionably like his brethren entrusted; but as the business was a *profound secret*, Mr. G. wisely and justly concludes we cannot know any thing about it.

The death and character of Edward the IIIrd, whom the Author represents as a lover of learning and learned men, concludes the Chapter.

"Immediately after the death of his illustrious father, the King of Castille resolved upon the system of conduct which he uniformly pursued during the rest of his life. His first object was, to place his nephew securely upon the throne; his second, to reconcile himself to the City of London: both these were effected."

The coronation, which was a celebration of extraordinary magnificence, almost

almost immediately followed; after which, he retired to his castle of Kenelworth. We however, soon after this, find him Commander in Chief upon the expiration of the truce, 1377.

Chaucer, under the patronage of this Prince, (who, perhaps, for family reasons, seems never to have lost sight of his interest,) was reappointed to the office of Comptroller of the Customs. "His pension, also, was renewed under the new King, and he, at the same time, received a grant to a similar amount," (twenty marks per annum,) "in compensation of the patent of Edward the III, entitling him to a pitcher of wine daily."

The reasoning upon the patent of protection granted to the Bard seems, to our apprehension, to leave the matter as it found it.

The use of quoting at length the affair of Hawley and Shakel, which has already been stated in this Magazine on another and more appropriate occasion, we do not clearly perceive. Neither John of Gaunt nor Chaucer had any thing to do with it; and the exception of the former from the sentence of excommunication read at the Abbey Door and at Paul's Cross, seems much too slight a thread to drag it into the space which it now occupies.

Chaucer's poem of the Black Knight comes now under consideration. From the literal subject of this poem, for we must wave the conjectural, we find a true lover is unjustly aspersed to his mistress, who giving ear to his accusers, is consequently driven to despair. We are led hence to a consideration of the taste for allegory in general; this introduces a comparison of the passion of love and the sentiment of loyalty, which is followed by a description of the latter, that somehow slides into the youth and *sacred* character of Richard the III; and upon this subject we really have some very *fine writing*, without much information or amusement.

The conclusion of this poem, we think with Mr. G., is adorned with those lively, spirited, and cheerful views of nature, in which the genius of the Bard delighted to luxuriate.

This is succeeded by the death of the French Monarch, Charles the Vth; events concomitant thereto; and his literary character:—

"He was fond of reading; and it was difficult to present him with any

thing which he valued more than books. John, his father, left a collection not exceeding twenty; but he increased his library to nine hundred."

The poll-tax of a shilling a head, which is derived from a latent principle instilled by the *Good Parliament*, is mentioned as the precursor of one of the most terrible insurrections recorded in history.

Mr. G. opens the account of the year 1381 with the state of society in Europe, which seems to have differed but little from the times immediately preceding. In this disquisition, after enumerating the evils arising from the lax state of government, he proceeds to shew, in its effects, the general insecurity of the people. "Rapes, murders, pillages, and extortion, were the common complaints which grew out of this species of society."

"The walled towns, the abodes of opulence and traffic, were the only places in which any thing like a regular police prevailed. The open country was, too often, a scene of robbery to the traveller, and of unresisting oppression to the settled inhabitant."

Any one in the least acquainted with the manner of our Author, may easily conjecture that this is a prelude to the whole history of Wat Tyler's insurrection; the gallant behaviour of Richard the III, at the conference in Smithfield; Walworth's intrepidity; and the death of the arch-rebel. Perhaps, however irrelevant all this (fully detailed as it is,) may be in the life of Chaucer, we should not have made any violent objection, had the Author stopped here: but we do not escape so easily: our *punishment* and that of the rebels seem to go hand in hand. With respect to the latter, Mr. G., after he has stated that fifteen hundred persons are said to have perished, sets about seriously to inquire into their crimes and atrocities; though at the close of this disquisition, we must do him the justice to say, he places in a true light the modern state of society; very accurately, from causes specified, deduces its effects; and pays a proper and well-deserved compliment to the present situation of his native land.

We have observed, that we could not very easily discern how Wat Tyler's insurrection could be brought to bear upon the life of Chaucer; but as there is no setting bounds to ingenuity, we find they coalize in this manner: It appears,

appears, as has before been hinted, to have been the design of Mr. G. to bring every thing that happened in the age of the Bard before the eye of the reader, and, whether he saw them or did not see them, as there are many things in every period which even the most inquisitive neither see nor hear of, to tie them together in this manner. "This was the state of society which Chaucer *saw*, and which could not but occasion him many profound reflections;" which he, of course, transfused into his works; which works being drawn into the vehicle in which they are now suspended, *distil* new reflections; the fumes of these produce new observations; these carefully *papered up* become new volumes; and so we may proceed *ad infinitum*.

It is as impossible as unnecessary to follow the Author through the eight or nine succeeding pages, which are only enlivened by the position, that "the causes which produced the excesses of Wat Tyler and his associates were the causes to which Chaucer owed his being as a Poet."

That is, a Poet and a Rebel may both be produced by a *poll-tax*!

Though this is asserted, and many words wasted upon the subject, it is by no means proved. The scene is soon after occupied by the King of Castille, who, it appears, was at Berwick during the rebellion, whence he retired to Edinburgh; while Edmund of Langley was sent to Spain, on what may be termed a *sleeveless errand*.

We are much better pleased with this Chapter than we were with the last, as it does not seem to be *entirely* a transcript from the history of England, though it begins with the marriage of Richard the II, "now fifteen years of age, with Ann of Bohemia, sister to Wenceslaus, Emperor of Germany. This Princess appears to have been about his own age; and the King, whose susceptible temper led him to conceive the most violent attachments, appears to have loved her, during the whole period in which she was his consort, with a fervour and passion that has seldom been equalled. Her temper was cheerful, her manners were prepossessing, and the whole of her conduct was so blameless and humane, as to have gained from cotemporaries and posterity the appellation of 'the Good Queen Ann.'"

"In this most auspicious period of

the reign of Richard the III, Chaucer was one of the Courtiers who came to pay their duty to their new Sovereign. Ann of Bohemia, prompted, as we may *suppose*, as to his merits and character, complimented his talents, but condescendingly censured the topics upon which he had exercised them. The Romanaut of the Rose was evidently a satire upon the softer sex; Troilus and Cressida was the tale of a loyal lover and inconstant mistress: both severe against the ladies."

In consequence, it appears to have been at the Queen's suggestion that he produced his "Legend of Gode Women;" of which the plan is stated, and the Poet artfully introduced, for the purpose of having an apology made for the licence of his pen by Alceste, who observes, that the works in which he had done amiss were translations, but he had many other things, unexceptionable in their nature; such as,

"Many a hymn for youre Holydaies,
That highten balades, rondels, veredaies."

She then mentions the rest of his works, and in the course of her argument intersperces lessons on government.

This mediation of Alceste is successful; the God of Love surrenders the Poet into her hands; and his fine is, that he shall write a Legend

"Of Gode Women, Maidens, and eke Wives,
That wrenen trewe in loving all their lives;"

and in conclusion, when he has completed the praise of the other females, that he shall praise Alceste herself.

We have quoted thus much to shew, that the addressing a poem of this nature, apologetic in the first instance, and highly classical as the story proceeds, to so young a lady as the Queen, is a proof of the chaste and elegant turn of her mind, which awed the Poet into a belief that an apology was necessary for works which had even met the eye of Queen Philippa.

Whatsoever desire we may have to proceed, we feel a reluctance to pass over any of those touches of genius that adorn the literature of the times, which, upon reflection, appear to have been far more polished than is generally imagined. Among these, there seems to be something so inexpressibly poetical

poetical and pretty in "The Homage to the Daisy," that we cannot help wishing it had been indigenous to this country.

The poem of "The Flower and the Leaf," is another effort of an elegant mind, excursive fancy, and elevated genius, which are obvious, in making Nature the parent of Allegory. By this we observe, that the Bard has endued the latter with a sublimity founded upon the basis of truth, such as is not very frequently discovered in profane writings, and which, while it assists the pervading powers of his imagination, gives to his fantastic and aerial forms and visionary creation a momentary substantiality.

This, it will be remarked, is not exactly the opinion of Mr. G. respecting this poem. He thinks the original somewhat defective in perspicuity, and that Dryden, in his version, has still more obscured the purpose of it. Dryden looked upon the poem with the eye of a poet: he caught the divine energy, the elegant enthusiasm of the Author: he knew that the glowing progeny of fancy, the fervid emanations of talents and sensibility, whether exhibited in a poem or a picture, whether viewed mentally or corporeally, would have the greater effect if seen through either an imaginary or real medium. It was, therefore, his care to display the former, in which he could blanch and harmonize the luxuriance of his own genius, and even occasionally repress the vivid colouring, the glaring brilliancy of his fancy, by blending their tints with the dulcet pencil of simplicity.

We have, with very inferior powers, considered the poem in this point of view; and we are convinced, that if Mr. G. lays down his critical, and takes up his poetical pen; if he throw the reins upon the necks of the steeds that have heretofore almost *run away* with his imagination; he will, in the contemplation of new objects, in the discovery of new beauties, deem our opinion of it, though comparatively cold, at least correct.

To return to the Daisy. We cannot subscribe to the opinion of Mr. G., that "it is an object inadequate to excite the transports of enthusiasm in a poetic mind." The humbler the object, if any of this class of the productions of nature may be said to be humbler than the other, the more likely is it to call

forth the original powers of the human intellect. It is, in our judgment, singularly unphilosophical to observe, that a flower, whose greatest beauty is simplicity, "assumes no state." What state does a rose, for instance, assume? What *arwe* does it inspire? In fact, the mere vehicle, be it a lily or rose, be it a crown imperial, (as Mr. G. is fond of magnificent objects,) or a humble daisy, is immaterial to a man of true taste. The poet's eye glancing from heaven to earth, as it can, as has been observed, pervade, so can his hand draw down and transmit to after ages, the brilliancy of the most elevated objects, so to the sky can it exalt the humblest!

Referring the curious reader to the remainder of this Chapter for a definition of the various species of poetry, a disquisition into and dissection of which seem to have cost the Author some pains, we shall only note, that, in the conclusion, we find Chaucer appointed Comptroller of the Small Customs. This boon, we may suppose, was conferred upon him at the request of Ann of Bohemia, and to have been the pledge by which she constituted him her poet.

From poetry we proceed to politics. "Richard the II^d being now a husband, and inflated in the faculties and immunities of a man, it was natural that he should be eager to put a close to the period of his pupillage."

This passage forms the first step into the reign of this unfortunate Monarch. One of the earliest acts of his personal authority was, we find, the dismissal of Sir Richard Scrope from his office of Chancellor. His portrait and character succeed. "He" (the King) "was beautiful in his person, magnificent in his temper, and courageous in the bent of his dispositions. But he was wayward, fickle, and headstrong." These traits are exemplified in some instances; in others, his conjugal affection and friendship display him in the light of the most amiable of mankind; the small *macula*, which the Author thinks are symptoms of the imbecility of his disposition, recede before, and are obliterated by, the splendour of his virtues; and we can only lament, in his fall, the depravity of the times, or, probably, the depravity of the human heart, when its possessors are placed in certain situations.

The vices of ambition and interest have, alas! made many whom, perhaps, Nature

Nature designed for fools, consummate villains.

Mr. G. now enters largely into the characters of the Ministers of this period, and most truly observes, that the history of bad Ministers who have gained the confidence of a young and thoughtless Monarch has been a thousand times related, and is always the same. This is certain; and we have often lamented, that the inflaming and gratifying the passions and debauching the mind of a youthful Prince should not have subjected the criminal to the same punishment as violating the person of a Princess.

Richard fell, as many Monarchs both before and since his time have fallen, a sacrifice to the nefarious arts of men who, while they suffered the great interests of the public, the general good of the country, to be abandoned, were only anxious, by any steps, however irregular, to ascend the heights of power and dignity; to stimulate the Monarch to squander, that they might accumulate; and to oppose, impede, and circumvent each other, in every measure from which national benefit, and consequently popularity, are likely to be derived.

These observations were strongly exemplified in the animosity of the misleaders of the youthful King against his uncle, John of Gaunt, who probably, by his experience, developed their machinations, and endeavoured to reclaim his nephew from the paths of boundless and wanton profusion and prodigality, to those of order, decorum, and sober magnificence.

The next Chapter, the forty-sixth, contains, as the anatomists say, a *compages* of the most dissimilar and heterogeneous articles, metaphorically *tied*, or rather really *bound* together in the "Life of Chaucer," that one could have imagined ingenuity could have suggested, or industry have collected; perhaps the mere contents will satisfy the reader; we assure him the perusal of them has *more* than satisfied us: these we shall proceed to lay before him as *per head-piece*. Imprimis, "Progress of Wickliffe." Item, "Translation of the Bible—Controversy of the real Presence—Policy of the King of Castille—Of Courtney, Archbishop of Canterbury—Wickliffe expelled the University—Temper of the King of Castille illustrated."

These great heads are subdivided

into many inferior; and of these the members, branches, and ramifications, embrace a variety of articles. We are no enemies to these epifodical excursions, where they are appositely and judiciously inserted; but here, the main subject of the piece, or what should have been the main subject of the piece, remains dormant, while our attention is directed to matters that neither have arisen from, nor seem to bear the least upon it. All at once

"The play stands still, damn action and discourse;

Back fly the scenes, and enter foot and horse;

Pageants on pageants in long order drawn,

Peers, Heralds, Bishops, Ermine, Gold, and Lawn:

The Champion too!"

What the controversy concerning "the Real Presence" could have to do with the life of Chaucer, we are yet to learn! However, we are much obliged to the Author, that in this he has let us off so easy: he might, according to his system, have quoted all the folios that have been written upon the subject.

From politics we return to poetry, tinged indeed with religious controversy, and therefore justly deemed by our Author (who we think was of our opinion, that the Bard had too much genius to engage in a pursuit whose only support was dulness, acting upon ignorance) as suppositions.

"The advocates of the doctrines of Wickliffe, it appeared, were anxious to press the venerable name of Chaucer into their cause! It (also) appeared no very strained hypothesis to state the Poet as a Lollard. They" (our ancestors) "therefore thought proper to give to the public, as Chaucer's, certain compositions, in prose and verse, written to promote the direct purposes of ecclesiastical reformation, on the model of Wickliffe. It was in this way that a prose declamation against the abuses of the Church, entitled 'Jack Upland,' has been attributed to him. In the same manner an additional article became foisted into the Canterbury Tales, called 'The Plowman's Tale.' Even a further composition in a similar manner was assigned to Chaucer, called 'The Pilgrim's Tale,' which bears internal marks of having been written later than the year 1336.

"The

"The mentioning the Plowman's Tale, naturally leads to the consideration of a work of no small merit, certainly the production of the age of Chaucer, entitled 'The Visions of Pierce Plowman.'"

These are thus applauded by Spenser, in his apologue to the Shepherd's Calender:—

"Dare not to match thy pipe with Tetyrus, his style,
Nor with the Pilgrim that the Plowman
plaid awile."

"The Author of the Visions of Pierce Plowman is said to have been Robert Langland, a Priest, (Wood says, a Monk,) born at Mortimer Cleobury, in the county of Salop, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford." To this information is added an account of the poem, and some extracts; which are followed by a critique, in which its popularity with the Lollards is recorded. "The genius of the Author was their boast, his satire their consolation; with them his work was a favourite companion and relaxation."

Mr. G., who is fond of sifting every matter to the bran, enters into a comparison of Langland and Chaucer, who, though living at the same period, he laments that they were unknown to each other, because the ardour of his benevolence leads him to suggest, that Chaucer would have taken his rival Poet by the hand, "introduced him to the palaces of the Great, and plentifully supplied him with the means of improvement." How Mr. G. knows this, for the fact is he positively asserts it, we are at a loss to conjecture.

The commencement of the forty-eighth Chapter is also the commencement of the reign of the unfortunate Charles the Sixth, of France, and displays a picture of the state of that country, in which insurrections similar to those which had in this clouded the minority of Richard the Third had arisen, from, perhaps, similar measures. These afford a field for expatiation, which the Author has taken care to cultivate. He observes, that "the statesmen of England" (rather contrary to the character of English statesmen) "were inspired with the desire of taking advantage of the anarchy in France; and that the King was not displeased at the suggestion. He accordingly, in May, announced to his Parliament the plan of a voyage royal

to France." This introduces the well-known schism in the Church, when, like Janus, the papal power displayed two faces, one of which was exhibited at Rome, the other at Avignon. John of Gaunt at this time proposed an expedition to Spain, and the Bishop of Norwich a *crusade* to Flanders. The former was declined; while the latter received the sanction of Parliament. Having mentioned these things, the state of Spain and Flanders follow of course. The motives for invasion are canvassed; the characters of James and Philip de Artevelle displayed; and the various fluctuations of the war detailed, to the end of the Chapter. Here we are glad to find ourselves relieved from the trouble and hazard of marching with our Author from one part of France and Flanders to another, by a truce which brings us once more to England, where, as "after joy comes grief," we are sorry to find scenes of contention appear, which, as Mr. G. suggests, arose from a deep-laid conspiracy against the life and honour of the King of Castile, who, with his son Henry of Bolingbroke, who now makes his *debut*, had excited the envy of the Courtiers.

The conspiracy, we learn, had spread into the City, and its effects first appeared in the contention for the office of Chief Magistrate; with which, by-the-bye, we cannot see any reason he had to meddle. The state of the City of London at the time of this contention, the leaders of which were Sir Nicholas Bember and John of Northampton, is described; and we find Chaucer involved in the business as a supporter of the latter, who was the popular, though the unsuccessful, candidate.

This unfortunate contention is the parent of another, betwixt our Author and Mr. Tyrwhit. We should, perhaps, get into a scrape with him ourselves, if we were to say what we think of this matter; but at the same time we freely declare, that his knowledge is far beyond any thing we ever heard or read of, for he knows *exactly* in what light the riot that ensued appeared to Chaucer, which, he says, we may be certain was not the same in which it appeared to Mr. Tyrwhit; and further hints, that he who would consider the transactions of distant ages, must be upon his guard against the superciliousness and apathy which the lapse of centuries

centuries is apt to produce. We find that the Bard, whatsoever he might have thought, or howsoever he might have communicated his ideas to Mr. G., had been so active in the contention, which we fear prepared the way for some of much greater importance, that he deemed it necessary to consult his safety by flying to Flanders.

"After the affair of John of Northampton," who was tried, and punished with confiscation and perpetual imprisonment, "Chaucer spent several years in adversity and distress; though, it appears, he was in England nine months after the arrest of John of Northampton, and three months subsequently to the trial of that ringleader."

Chaucer, it is said, passed first to Hainault, of which his father-in-law was a native, and afterward repaired to Zealand, where he assisted some of his fellows in exile. It seems that he was not deprived of his office of Comptroller of the Customs: on the contrary, he was, by patent, in the year 1385, (when he was, it is reasonable to suppose, in exile,) permitted to execute its functions by deputy.

He had, it is stated, like most other men who trust their affairs to agents, from the distress in which their carelessness or treachery involved him, reason to repent his confidence in them. From this it appears that his wife accompanied him. He had at this time two sons; Thomas, of the age of thirteen, and Lewis, in his fourth year. Whether both, or either, were with them, is uncertain: Mr. G. is inclined to think that they took their youngest.

To follow the Author through his hypothetical reasoning upon these *important* subjects; to thread all the various mazes and labyrinths which his hypotheses and supposes have created, (though certainly not impossible, if we had as much paper and time to spare as he seems to have had,) would have been useless; for even had we been possessed of these advantages to as great a degree, had we not employed them upon objects of greater certainty, we should have afforded little satisfaction to ourselves, and, we fear, still less to our readers.

The reflections of the Bard upon the situation of his children, which most likely never occurred, as it is uncertain whether his children were ever in a situation to produce them. His

embarrassments, "which probably he might have avoided if he had applied to Albert Duke of Bavaria, who had married Matilda of Lancaster, the sister of Blanche." Probably he might not! However, the spirit of the Poet would not suffer him to make the experiment. "In fine, he *resolved*, rather than languish in exile and beggary, to return home, and submit his life, if necessary, to the laws and *lawyers* of his own country." Observations upon the condition of Chaucer; on the effects of his poetry in those unrefined ages; on the unrestrained, costly, and *elegant* stile of life that he had adopted, contrasted with his present retired and destitute situation; give rise to more *observations*, which are continued till he leaves the Flemings, "a people not less barbarous than those which Ovid had found on the borders of the Euxine Sea," and returns to England; where, after Mr. G. has suggested, supposed, and hoped, through a page, he was taken into custody, and, as is *supposed*, committed to the Tower.

Upon this subject our Author, who wavers from point to point like a needle in a compass-box, now seems afresh to doubt, whether Chaucer was in England before the year 1386, when he gave testimony in the church of St. Margaret, Westminster, in the remarkable cause of Scroop and Grosvenor: this produces an hypothesis with respect to his leave of absence and the date of his flight; and the conclusion of these conjectures is, "that it seems to follow that he was brought from the Tower to give testimony in this cause by order of the court military, who it must be *supposed* to have been furnished with sufficient powers for this purpose."

Partridge himself, though the best *guess* of the period which he *illuminated*, would rot, were he living, have patience to follow the Author in his conjectures respecting Chaucer's exile and imprisonment. We must leave this investigation to men of *cooler heads*, who are consequently more able decyphers; and, glancing a little towards politics, observe, that all the evils and inconvenience suffered by the Bard seem to have arisen out of the ebullitions of the times. Perhaps the party, who knew that their arms were not long enough to reach his patron, John of Gaunt, were glad to glut their impotent malice by urging his flight, proscription, and imprisonment: perhaps, which

which we believe to be the fact, he had, like his brethren in all ages and nations, more wit than either judgment or discretion, and had, from that pervading mind which enabled him to look into future times, shewn the effects of public measures then only in embryo, in a manner that was then thought to gird at the authors of them: perhaps his penetration and genius were his greatest enemies; and the leaders of opposition, wishing to remove a man who was able to fathom every depth and shoal of their designs, were glad of the opportunity which his attachment to party afforded them, to obscure and repress the brilliancy of talents, that, like an intellectual mirror, displayed to them hourly the deformity of their own actions.

These are all conjectures; and, if they wander wide of the mark, the only excuse we can make is, that we have so attentively read and deeply considered the work of Mr. G., that we have caught both his manner and sentiments; and hereby warn him, that we shall certainly skulk behind his *quarto* shields to guard us from any attack, or to repel any censure that our enemies, or his, may prepare in consequence of our efforts.

"During the scenes of tumult and confusion which the convulsive state of England in the tenth and eleventh years of Richard the II^d engendered, Chaucer remained a prisoner in the very vortex of all the outrages that were committing. It is in the period of adversity, more than any other, that a well ordered mind reaps, to the full, the pre-acquired advantages of literature, cultivation, and reflection."

Of the conjectural reflections and sensations of the Bard during his imprisonment, it is unnecessary to produce a specimen. We find, that as Boethius, in the same circumstances, had penned the Consolation of Philosophy, Chaucer, in a file more mystical and obscure, *really wrote* "The Testament of Love." So fair an opportunity to compare, and indeed at some length criticise, these two works, was not to be neglected. This our Author has performed with his usual success; and though it must be observed that he gives the laurel to the most ancient, yet he analyses the Testament of Love in a manner which shews that, if the many *privy things* folded up in it are not

understood, it is not the fault of the Editor.

Allegory, at once the glory and the vice of the writers of those remote periods, seems to us, in this work, to be strained to an extent that, in some places, touches the very verge of absurdity. The dialogue betwixt the prisoner and Love is, we think, an instance of this connexion: though we would separate that part where he first adopted the mystical system of notions intended to be signified under "the worship of the Daisy;" for however eccentric these notions may be, the idea of a combination of metaphysics with natural philosophy was, as has before been observed, as elegant as novel. It has since been adopted by other writers, and many specimens of the purest ethics have been deduced from it.

About this period we hail the restoration of Richard the II^d, who soon after dismissed Thomas of Woodstock and the Chancellor. He took no other vengeance of his enemies, nay, he even remitted some of their fines, also of the taxes, and published a general pardon.

We do not find that Chaucer, though patronised by the good Queen Anne, came quite so honourably out of confinement as might have been expected. The price of his liberation is stated to be, the impeachment of his former associates. To this he ultimately yielded. This, Mr. G. very properly says, was the circumstance in the life of the Bard which conveys the most unfavourable idea of him to modern times, and for which, though he philosophically examines the motives, he offers nothing in extenuation, but what, we think, makes the matter worse, namely, that, timid by nature, he had neither strength of mind nor philosophy sufficient to resist the *threats* and importunities of administration: that is, as we translate them, his motives for this perfidy were, either fear to lose or hope to gain; motives that exhibit the picture of a mind weak or venal, such a one as, we think, never stimulated the actions of Chaucer: of this, his being his own accuser is an instance; for that man must be the possessor of conscious rectitude that could state an accusation against himself when he was no longer censured, and venture upon a measure which he knew must have revived malignity, if he had ever entertained

entertained the least apprehension of its effects.

The fifty-first Chapter commences with the presentation of crowns of gold to John of Gaunt and his consort, on their taking leave of the King and Queen previous to their departure for Spain. The ultimate success of this expedition was his marrying his eldest daughter, Philippa of Lancaster, to the King of Portugal, and the treaty of peace which was effected soon after his return to Aquitaine; by which, besides marrying his other daughter to the Prince of the Asturias, he gained much more than could have been expected from the events of the war. He returned to London after an absence of two years, with forty-seven mules * loaded with chests of gold, was hailed with the warmest congratulations, and soon after created Duke of Aquitaine.

Chaucer, in the summer of 1389, was appointed to the office of Clerk of the Works at Windsor, and in 1390 employed in the repairs of St. George's Chapel. This employment, though we might have imagined it congenial to the temper and disposition of the Bard, it does not appear he held above twenty months. Whether the office was taken from him and given to some more useful and consummate courtier (or architect); or whether, "fatigued with the hurry and turmoils of a public life, being now sixty-three, he determined to spend the short remainder of it in the midst of that simplicity and solitude which he so ardently loved," is uncertain. Tradition represents him as passing some of his last years at his house at Woodstock; and Mr. G. has ventured to give us his sentiments upon this subject at two different periods of his existence, which, as we have before hinted, is extending the beauties of biography nearly as far as they can be extended. "He," Chaucer, "had more than thirty years before left the place, with powers of the highest promise; he returned qualified to produce—The Canterbury Tales." These "tales *was* the work of years, and *was* never completed; the number intended seems to have been sixty; but in Mr. Tyrwhit's edition, whose reasonings upon the genuineness of the tales are entitled to our commendation, there are only twenty-four: there might have occurred allusions

to the deposition of Richard the II^d and the accession of Henry the IVth; and this would have furnished no argument of the period at which they were undertaken."

The Canterbury Tales, like those of Boccaccio, are connected by being put into the mouths of a number of imaginary relators, who rehearse them for their common amusement."

We are exceedingly doubtful if the relators of those tales are so *imaginary* as Mr. G. seems inclined to believe. It is true, that the assembling them in the way that they are assembled at a place which still remains, was, perhaps, an effort of the imagination; though in Chaucer's time, pilgrimages of the same nature were as common in this country as they have, to a much later date, been upon the continent. There is not the smallest doubt, but from the strong outline of each character, and the vivid tints with which it was filled up, every pilgrim was a portrait most accurately delineated from the life. Dryden recognizes this talent in two poets, when he says, "I see Baudis and Philemon as perfectly before me, as if some ancient painter had drawn them." That ancient painter was Ovid, who unquestionably took nature for his model, and peopled an imaginary cottage with *real* peasants: he then continues, "and all the pilgrims in the Canterbury Tales, their humours, their features, and even their dress, as if I had supped with them at the *Tabard*, in Southwark;" whither, it is most probable, the inquisitive genius of Chaucer often led him; nay, we think we should venture little, in observing upon a work so hypothetical as this which we are reviewing, if we were to suppose that he had actually made a pilgrimage to the shrine of the holy Martyr. Pilgrimages were, we believe, in those ages, (when excursive amusements, such as abound in modern times, were unknown,) undertaken as frequently from motives of pleasure as devotion. The *Tabard* in Southwark, which probably rose upon the martyrdom of St. Thomas a Becket, was not the *only* inn in this country for the reception of votaries. Wheresoever there was a shrine, there was an inn, or rather a chain of inns, from the metropolis, appendant to it. Nor do we believe, as Mr. G. asserts,

that "these pilgrims travelled in large companies, like caravans of merchants, across the African and Asian deserts for protection." There was too much sanctity annexed to the idea of their journey, even in those rude, turbulent, but superstitious times, to render protection necessary to them. There was something supposed to be so holy in their errand, that the most savage robber or band of robbers would not have dared to have lifted up their hands against them. The reason why pilgrims travelled in large bodies is to be gathered from the *Canterbury Tales*. It was to enjoy unrestrained the pleasures of society; a custom which operated in visits to the shrine of St. Winifrid, St. Gall, the Lady of Loretto, and many others.

Our Author, in the course of his observations on these extraordinary efforts of the human mind, introduces a comparison betwixt them and the *Decameron* of Boccaccio, in which he very justly gives the preference to the effusions of the English Poet.

"There is," says Mr. G., "another spot of English ground, beside Woodstock, which has been consecrated by readers of taste and imagination, by a traditionary connexion with the name of Chaucer. This is Donnington Castle, near Newbury, in the county of Berks."

In support of this assertion, a number of authorities, ancient and modern, are quoted, which, we think, puts the matter out of doubt; and had we, like him, sat in judgment upon it, like him we should have overruled the objections, though some of them are urged by an antiquary (Grose), whose general opinions we hold in high estimation.

"The coincidence is worthy of our attention between Chaucer's acquisition of Donnington and the third marriage of his patron the Duke of Aquitaine. In July 1394 died the Spanish consort of John of Gaunt. We have already seen, that this Prince had been, for nearly twenty years, on terms of the most intimate connexion with Catharine Lady Swinford, the sister of Chaucer's wife. This Lady had born him three sons, afterwards known by the titles of Earl of Somerset, Cardinal Beaufort, and the Duke of Exeter; from the eldest of whom there were lineally descended the Princes of the house of Tudor, and all the Sovereigns who, from the close of the fifteenth

century, have swayed the sceptre of England."

In consequence of this marriage, we find that John of Gaunt, with that magnificent liberality which distinguished his character, bestowed upon Chaucer the estate of Donnington Castle. The mansion had been lately rebuilt, was elegant, cheerful, and agreeably situated. "It was afterwards among the more considerable possessions of the de la Poles, Dukes of Suffolk; and, in the sequel, thought worthy to be bestowed by Henry the VIIth as a future residence for his brother-in-law." Mr. Grose says, that the Bard retired hither about 1397. Had Mr. G. told us this before, he might have saved himself and us all the reasoning upon the authorities which he has quoted and we have examined: though he can hardly let the matter rest as it is: indeed we were fearful that he was going to raise a new hypothesis. However, the bursting of this impending meteor only served to discover some traits in the fortune of Chaucer's son Thomas; upon whom we find that Henry the IVth conferred the offices of "Constable of Wallingford Castle, Sheriff of Oxfordshire for life" and Chief Butler to the Household.

"One of the most curious particulars in the concluding part of the life of Chaucer, is the patent of protection granted to him by Richard the IIId, of the date of the 12th of May 1398. It has been supposed, that this grant was made in reference to some embarrassment in the life of the Poet. There is, however, nothing in the terms of the patent that leads to this construction."

We think not; and moreover are of opinion, that Mr. G. might, had he reflected a little, and considered the time at which the patent was granted, which was when (we may believe, by the *new* ligature that more strongly united him to his old patron,) his pecuniary affairs were in the most flourishing state, and that consequently he could not want protection in the way he seems to understand it. Examining this matter with perhaps more attention than it deserves, we conceive that the patent emanated from that caution incident to exquisite sensibility, and still more incident to advanced age. Chaucer had been employed in a variety of affairs; he had, in the course of his public life, impelled

impelled less perhaps by versatility of disposition than a grateful adoption of the opinion of his great patron, acted both for and against the Court. The times were turbulent; the principles of the higher order of men unsteady; the health of John of Gaunt declining; the throne tottering under the Monarch; and he, himself, who had fortunately steered through and cleared the shoals and quicksands of adverse fortune, placed, at this critical period, in a situation of ease and opulence, from which it did not require much penetration to conjecture, that, unless he could procure an anchor, another storm might set him adrift, when he had neither strength nor talents to enable him to regain the harbour. The patent of protection, therefore, we believe, was a measure of caution, as a man engaged in public affairs of peculiar danger and delicacy would, in modern times, avail himself of an act of grace, or, contrasting to a very limited sense a modern phrase, which has had a pretty general application, would *individually* endeavour to obtain "indemnity for the past and security for the future." If any doubt remained upon the mind of Mr. G., (for his dear delight is to doubt, suppose, and guess,) the construction of the words of the deed ought to satisfy him. We find Chaucer, after seven years' retirement, and at seventy years of age, once more engaged in public life. We agree that it must be no trivial concern that, at a period when literary redundancy had not yet formed a part of legal science, could authorise a description of "a great variety of arduous and urgent political transactions to be performed and expedited by Chaucer, as well in the presence as the absence of the King, in various parts of the realm." The patent, therefore, as we observed, was an effort of *caution* lest he should (as has sometimes been the case in times when men have, from motives of "envy, hatred, and malice," either to government or individuals, opposed to action *counteraction*;) be disquieted, molested, or impeded, by certain persons, his competitors, and vexed with suits, complaints, and hostility.

"It was, perhaps, to reward Chaucer for the assiduity with which he discharged the business here referred to, that he received, in the same year, a grant of a tun of wine, yearly, to

be delivered to him by the King's Butler, in the Port of London."

About the time of the third marriage of John of Gaunt, Richard the II^d, the character of whose government is well known, formed a second matrimonial contract with Isabella, the daughter of the King of France, then seven years of age; which produced a truce for thirty years, and, it has been conjectured, gave birth to the conspiracy of which Thomas of Woodstock was the principal, which ended in the punishment of some of the conspirators, and the assassination of their leader.

The quarrel betwixt Henry of Bolingbroke and Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, and the fatal consequences of their banishment to Richard the II^d, are next descanted on. Soon after which the last support of his tottering throne was taken away, by the death of John of Gaunt, in the beginning of the year 1399. Particulars of this event; of his life and character; with the character and disposition of his son Henry of Bolingbroke; his landing in England; his apparent moderation and success; the capture of Richard the II^d; and his deposition; occupy a large space in this Chapter. "It is necessary," says Mr. G., "that we should recollect these particulars, that we may estimate properly the conduct of the father of English poetry in the last period of his life." Gower, who was an older man than Chaucer, was one of the first to congratulate the new King upon his unexpected and ill-acquired dignity; but Chaucer preserved the most inviolable silence. "Not one line has he dedicated to this revolution, not in *one* passage of his works is there any mention of Henry of Bolingbroke;" a forbearance which, if not dictated by prudence, was certainly very honourable to the Bard.

Desirous as we are to finish this disquisition, we must quote a curious document cited by Mr. G., for two reasons; one to shew the residence of Chaucer when he came to town, and the other the industry of our Author.

"There is preserved among the records in the office of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, a lease made to Chaucer, by Robert Hermodsworth, Keeper of the Chapel of St. Margaret, Westminster, in the name of the Abbot, Prior, and Convent of Westminster, of a tenement situated in the garden of this Chapel, for the term

of fifty-three years, at the yearly rent of fifty-three shillings and fourpence."

Why Chaucer, except we allow this to be another trait of his care to provide against *all* contingencies, should, at seventy years of age, hire a house for fifty-three years, it seems rather difficult to discover. The reason of his removal to London lies nearer the surface; and was, probably, that in the then perilous state of the revolution he deemed a country residence scarcely safe, and judged, that a proper retreat for one resolved to take no part in political affairs, was the metropolis.

On the plot for the assassination of Henry the IVth, the executions that followed, and the melancholy catastrophe of Richard the II, it would be as useless as unpleasant to dwell. These events are the precursors of the termination of the existence of the Bard. "Chaucer died on the 25th of October 1400, in London, and, no doubt, in the house he had hired of the Abbot of Westminster; the situation of which is said to have been on nearly the same spot" (where afterwards stood the White-rose Tavern, and) "where Henry the VIIth's Chapel now stands." He appears to have been a widower at the time of his death. "His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey. This venerable edifice had already, for centuries, been the burial-place for our Kings; and it is probable, that, at least, the most usual motive for admitting the bones of any person *deceased* into this repository of Monarchs, was the honour with which he was contemplated by survivors." That "the tomb of Chaucer reflects the highest honour *upon* the *roof* under which it is placed," may, *under* correction, be a proper observation; but how our Author could tell, omniscious as we allow him to be, who were *likely* to have stood by at the time his remains were deposited, we are at a loss to discover.

"Having," says Mr. G., "accompanied Chaucer through his public and poetical life, as far as our documents will enable us, from the cradle to the grave, it may be gratifying to take one connected and concluding view of his manners and habits, to survey the features of his mind and the principal traits of his character."

However Mr. G. may think it necessary to *sum up* evidence so widely diffused, we certainly do not, for this

reason, because we have, in the course of this work, most painfully and anxiously endeavoured, with our best abilities, to compress the same matter, dispersed through more than a thousand pages. Taking a retrospective view, we are astonished at their number, considering their subjects; and criticism seems to shrink at the size of these two ponderous volumes; which very naturally introduces a question, Was so much writing absolutely requisite, allowing the Author, to the fullest extent, the broad display which the title exhibits? We think not: for those reasons that we have more than once, in the course of this examination, stated.

The Life of Geoffrey Chaucer, properly so termed, (of which, limited as we were, we have touched upon and brought forward every material incident,) the reader will observe, might have been comprised in a pocket volume; nay, without adverting to the many others that have detailed it, which actually has, in a great degree, been woven by Dryden into a *part* of the preface to his fables, which also contains some observations upon the works of this his poetic father, the emanations of taste and genius, consequently so proper and satisfactory, that we should have thought little could have been added, had we not seen the quartos that are the subject of our present consideration; but still we wish Mr. G. had paid more attention to them.

Caught by the whittling of a name, or rather of two names, for we will not deny that our Author has obtained some rank in literature, we sat down to the review of this work with pleasure and avidity; but we must confess, as we proceeded our pleasure abated, and our avidity ended in disappointment. The reason for this disappointment, which must operate upon a number of readers, in our apprehension, is, that Mr. G. does not seem to have very well understood the difference betwixt Biography and General History, and has crowded his canvass with infinitely too great a number of objects, many of which do not seem to have the least connexion with his original design. Had Le Brun, when he depicted the passage of the Granicus, the rent of Darius, or the entry into Babylon, introduced the Macedonian and Persian armies, and all their auxiliaries, and developed different scenes in the countries of the conquered, the conquerors, and

and their dependants, we should, in the confusion this effort would have created, look in vain for Alexander. We shall not cite the authorities, ancient and modern, which might be adduced to shew, that in a biographical work, the principal figure ought to be drawn at *full length*, placed in the broadest glare of light, and brought as forward as possible, because the proposition is so self-evident; collateral events and characters, as the life of man is dependant, in some measure, on the events of the age, and is brightened or shaded by the reflections from his contemporaries, may, if they naturally arise, occasionally admit of short epifodical introduction; but the great aim of the Author should be, to make the person whose life he professes to detail, the mark in which all his arrows (however they may be "loosened different ways,") should concentrate. This has not been done in the present instance. On the contrary, we here and there catch an erratic glance at Geoffrey Chaucer; he then vanishes, and is, sometimes for chapters, lost in the great mass of events that are recorded. The same observation may apply to the other hero, John of Gaunt, who now and then gilds the scene, and then withdraws his rays. Mr. G. ought to have considered, that he was not writing a history of the reigns of Edward the III^d and Richard the II^d; indeed he must have known that this had already been done by many Authors *quite* as

celebrated; therefore, if he had kept closer to his subject, if he had not grasped at too much, and had endeavoured to furnish more personal traits, he would, we are certain, from his ingenuity and habits of industry, have produced, though a more concise, a much more pleasing, and, we may add, a more valuable performance.

These observations apply to the work in general; those of a more particular tendency will be found as the objects of the preceding pages came under our consideration. The style of Mr. G., without aiming at elevation, without attempting to dazzle with eccentric metaphorical flights, is generally correct, and sometimes elegant. The Author, in our opinion, notwithstanding the assistance of which he has availed himself, had, from the extension of his plan so far beyond the biographical limits, a difficult task to perform. It was a task which he imposed upon himself, and therefore he can have no reason to complain. We have reviewed his work with patience, candour, and impartiality; but cannot dismiss it without one concluding observation, namely, that when he considers how little the immense labour he has bestowed has added to our stock of knowledge, how little those efforts, from which he unquestionably expected so much, have produced, he will be sorry that he has not employed his time and talents to purposes of more general utility.

Improvements in Education, as it respects the industrious Classes of the Community: Containing a short account of its present State; Hints towards its Improvement; and a Detail of some practical Experiments conducive to that End. By Joseph Lancaster. 1803. Second Edition.

IT must have struck every one whose mind is in the least turned toward moral observations, and who is in the smallest degree acquainted with the populous manufacturing and military neighbourhoods, which so much abound in this great metropolis, that there is no subject or circumstance in our whole domestic arrangement that is so capable of, or so much demands improvement, as the education of the children of the lower and industrious classes of the community; as while their future welfare, the safety of the state, and the very existence of civil society, depend upon the establishment of this kind of *juvenile police*, every measure that tends

to open their minds, and to enlarge the sphere of their understandings, tends also to the promotion of their terrestrial and eternal happiness.

Strongly impressed with this idea, we have, with pleasure, read this treatise, the work of a young man, who has actually carried into effect a plan of education herein detailed, and which is entirely his own invention. It seems, from the success with which it has hitherto been attended, to be a most extraordinary improvement in the instruction of the poorer classes of the rising generation, and consequently promotes to embrace and include all those advantages to which we have alluded.

In

In a well-written introduction, Mr. Lancaster has considered education as a general system; in which he has said, and we agree with him, "that it ought not to be made subservient to the propagation of the tenets of any sect, beyond its own number, for it then becomes undue influence, like the strong taking advantage of the weak:" and we must observe, that through the whole of this plan, which is not perhaps the least valuable part of it, the same liberality of principle prevails.

Mr. L. has divided his work into three parts; the first of which contains a melancholy, but unexaggerated, account of those schools in which the children of mechanics, &c. are generally educated; the second respects the formation of a society for improving the state and facilitating the means of education among the industrious classes of the community; and the third treats of the rise and progress of an institution under the superintendence of Mr. L., which is now established in the Borough Road, Southwark, wherein, we are informed, three hundred and seventy children are now in a course of education, according to this improved system, which, as we have observed, has been attended with such success, that it is intended to double the number.

Mr. L. is, perhaps, the first modern that has ever attempted to instruct and improve the infantile race by a mode which has for its basis that knowledge of the human mind, from the first dawn of reason to its more adolescent expansion, which has so frequently been the object of physical researches, or making the passions operate in the acquisition

of knowledge. The grand principle, that the love of fame, the hope of reward, and the desire to be distinguished, are stronger stimulants, even to the ideas of the younger classes of society, than the dread of punishment, is the basis upon which his scientific superstructure is erected; and we think it so philosophically just, so congenial to the general feelings of society, that, while we wish, we augur, that it must be attended with success, and consequent advantage.

That the plan of Mr. L. has spread beyond the limits of his own school, we have an instance now before us, in an address to the inhabitants of Westminster; by which it appears, that, under the auspices of P. Colquhoun, Esq., an establishment of the same kind has arisen in a house that was formerly the soup-house in Orchard-street, which has already flourished beyond, perhaps, the most sanguine expectation: and when we consider the state of the City of Westminster; the number of children whose fathers are fighting the battles of their country, that will receive that education, superintendence, &c., which, by any other means, it would have been impossible they should have obtained, we conceive nothing more need be said to recommend this benevolent institution.

A similar establishment is, we are informed, in contemplation in that populous manufacturing district of which Spital-fields comprises a part, under the superintendence of, and upon the plan so ably detailed in this pamphlet by Mr. Lancaster.

The Life of Tobias Smollett, M.D.; with critical Observations on his Works. By Robert Anderson, M.D. 8vo.

THIS is a very just and accurate account of one who, as an Author, has supplied the Public with a fund of amusement, and who, as a man, was entitled to the respect of the World at large for many estimable qualities. It is drawn up with attention, and penned with impartiality, and does justice to the memory of Dr. Smollett, without suppressing the foibles attached to his character. The fate of this Author cannot but be lamented. With the liberality of a Gentleman, he seems to have passed his life barely free from

embarrassments, and died just as independence was approaching him, leaving his wife totally unprovided for. (See *European Magazine*, Vol. XLIV. p. 335.) It is necessary here to notice a mistake Dr. Anderson has fallen into, owing to a similarity of name and other circumstances. He supposes, p. 43, the Lady Vane of Dr. Smollett's novel to be the person alluded to by Dr. Johnson, in 1749, in his *Vanity of Human Wishes*:
 "Yet VANE could tell what ills from
 beauty spring,
 And Sedley curs'd the form that pleas'd
 a King:"

whereas the Lady there referred to was one

one who belonged to the Court, of a noble family, and whose misconduct and catastrophe were much the subject of conversation and scandal in the year 1736. An account of her may be found in Walpole's Reminiscences. (Lord Walpole's Works, Vol. IV. p. 311.)

A Translation of ANSTEY's Ode to JENNER. To which are added, Two Tables; one shewing the Advantages of Vaccine Inoculation, the other containing Instructions for the Practice. By John Ring, Surgeon. 4to.

In this Ode, the veteran Author of the New Bath Guide deplores the loss of the objects of his love ravished by that baneful pest the small-pox. He then pronounces an eulogium on Dr. Jenner; and concludes by stigmatizing the enormities of the Corsican Usurper, the supineness of neighbouring powers, and expresses his confidence in British valour for ultimate success in the contest we are engaged in. The classical purity of Mr. Anstey's Muse is well known; and it receives no discredit from the translation under our consideration.

Poems on Moral and Religious Subjects. By A. Flowerdew. 8vo.

Mrs. Flowerdew says she has long been engaged in the education of youth, during which she has ever found instruction most pleasingly conveyed in easy verse, and sentiments frequently fixed in the heart by the pleasure the ear receives from poetry. She therefore trusts that both the moral and religious tendency of the poems before us will be thought calculated to give the young mind a proper bias, and that they may prove instrumental, along with many others of a much superior kind, in promoting the great purposes of early reflection and genuine piety. To claims on so small a scale, and so diffidently enforced, we cannot refuse our assent. The Lady's poems are entitled to praise on the ground she appears to expect it.

A World of Wit; containing characteristic Anecdotes and Bon Mots of eminent living Persons. By the Hon. Mr. S—r. 12mo.

From the time of Joe Miller to the present day, several collections like the present have solicited the public notice, with various degrees of success. The generality of them have been censurable on account of profaneness and

indecenty, and therefore improper for the perusal of the youthful part of society. Though more free from these objections than former works of the kind, the present is not wholly exempt from blame on these accounts, as may be seen in the vulgar and profane asseveration put into the mouth of the Prince of Wales in the very first page. Many old jests of persons long since in their graves are here revived, and applied to living characters, who must be surprised to find themselves charged with witticisms and adventures of which they are totally ignorant.

A Treatise on Cheltenham Waters and Bilious Diseases. To which are prefixed, Observations on Fluidity, Mineral Waters, and Watering Places. By Thomas Jamefon, M.D. 8vo.

This work treats of the chemical and medical properties of the springs at Cheltenham; their virtues in various cases; and where there may be danger of their doing mischief rather than good, and consequently to be avoided. It appears that bilious disorders are those in which their efficacy is most to be relied on. Dr. Jamefon, therefore, has been particularly attentive to cases of that kind, which his experience in tropical climates has enabled him to direct his attention to with effect. This volume will be of great use to the invalid who visits Cheltenham on account of health.

An Essay on the Construction, Hanging, and — of Gates; exemplified in Six Quarto Plates. By Thomas Parker, Esq. 8vo.

"The perseverance and success with which horned cattle and horses assail the hinges and latches of gates must be readily admitted; and the consequent mischief, by their devouring and trampling under foot crops which had been destined for the sickle or the scythe, is not easily to be calculated: for the occupiers of land grow callous to losses that are familiar to them, as the magnitude of an evil becomes less obvious from the frequency of its recurrence." To remedy these evils, it is the Author's design to impress a conviction, that the means he has pointed out are founded upon principles which are either clearly proved, or at the least capable of unquestionable demonstration; and we conceive that his plan is well worth the attention of those it may concern.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

MARCH 24.

A BROAD Comedy, in three acts, was produced at Covent Garden Theatre, for the benefit of Mr. Lewis, bearing the title of "THE WILL FOR THE DEED." The following were the principal *Dramatis Personæ* :

Mr. Hairbrain	Mr. MUNDEN.
Harry Hairbrain	Mr. LEWIS.
Manly	Mr. CHAPMAN.
Motto	Mr. FAWCETT.
Antimony	Mr. BLANCHARD.
Reference	Mr. FARLEY.
Capias	Mr. SIMMONS.
Farmer Acorn	Mr. EMERY.
Mrs. Reference	Mrs. DAVENPORT.
Miss Manly	Miss MARRIOT.

This piece takes its name from a villainous attempt made by Capias, an Attorney, to defraud Manly of his inheritance, by the artful concealment of a *Deed*, and the substitution of a *Will* which that Deed was meant to cancel. The fraud so far succeeded, that Manly, whose real name is Stamford, was obliged to seek for subsistence, under a feigned name, on the boards of a provincial theatre at an inn; where the scene of action lies, and where Harry Hairbrain, a volatile young Oxonian, who had fallen in love with Manly's daughter, forms one of the company, into which he had entered with a view of gaining the object of his affections. Here he is accidentally discovered by his father, who is anxious that he should marry Miss Stamford, a Lady of his choosing. After several humorous incidents, Old Hairbrain discovers Manly to be his friend Stamford; the latter recovers his inheritance; Harry and Miss Stamford are united; and all parties made happy.—The circumstance of concealing the Will in a cane, which is handed over to the suitor, while the Attorney swears to its delivery, is obviously taken from Sancho's judgment in Don Quixotte.

The Author of this piece is Mr. T. DIEDIN; and, under the phrase of a *broad* Comedy, he has thrown together a number of whimsical incidents, which, indeed, partake more of the character of Farce than of Comedy properly so called. It is, however, extremely entertaining, and, with the exertions of the performers, kept the house in

almost continued laughter. *Hairbrain* is a man whose philosophy is, to see good in whatever befalls him; and to this character *Antimony* is happily contrasted, who is out of humour with every thing that happens. *Motto*, the innkeeper, who has formerly been a herald-painter, and has gotten by rote a number of Latin phrases and proverbs, is constantly mingling them with perfect *mal-à-droitness* in his conversation; always applying them in direct contradiction to what has preceded their introduction. *Reference*, the Manager of a country company, ekes out his conversation with the names of plays, which are blended with singular adroitness and effect.—*The Will for the Deed* is likely long to continue in the list of stock-plays.

APRIL 2. A Grand Serio-Comic Melo-drama was produced at Covent Garden Theatre, called "VALENTINE AND ORSON." The characters as follow:

FRENCH.

Pepin, King of France	} Mr. CORY.
Henry	} his relation
Haufray	} Mr. KLANERT.
Valentine, a Foundling	} Mr. CLAREMONT.
Orson, a Wild Man	} Mr. FARLEY.
Hugo	} Mr. DUBOIS.
Blandiman, Page to the Empress	} Mr. BLANCHARD.
Princess Eglantine	} Mr. CHAPMAN.
Empress Belisanta	} Mrs. ST. LEGER.
Florimonda, of Aquitaine	} Mrs. DIEDIN.
Agatha	} Mrs. FREDERICK.
	} Mrs. MARTYR.

SARACENS.

Agramant, the Green Knight	} Mr. BOLOGNA, jun.
The Giant Fer-ragus	} Monf. LE GRAND.
The Genius Pa-colet	} Master MENAGE.

The story is familiar to us from our infancy, of the Empress of Greece being delivered of twins in a forest; and of one of the boys being found by his uncle, King Pepin, while the other

was suckled by a bear. This, through the medium of pantomime, dialogue, and singing, is told in a very pleasing manner. Before the action commences, Valentine had acquired great reputation at the Court of France, by his exploits as a Knight-errant. We first see him upon his return from an expedition against the Saracens, in which he had gloriously fought for the honour of the Cross. During the rejoicings upon this event, the people lay before the King a dismal account of their sufferings and terrors from the depredations of a savage man who inhabited the woods. At the instigation of the envious Courtiers, Valentine is sent to deliver the country from this marauder. We need not say that it was Orson, who still lived in the same cave with his shaggy foster-mother, and with her milk had imbibed a portion of her manners. The brothers fight, and, after a desperate struggle, Orson is disarmed. At first he is fiercer than ever; but by degrees he is softened, and, from the force of blood, unconsciously forms an ardent affection for Valentine. A new adventure is speedily prepared for them. The Green Knight, by magic and sorcery, held in captivity the daughter of the Duke of Aquitaine, and many valiant heroes had fallen in the attempt to rescue her, as the Green Knight was invulnerable to all *who had been nursed by woman*. The interest is heightened by the Prince's Eglantine, who had been betrothed to Valentine, setting out before him, and entering the lists in the armour of her lover. After a noble resistance, she is compelled to yield just as the brothers arrive on the enchanted ground. Valentine to no purpose displays a great share of boldness and dexterity; but before Orson, *who had sucked the dugs of a bear*, the strength of the Green Knight is withered, and he is compelled to surrender the captive damsel. A beneficent Genius now descends from heaven upon a winged horse, and refers the brothers to a certain Oracle for the secret of their birth. They have still powerful sorcerers to overcome; but they at last learn from the mouth of a brazen statue that they are the sons of the Emperor of Greece and Belisanta, the sister of King Pepin. Their fathers, having found out the groundlessness of the fusions on which he had banished his wife from Constantinople,

has been some time travelling in quest of her; and at this moment finds her in a convent near the spot where these wonderful discoveries are made. Valentine is united to Eglantine, and Orson to Florimonda of Aquitaine; and the whole concludes with a splendid pageant celebrating the joint triumphs of love and of war.

The dialogue of the piece is by Mr. T. Dibdin, the pantomime by Mr. Farley, the music by Mr. Jouve. It is skilfully adapted to the modern taste in this species of entertainment; and the whole constitutes one of the most splendid and interesting spectacles that have been exhibited for many years.

7. At Drury-lane Theatre was presented a new Comedy, called "THE SAILOR'S DAUGHTER," of which the following were the

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ:

Captain Sentamour	Mr. POPE.
Sir Mathew Moribund	} Mr. WROUGHTON.
Mandeville	
Varnish	Mr. DWYER.
Hartthorn	Mr. RUSSELL.
Raven	Mr. BANNISTER, jun
Lindsay	Mr. DOWTON.
Louisa	Mr. BARTLEY.
Julia Clairville	Mrs. JORDAN.
Mrs. Hartthorn	Mrs. H. JOHNSTON.
	Mrs. SPARKS.

Julia is the daughter of Captain Clairville, who died of wounds which he received at the battle of Copenhagen. Clairville, on his death-bed, consigns her as a sacred trust to the care and protection of his friend Captain Sentamour, insinuating at the same time a wish, that after a time they may be both united in wedlock. Julia, on learning her father's death, takes shelter in the house of Hartthorn, who had been Surgeon on board Captain Clairville's ship, and for whose memory he retains the warmest affection, and the highest respect. Captain Sentamour, whose professional duties keep him for a time abroad, contrives, nevertheless, secretly to supply Julia with adequate means to answer all her wants. The merit, however, of his delicate generosity is assumed by Varnish, a young man of fashion, who, through the influence of this apparent friend, endeavours to captivate the affections of Julia, but with dishonourable designs. Sentamour, however, soon returns home, and arrives

arrives at Bath, where the scene of the play lies; and, anxious to find an opportunity of observing the character and studying the sentiments of Julia, he prevails upon Lindsay, a young surgeon, who intends becoming the assistant or partner of Hartthorn, to permit him for a while to take his name and situation. Under this disguise, he has frequent occasions of converging with Julia, whose mind and disposition he is enraptured with, as he is also with her person, kindness, and generosity. Varnish, observing that Julia's prejudice in his favour is abated, attributes the change to the advice of Sentamour, and insists upon satisfaction for this insult and injury. A meeting is appointed; but the duel is prevented, and a reconciliation brought about, through the manly and forcible observations with which Sentamour reproves and ridicules that false delicacy and mistaken sense of honour which so frequently and fatally provokes the modern practice of duelling. An explanation afterwards ensues between Varnish and Julia; Sentamour drops his disguise, and is immediately blessed with the hand and heart of the woman he admires: a similar union, which forms the under-plot, takes place between Mandeville and Louisa.

This Comedy is the production of Mr. CUMBERLAND's Muse; and, though certainly inferior in point of character and interest to some others of his Plays, is yet very creditable both to his head and heart. It is principally

deficient in interest, because from the second Act the audience cannot fail of anticipating the conclusion. There is, however, much wit, judiciously blended with moral sentiment; and the diction has that polish and propriety which are always conspicuous in the writings of this literary veteran. The play was well acted, and received with considerable applause. An attempt was made, at the conclusion, to oppose its repetition; but this was overpowered by the candid part of the audience; and it has been several times acted with approbation.

APRIL 16. After the revived Comedy of *The Hypocrite*, for the benefit of Mrs. Jordan, a new Farce was performed, called "*THE MIDDLE DISH*; or, *The Irishman in Turkey*:" but, though humourously sustained by Mrs. Jordan and Mr. Johnstone, in two Irish characters, it was not successful.

The story arises out of a freak of the Grand Signior, who treats with great distinction an Irish Footman and his wife, and makes them be waited upon by their former master and mistress. The name of the *Middle Dish* originates in an order of the Emperor, that his Hibernian guests should not uncover a tureen set in the middle of the table at one of the entertainments that he gave them; but which they violated from their curiosity to eat Turkish potatoes. The piece was received with a mixture of applause and disapprobation, and has not since been presented.

POETRY.

SONNET,

WRITTEN BY WILLIAM HAYLEY, ESQ.
MARCH 1804.

TO PRINCE HOARE, ESQ.

In Return for his interesting Correspondence with Foreign Academies.

THANKS to the friend of universal art,
Who shews me how a just and
gen'rous mind,

By boundless sympathy and zeal refin'd,
May thro' the veins of emulation dart
Supplies of vital fire, fresh hopes impart,
And in such ties the social nations bind,
That Commerce, with a smile divinely
kind,

May bid new wonders into being start.

Thou liberal Patriot, lasting praise be
thine,

Who for the glory of thy native Land,
Hast led her to achieve thy bright design.

To teach the heart of Genius to expand,
And cherish talents, wheresoe'er they
shine.

Science and Honour guide and bless thy
[hand !

ODE TO FANCY.

COME, Nymph ! who may'st with Proteus vie,

To changeful form and varying eye,
Whose fickle will and foreign way

The Prince and Peasant both obey.

O hither speed ! and on my head

Thy choicest blessings freely shed.

For here on Nature's carpet laid,
Beneath the spreading woodbine's shade,
To thee I raise the tuneful lay,
Secure from Sol's meridian ray:
While round me spread the blushing rose,
And ev'ry blooming flower that blows,
Their hue, and fragrance sweet, supply
To deck the spot where blest I lie.
And Zephyr too, o'er hill and dale,
Serenely wafts his temp'rate gale.
Then come, O Nymph! but with the
mien

That speaks of peace and joy within;
For oft I've heard, thy wand'ring eye
From Reason's placid rule will fly,
In fearful freedom;—'till the soul
Is tempest tost, without controul.
But lo yon' mortal! mark that sigh,
That tear, which wets his glitt'ning eye!
See! how he wrings his folded hands,
In silent grief absorb'd he stands.
But why is motion thus restrain'd?
Why thus with bonds is he enchain'd?
Shall man, free man! who boasts a soul
'That roves thro' space without controul,
Shall he to shameful bonds be slave?
And lose the blessings Heaven gave?
But list! he speaks—"Ye Men!" he
cries,

"Attend the King of Earth and Skies!
Take, I command, the bright north Star,
And place it in the Southward far!
Do thou too, Sun! withdraw thy light,
And hither hasten glimm'ring Night!
That these poor mortals quick may view
The labour which I bid them do!—
———What! dare ye, Slaves, to dis-
obey

My will, who hold eternal sway!
Who rule the globe from pole to pole,
And with one word can crush the whole!
Then straight the ferky fire shall fly,
And dreadful thunders rend the sky:
My fiercest wrath on earth shall fall,
And dread perdition whelm thee all."
Then, with mad rage, he strikes the
ground,

And frantic throws his arms around;
While scarce his short and galling chain
His madden'd actions can restrain.
O Fancy! in this scene I see
Those fearful signs which speak of thee:
For as the ship whose rudder lost,
On ev'ry sporting wave is tost,
Is helpless drove by ev'ry blast,
'Till wreck'd the sadly sinks at last:
E'en so by sacred Reason's flight,
The soul is lost in blackest night!
For thou, O Fancy! sure by Heaven,
As Reason's handmaid first was given,
Whom it ordain'd to hold controul
O'er thy enthusiastic soul.

But when she distant far is flown,
Ufurer like thou tak'st her throne;
There reign'st in loose unbridled sway,
And giv'st each fearful passion way.
And oft, too, I with grief have seen
Where thou and Reason both have been,
Too weak to rule the wav'ring mind,
To both alternately inclin'd.
In Reason's short and transient sway
Appears a glimpse of partial day!
But soon's o'ercast the short bright hour,
By deepest Melancholy's power.
All pow'ful Maid! thou dost inspire
The soul with high poetic fire,
To sing, in strong and nervous lay,
Thy own sublime disorder'd way!
O let me, Nymph! now sweetly sing
The various blessings thou dost bring:
In flowing numbers let me raise
A lasting tribute to thy praise:
For thou can'st bid the care-worn head
Repose on Pleasure's downy bed;
Canst teach the sadly-forrowing mind
Where Comfort's soothing joys to find;
The fast-bound pris'ner thou canst free,
And blest him with sweet liberty!
'Tis thou who giv'st to mirth its zest;
'Tis from thee flows the joyous jest;
'Tis thou who crown'st the flowing bowl,
And giv'st to wine one half its soul.
To poverty thou can'st give wealth;
O'er sickness spread the bloom of health;
Each much-lov'd spot thou bring'st to
view,

And giv'st the sweet resemblance true;
Eternal verdure thou can'st give,
And bid eternal spring to live.
To love thou art the greatest friend,
Since of the flame thou see'st no end.
In absence, 'tis thy power supplies
The object 'fore the lover's eyes!
——To thy great rule no end we know,
Since thou mak'st half our bliss below!
For this I bow before thy shrine,
Celestial maid! of birth divine.
O! ever be my youthful song
Inspir'd by thy melodious tongue!
Still, as I strike the sounding lyre,
Do thou infuse poetic fire:
And grant my feet may ever stray
Where thou and Learning point the way.

Piccadilly, April 16, 1804. J. S.

SONNET,

TO ———.

THE powers of Superstition, oft I heard,
Could banish comfort from the hu-
man mind; [and;
But then I scold'd her dictates as ab-
And thought o'er me that power the
had resign'd.

But now, alas! my sad mistake I find,
 For I have lately dreamt, what, were it
 true, [kind:
 Would Fortune prove less fickle than un-
 —I dreamt for ever I was robb'd of
 you. [sings,
 Homer has said, and ages prais'd the
 Dream's tell what man is fated to en-
 dure; [wrong,
 And, tho' kind Reason thinks the Poet
 Yet modest Reason cannot say 'tis
 sure: [doubts remain,
 No! Reason doubts, and while such
 Joy must not—cannot—o'er my bosom
 reign.
Sept. 1803.

J. H.

SONNET,

WRITTEN ON PARTING WITH TWO
 BROTHERS, LEAVING EUROPE.

“WERE brothers, then, intended thus
 to part? [roar?
 And must the hoist'rous sea between us
 Ah! what avails the language of the
 heart? [the shore.
 The sails are spread—the vessel leaves
 One fleeting moment ends this mortal
 state; [gain;
 And ev'n that moment is alloy'd with
 Yet our ambitious plans new woes create,
 And heav'n bestows a brother's love
 in vain. [blest,
 Tho' we refuse, thus blindly, to be
 Hope still remains to stop the falling
 tear; [ious breath,
 To soothe, with pleasing strains, the anx-
 And powerful Inclination bids us hear.
 Then let us welcome Hope, and check
 our fight, [realize!
 For what Hope dictates, heav'n can
Dec. 1801.

J. H.

IN MORTEM SCIURI FEMINÆ,
 QUÆ, MORTUO MARE, MCE-
 RORE EXTINGUITA EST.

SCILICET extincto vitæ pertasa marito,
 Sic tenuis flygâ laboris umbra rate.
 I cursu faustio! vocat ille, fideique re-
 pendet;
 En desiderio sola medela tuo!
 Concordes animæ, jam vos irrupta tene-
 bit
 Copula; nec letho discutiendus Amor.
 Sunt ibi digna piis, sunt præmia certa;
 nec absunt
 Nectarii latices, ambrosiæque nuges.
 Est nemus umbriferum, sunt pascua flo-
 ribus anta,
 Totaque lethifico rore madescit humus.
 Omnia læta virent, sua cuique est parta
 voluptas; [juvat.
 Res ibi nulla nocet, res ibi quæque

Vos video exulium colludere, et æmæ
 salu
 Trajicere, inque orbes ire, redire novos.
 Tu fugis, ille sequi contendit; deinde re-
 pentè
 Tu sequeris, si sâ dum volat ille fugâ.
 Displicet at latus, suadent jam tædia sem-
 num,
 Cervicem illius tu premis, ille tuam.
 Sopiat alma quies, recreetque ad gaudia
 vires,
 Disciditque absit tristis imago procul.
 Ut vivit Pæler numeris perfrœcta Catullis,
 Vos quoque sic totos Mæsa perire vetat.

STANZAS,

ON HEARING AN ÆOLIAN HARP.

SAY: whence these sounds that please
 mine ear? [float?
 These breathing pow'rs that round me
 Sure, 'tis some magic finger near,
 Which thrills so soft the dulcet note.
 Hear, now, the cadence flow along,
 Low whispering as the bird of love;
 Or sweet as some seraphic song
 Sung by the sacred choir above.
 I hear them still—in murmurs slow,
 borne on the gentle Zephyr's wing,
 Repeating some love song of woe,
 Responsive, from the mingling string.
 Ah! now a pause succeeds the strain,
 And now the gay enchantment's o'er;
 Now it repeats the theme again,
 And strikes the willing chords once
 more.
 But hark! a grave and sullen sound
 Hoarsely sweeps the trembling wires;
 In airy maze it swells around,
 And ev'ry noble thought inspires.

And now again—a louder still,
 It takes a more majestic sway;
 Then gently low, with quivering thrill,
 Once more in softness dies away.
 As on the ear the sounds thus steal,
 Contending passions fill my breast;
 Now light as air—now sad I feel,
 And fancy makes the sylphs my guest.
Liverpool. J—A B—WD—N.

STANZAS.

WHENE'ER I rove o'er woodlands gay,
 To hail the incense breezy morn,
 And hear the throfile's mellow lay
 Reverb'rate from the blossom'd thorn;
 Or if I stray thro' painted bow'rs,
 Where various charms in union meet,
 Where Flora's blushing dewy flow'rs
 Disperse around a musky sweet;
 Then, then, doth Fancy, ever kind,
 Bring Myra's image to the mind.

Or if beneath the noon-tide beam,

When summer's sultry heats prevail,
When cattle quaff the cooling stream,
And seek retirement in the Vale,
With hasty steps my way I speed,
To where the forest oaks entwine,
There soft to pipe my tuneful reed,
And sing of her I hold divine;
For Fancy then, in visions kind,
Brings Myra's image to the mind.

And when calm night, in sober hues,
Bids weary labour lie to rest;
When sleep her soothing poppies strews,
And waves her magic o'er the breast;
'Midst happy scenes and peaceful joys,
I ev'ry pleasur'd transport prove;
Delighting charms around me rise,
When blest with her I fondly love;
For Fancy then, in visions kind,
Brings Myra's image to the mind.

J—A B—WD—N.

Liverpool, April 1, 1804.

EPITAPH.

The following interesting tribute to the memory of the late DANIEL MACNAMARA, Esq. of Streatham, was written at the desire of an illustrious Personage, by ARTHUR MURPHY, Esq.

DANIEL MACNAMARA,

BORN IN THE COUNTY OF CLARE,
IN THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND,
ANNO 1716;

DIED AT STREATHAM, JANUARY 20,
1800.

At length, resigning to the gen'ral
doom,
Here Macnamara consecrates the tomb;
All tasks perform'd, he now is laid at
rest,

Thro' a long life with ev'ry virtue blest:
A tender husband; at fair friendship's
call,

Active and warm—benevolent to all;
Of polish'd manners, sentiment refin'd,
High sense of honour, an enlighten'd
mind.

His the gay wit that useful mirth in-
Charm chasing charm, still new, and still
admir'd;

Stranger to faction, and the feuds of state,
Esteem'd and honour'd by the learn'd and
great;

By Bedford patroniz'd, to Moira dear,
And ev'n the Prince embalm'd him with
a tear.

A. M.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

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

(Continued from Page 231.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, March 5.

ON a motion for the commitment of
the Irish Bank Restriction Bill,

Lord King regretted the apparent permanency of the measure, recapitulated his former arguments, and contended that it was a scheme pregnant with mischief.

Lord Grenville also censured the continuance of the restriction, and ascribed the scarcity of specie solely to the increase of paper.

Lord Hawkeſbury made some remarks in favour of the Bill, which was ordered to be committed.

TUESDAY, March 6.—The Portugal Seed Corn and London Port Improvement Bills were read a third time, and passed.

WEDNESDAY, March 7.—The Marine Mutiny Bill was read a third time, and passed; and other Bills were forwarded in their respective stages.

THURSDAY, March 8.—The Scotch Creditors' Bill was read a third time, and passed.

FRIDAY, March 9.—Earl Fitzwilliam resumed the subject of his Majesty's illness, and expressed the necessity of removing all doubts as to his ability to exercise his functions.

The Lord Chancellor assured the Earl, that in so delicate a measure he had proceeded with all possible caution: he had had an interview with his Majesty; and the result of the conversation was such as to justify him in declaring the Royal Assent to be given to the Bills mentioned in the Communion.

The Royal Assent was then given to the Army and Marine Mutiny, the Irish Bank Restriction, the London Port Improvement, the Scotch Bankrupt Law, the Portugal Corn Indemnity, and Duke
of

of York's Estate Bills.—Adjourned to Monday.

TUESDAY, *March 13.*—On the motion for reading Alderman Boydell's Lottery Bill,

Earl Suffolk, after paying many compliments to that enterprising encourager of the Arts, threw out a number of severe animadversions on the slovenly and very inferior manner in which, he said, engravings are now executed by British Artists; and asserted, that in consequence of such deficiency of skill, the Revenue was materially injured, there being now but little demand for our engravings in the foreign markets; though the revenue which arose from their exportation was formerly 200,000*l.* per annum.

The Lord Chancellor, however, expressed his opinion, that the depreciation of British Works of Art on the Continent was owing to political causes.

No objection was made to the motion.

WEDNESDAY, *March 14.*—The East India Docks Amendment Bill was read a third time, and passed.

WEDNESDAY, *March 21.*—The Irish Malt Duty, Irish Countervailing Duties, and the Hide and Tallow Importation Bills, were read a third time, and passed.

FRIDAY, *March 23.*—The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the 2,000,000*l.* Exchequer Bills, Irish Duties, Neutral Ships, Sugar Warehousing, Alderman Boydell's Lottery, and nine other Bills.

The Volunteer Bill was ordered to be printed; and Lord Hawkesbury intimated, that it was not the intention of Government to hurry the Bill through the House.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, *March 5.*

THE Mutiny Bill was read a third time, and passed.

In consequence of a question from Mr. Western, on the subject of Malt and Beer, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, it was not the intention of Government to increase the duties on Malt, or to make any reduction of the Duties on Beer.

TUESDAY, *March 6.*—In a Committee on the Irish Revenue Acts, a duty of 7*s.* 7*d.* per barrel was agreed to be laid upon all Malt imported into Ireland, from the 25th of March 1804, to the 25th of March 1805, inclusive.

The Marine Mutiny Bill was read a third time, and passed.

VOLUNTEER BILL.

On a motion for the recommittal of this Bill, a great variety of amendments were proposed and agreed to; the most prominent of which were, for altering an expression in one of the exemption clauses to 24 days' service within the year, instead of stating the periods; and another was, to instruct the Lords Lieutenants, &c. to apportion the quotas of men to be raised within the district, instead of drawing off the population, and then admitting of exemptions. These propositions were made by Mr. Pitt; and it was agreed to discuss them on the next report.

In the course of the conversation, Mr. Secretary Yorke observed, that any Volunteer who served till the end of the war was meant to be secured from any ballot which might then take place.

Many other amendments were proposed, principally relative to the wording of different clauses; in the course of which a great number of Members delivered their opinions; particularly Messrs. Pitt, Fox, Yorke, Bragge, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and General Tarleton; and at twelve o'clock progress was reported.

WEDNESDAY, *March 7.*—A report from the Heister Committee stated, that C. Brooke, Esq. was duly elected; that Sir W. Manners, J. Manners, Esq., and W. Webb, Esq., were not duly elected; and that Sir W. M. and W. Webb, Esq. had been guilty of bribery.

INSURRECTION IN IRELAND.

Sir J. Wrottesley wished that this subject should now undergo a full discussion. As he was only for inquiry and investigation, he should but briefly state the particulars, which he did from the arrival of Emmett from the Continent to the explosion of the insurrection; and observed, that the discovery of 8000 pikes and 34,000 ball-cartridges ought to have put Government on their guard. Such, he added, had been the want of information by the Government, that its Secretary would not even credit the reports of an intended insurrection. Previous to its taking place, Ireland had been represented as in a state of tranquillity; there was no suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, consequently the whole responsibility attached to the civil authority, and not to the military. It, however, there was any ground

ground for blaming the conduct of the Commander, it ought to be brought forward; the Public had a claim to know the truth; it was that which he demanded; and he pledged himself to produce a scene of weakness and indecision far beyond what any one could imagine. Having proceeded to argue that the insurrection was of a very extensive nature, and threatened the destruction of the Irish Government, he concluded by moving, "That the House should resolve itself into a Committee, to inquire into the conduct of the Government of Ireland, relative to the insurrection of the 23d of July, and its previous conduct relative to the same."

Lord Castlereagh opposed the inquiry, on the ground of its being unfair to institute it while Lord Hardwicke maintained his situation, and was wholly occupied with the affairs of Government. He contended, that the insurrection was limited in its means and action; and insisted, that the Irish Government had had recourse to proper measures of precaution.

Mr. Canning took an opportunity, in detailing the history of the insurrection, to express his indignation at the publication of a certain correspondence between two Noblemen.

General Tarleton insisted, that the Government had been completely taken by surprise; inasmuch so, that two General Officers would have been either killed or taken, but for the knowledge one had of the ways of the country, and that the other possessed a good pair of heels.

Mr. Fox entered into an able defence of the conduct of the General; the object of which was to shew, that the admission of his character being unimpeachable, was a proof that the other party was blameable.

Mr. Windham strenuously supported the motion; as did Messrs. Dent and Calcraft.

The House divided at four in the morning; when there were—Ayes 82, Noes 178.

THURSDAY, *March 8.*—A Petition was presented, and referred to a Committee, from the Dublin Police, praying for a Bill to provide for their expenses.

FRIDAY, *March 9.*—In a Committee on the Irish Revenue Acts, a conversation took place on the different branches of the Revenue; in which Mr. Corry and Mr. J. Latouche spoke against the duties on Linen, and Oil and Hops. Several modifications and alterations were suggested

by different Members; after which the Committee was postponed till to-morrow.

Several verbal amendments were made in the different clauses of the Volunteer Bill, and the Chairman reported progress.

MONDAY, *March 12.*—The Hide and Tallow Import Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a Committee of Ways and Means, moved, "That a sum not exceeding Two Millions be raised by Exchequer Bills, towards the exigencies of the year." He informed the House, that this sum was not called for by any immediate exigency, but merely as an occasional supply, in order to allow Government further time for negotiating the Loan for the service of the year.—Agreed to.

IRISH REVENUE.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that he had it in command from his Majesty to say, that he consented to the present Bill so far as his interests were concerned.

Mr. Foster, after some remarks on the disadvantages which the Irish traders would experience by certain provisions of the Bill, moved, that the period for the continuance of the taxes should be fixed for the 25th of March 1805.

A conversation ensued, on the subject of this amendment, between Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Carr, Sir J. Newport, Mr. G. Ponsonby, Mr. Fox, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer; which concluded by Mr. Foster withdrawing it.

Several verbal amendments were proposed in the Volunteer Bill, by the Secretary at War; amongst which the following clause was adopted, after a conversation between Messrs. Fox, Pitt, Rose, Grey, Yorke, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer: It related to the discharge of men by Commanding Officers, for specific causes; to which Mr. Yorke proposed to add, that in case any Volunteer should be aggrieved by unjust dismissal, he shall have the power of appeal to his Majesty, with whom it shall rest, if sufficient grounds appear, to order a Court of Inquiry to be summoned on the case by the Lord Lieutenant, and upon the result of such inquiry shall depend the confirmation or rejection of the dismissed Volunteer; the Lord Lieutenant to have the reinstating the man in his Corps, if the judgment of the Court of Inquiry should be in his favour, and also the power to remove the Officer; the latter subject to his Majesty's approbation.

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, *March 13.*—A new writ was ordered for Dublin, in the room of J. C. Beresford, Esq. who has accepted the office of Escheator of Ulster.

A Petition was presented from the Landholders, &c. of Norfolk, praying a reduction on the duties on Malt.

The Irish Malt Duty Bill was renewed for one year.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for a select Committee to inquire into the difference to be made in the duties on Malt made from English Barley, and that from Beer or Big.—Agreed to.

Lord A. Hamilton proposed that this Committee should be formed entirely of Scotch Members; which Mr. Addington opposed, as the question regarded the interests of both countries.

The Committee on the Irish Duties came to the resolution that the Act should continue in force till the 25th of March 1805.

WEDNESDAY, *March 14.*—Mr. Cartwright obtained leave to bring in a Bill for bettering the condition of Chimney Sweepers' Apprentices.

Mr. Crevey moved for Papers on which to ground an inquiry relative to the late proceedings in Ceylon. He took a view of the transactions in that Colony from the year 1795, when it came into our possession, till the late unfortunate occurrence; and in the course of his statement, he condemned the object which gave rise to the present war in that Island. As an instance of the incapacity of the Government in that territory, he alluded to the impolicy of sending our small force to a distance in the woody and mountainous interior, where their numbers were greatly diminished by the unhealthiness of the climate; and censured them for intriguing at the Court of Candy, and dethroning the legal Monarch, instead of recalling and concentrating our troops. He also asserted, that the number of exasperated Candians who surrounded and massacred the remains of our force, was upwards of 10,000. Adverting to the project of sending out two regiments, he asked, Whether the House would permit such a proceeding without inquiring into the object of their service? and advised them to consider the example of the Dutch, who in 1764 had twice penetrated and taken Candy, but at last 400 of their best troops were massacred. He then concluded with moving for "Copies of the Proclamations, &c. issued by the Governor of Ceylon;" and gave notice of other motions arising out of the first.

Lord Castlereagh acknowledged that the House had a right to the information required; but he should move the previous question, on the ground that it was improper to expose the state of the garrison of the island. He had, however, prepared a motion, instead of that in question, and which would be simply for "Copies of Papers from the Hon. F. North, relative to the War with the King of Candy."

Some brief remarks on the subject were then made by Messrs. Fox, Johnstone, Wallace, General Maitland, Sir W. Geary, and Lord H. Petty; when the House divided,—For the previous question, 70; for the original motion of Mr. Crevey, 47.

Mr. Francis moved for all Papers relative to the War with the Mahrattas; which he conceived had been entered into in violation of the Act of the 23d Geo. III., which prohibits Governors General from making any wars but such as were purely defensive. An inquiry was also necessary to shew, whether there had not been neglect in not transmitting direct accounts from Calcutta.

Lord Castlereagh observed, that the rupture took place on the 6th of August, and the latest dispatches from Bombay were of the 6th of September; consequently the particulars, on account of the distance from Poonah to Calcutta, could not have been received. He therefore advised Mr. F. to withdraw his motion; and added, that when the dispatch should arrive, he might renew it: to which he at length agreed.

THURSDAY, *March 15.*—Mr. Pitt introduced a motion on the Naval Defence of the Country, by observing, he had every reason to conclude that most of the information he wished to obtain would meet with no objection. His first motion was for an account shewing the number of ships of the line, 50 gun ships, frigates, sloops, gun-boats, bomb-ships, hired armed sloops, and cutters, in commission, from the 1st September 1793, to the 1st September 1801, and from the year 1801 to September 1803, distinguishing how many armed sloops and floating batteries. He believed it would be found, that the species of force to meet the threatened invasion was very inferior in point of number and force at this day, to what it was at a period when the danger was infinitely less; and he should prove that the force ought therefore to be greater. At the commencement of the present war, the Admiralty thought

that our force for acting in shallow water wanted addition; but they had not advertised for the building of gun-boats, &c., till the beginning of 1804; and their object was only to obtain an increase of twenty-three gun-vessels, five in three months, and the remainder in the space of six months; and it was a matter of surprise to him why these measures had not been resorted to many months ago. While the enemy's transports had collected under the very eye of our blockading fleet, and when we were told that the invasion is daily to be expected, he asked how it was possible that Parliament could acquiesce in the notion that a force to meet that of the enemy should be suspended for six months? His second motion was, to ascertain whether the increase of gun-boats had not been attempted till the period he had mentioned; and he contrasted this delay with the activity displayed at three periods of the last war, 1794, 1797, and 1801, when a very considerable number of gun-boats had been built in less than ten weeks. If the documents should prove what he had asserted, they would furnish grounds for moving an Address to his Majesty, praying him to direct measures to be adopted for using additional expedition in completing a proper force to oppose the enemy. The next point was, to examine how far our Naval Strength would require new ships, supposing the war to be of considerable duration; and he thought that ships of war should be immediately built in the merchants' yards, as he had reason to conclude that we had made less progress in ship-building during the present war than when the danger was not so imminent. He then, previously to submitting his motion, took a view of the number of seamen and marines in the beginning of the last war, when 16,000 had been augmented to 18,000, and the number increased in the first year to 76,000; while in the present war we started with a peace establishment of 50,000, to which only 36,000 had been added; which shewed, that in the first instance the number had been increased five-fold, while in the latter it had not been doubled.

Mr. Tierney said, he considered the proceeding of Mr. Pitt as one of the most extraordinary that had ever attracted the notice of Parliament: he considered the motion to be only calculated to engender suspicion and despondency with regard to the force on which Britons had been

accustomed to pride themselves; while the mover had set up his own opinion against that of the whole of the Admiralty. He then entered at length into a panegyric upon Government, and particularly on the Admiralty; and added, that if the papers were produced, it would be seen that there were 500 ships, besides the irregular force, consisting of 92 *Trinity House* frigates, 173 lighters and craft belonging to the King's yards, 19 *East Indiamen*, and a flotilla of vessels ready to sail at any time, amounting to 624; making a body of 1596 ships collected in twelve months.

Sir C. Pole also defended the conduct of the Board of Admiralty. He was followed by

Admiral Berkeley, who was convinced of the necessity of the proposed investigation; and as to the 500 cockle-shells which the Minister reckoned as a part of our efficient Navy, he was confident they were not fit to sail from one pier to another in our harbours; he was convinced that gun-boats would render the most efficient service.

Sir E. Pellew was surprised that the Admiral should feel any apprehension about the *Boulogne* flotilla: for his part, he should be glad to know when they meant to come out: whenever this took place, a certain victory might be anticipated.

Mr. Wilberforce defended the investigation proposed by Mr. Pitt; and he considered it the duty of Ministers to prove the adequacy of the present Board of Admiralty to their high and important station: he added, that many Naval Officers had expressed the highest dissatisfaction at the conduct of the Noble Earl.

Mr. Sheridan wished to know who were those unexceptionable characters that presumed to criticise the conduct of the First Lord of the Admiralty? He was certain they were only men who were unemployed, and consequently dissatisfied; and as to the motion, he considered it as breathing nothing but a spirit of faction. He then entered into a general defence of the conduct of Lord St. Vincent, particularly with respect to his detection of the frauds at the Dock-yards, &c.; in which instance he considered him to be clearing the bottom of the commonwealth from the vermin, filth, and rottenness with which it was left infected by the late Administration.

Mr. Fox spoke in terms of approbation of the motion; and was followed by
The

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who observed, that the object of Ministers was not to oppose information, but merely to restrain unnecessary proceedings.

Captain Markham said, that the total number of Seamen and Marines employed on the 10th of the present month was 98,000: he condemned the practice of building ships of war in the merchants' yards.

Messrs. Courtenay, Burroughs, and Fonblanque, said a few words; and at one o'clock the House divided; when there were, for the motion, 130; against it, 261; majority, 71.

MONDAY, *March 19.*—The Neutral Ships' Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Gregory moved for an account of the districts from which returns had been sent of the assessments made under the Property Tax, and of the sums received by the Collectors; and also for an account of the number of districts from which such returns had not been made.—The motions were put and carried.

On the order for the farther consideration of the Volunteer Bill,

General Farleton reminded Ministers of the advice he gave them respecting the discipline of the Militia; and contended, that, however great the spirit, magnanimity, and perseverance of the Volunteers, and however deserving of such a country and constitution were the people, yet that without discipline they may be conquered. He illustrated his position by a reference to the conquest of the Britons by the disciplined Romans; and though the Volunteer System, in times past, was the best that could be instituted, he had a different opinion of it now that the war might be carried on for years against a foe who possessed the greatest army on the face of the earth. The General concluded his observations with noticing the improper conduct of certain Volunteer Corps in his district, of which he had complained to the War Office, and had received orders to settle the differences amicably. To prove the evil consequences of exemptions, he instanced the second battalion of Reserve, which was yet deficient 639 of its proper number. He had under his command two battalions of Militia, one of them the second Wiltshire, which wanted 70 of its complement, as men could not be had, on account of the exemptions. For a proof of the complete stop that was put to recruiting the regular army, he said, that there were eighteen parties in Pembroke-

shire for some time, who could not procure more than seventeen recruits; and eleven parties in Birmingham, who recruited no more than eleven men. He therefore suggested, that the balloting should be revived, and the Army of Reserve completed.

Mr. Erskine dwelt for a considerable time on the law as it stood, respecting the clause empowering his Majesty to call out the Volunteers, and referred to the Acts of Parliament on the subject, from which he inferred, that the Volunteers were bound in honour to serve on any emergency.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer briefly condemned a premature discussion of the clauses; on which

Mr. Whitbread observed, that the Bill in its present state was very inefficient; and if it were not materially improved, he should oppose it.

Mr. Kinnaird and Sir W. Young opposed the consideration of the report; and

The Secretary at War and Mr. Alexander spoke in favour of it; as did

Mr. Fox, on the principle, "that what was now worth nothing, might yet be made worth something."

The Attorney General spoke against the recommitment of the Bill; and on a division, at one in the morning, the report was agreed to.

TUESDAY, *March 20.*—The Exchequer Bills' Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Yorke moved for the farther consideration of the report of the Committee on the Volunteer Bill; on which

Mr. Pitt made some objections to the clause relative to the provision for Volunteers; and

Mr. Yorke answered, that the provision was never intended to be given to them as a bounty, but for supplying them with necessaries: he therefore opposed any alteration.

Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Rose supported the objections of

Mr. Pitt, who again observed, that it was not originally intended to give the guinea for providing necessaries; and added, that it was highly necessary to make a distinction between the marching guinea and the two guineas to be given when called out against the enemy.

This produced a debate of three hours; after which the amendment of Mr. Pitt was negatived.

At length, on the motion of the Secretary at War, the following clauses were read a first and second time:—1. To provide

vide for the repair of arms in Scotland.—2. To exempt the holders of Yeomanry and Volunteer Officers from payment of toll.—3. To enable Lord Lieutenants and Deputy Lieutenants to issue commissions not only for former Corps, but for such as shall in future be established.—4. To exempt the Yeomanry and Officers in the Volunteers of a certain rank from the Horse Tax, and all Volunteers from the Powder Tax.—5. To prevent the acceptance of commissions in the Yeomanry and Volunteers vacating seats in Parliament.—6. For the further regulation of the ballots, by the Lord Lieutenants and Deputy Lieutenants.

WEDNESDAY, March 21.—Mr. W. Dundas presented a Petition from W. Huskinson, Esq. who had been returned for the borough of Liskeard; but who, on coming to take his seat, found that the Under Sheriff had transmitted the return, accompanied by a piece of parchment, purporting to be another return of T. Sheridan, Esq. for the same borough; but which was neither signed nor sealed; and which proceeding was attributed to corruption, &c.

Mr. Pitt said, that the instrument which had the seal should be produced, and the Member whom it described suffered to take his seat; but

Mr. Sheridan, senior, defended the conduct of the Sheriff; and after some conversation, the Petition was ordered to lie on the table.

PROPERTY TAX AND LOYALTY LOAN.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the House should go into a Committee of Ways and Means; and that the account of the distribution of the grants for the service of the year 1803 be reported; on which

Mr. Dent reminded Ministers of the situation of Bankers who were to receive dividends on account of those who empowered them, and who were liable to a penalty if they did not make the assessment thereon. The penalties would be recoverable after the 5th of April; and though the case of these Bankers was acknowledged, and Ministers had promised a measure should be brought forward in their favour, yet nothing had been done. He next adverted to the 5 per cent. Loyalty Loan, the Subscribers to which conceived that the stock was redeemable two years after the peace, on giving six months' notice; but on application to Ministers, they had been referred to the Attorney General: he wished to know, whether the term

prescribed expired on the 10th of October, on six months' notice being given? or whether it was not to expire till April?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, it was incumbent on the House to relieve the Bankers alluded to; and with respect to the Loan, the Attorney General's opinion was necessary, and had been formally communicated.

Mr. Pitt explained this point, by observing, that there had been an omission in wording the Act, by which it did not come up to the resolutions of the House; and he owned that he was to be blamed for the error.

NAVAL SURPLUS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that in page 3 of the grants for the year 1803, those for the naval service of that year amounted to 9,951,378*l*. The demands for the service of that department amounted to 8,174,711*l*. The grants had, therefore, exceeded the demand by 1,776,667*l*. This being the case, he should propose to grant the surplus towards the Ways and Means for raising the supply for the present year, if it were not for a circumstance in the 11th page. This was, that several payments had been made for other services not belonging to the year 1803, amounting to 579,706*l*. These demands had been satisfied by the Admiralty out of the Ways and Means of the year. The surplus was reduced by the payments here advanced to 1,370,669*l*. It was necessary to apprise the Committee, that the surplus of 1,766,000*l*. was not to be considered as a saving in expenditure. There was an increase of navy debt to the amount of 931,352*l*.; the amount being on the 1st December 1802, 3,105,648*l*.; on the 1st December 1803, 4,037,000*l*. This accumulation to the debt arose from Navy Bills not being presented for payment, and the arrears of pay due to seamen on foreign stations; and Government must be ready to pay the demands when made. This sum of 931,352*l*. must therefore be deducted from 1,776,667*l*., leaving what was necessary for the service of the last year, 845,315*l*. As it was not necessary, however, to keep the means of satisfying such an amount of debt, the greater part of which may not be called for for several years, it was his intention to move the House to have the whole sum of 1,370,669*l*. applied to other services, diminishing *per tanto* the Loan, or other Ways and Means for the present

sent year. He moved accordingly, that towards raising the supply, there be voted 1,370,644l. 4s. 8d. from the surplus of the grants for the service of the year 1803.

Lord Falkstone said, it was a fallacy to suppose there was a surplus; for with respect to the War Taxes, the produce of which was estimated at 4,500,000l., it was found, by an account presented six weeks since, that they had produced something less than 1,900,000l., leaving a deficit of 2,600,000l., which would reduce the surplus now proposed to be voted to a deficit of 1,300,000l. If the 931,000l. added to the Navy Debt were deducted from the surplus of 1,766,000l. there would remain a sum of above 800,000l. of the grant of last year unapplied; which he thought extraordinary at a time when every exertion should be made in the Naval department. He also touched on the grants for the Land Service, and on the grant of 1,500,000l. for exigencies, of which no satisfactory account was given.

Mr. Vanfittart stated the surplus of the Consolidated Fund for the year 1803, voted at 6,500,000l., to have produced 5,600,000l. in January last. The remaining 900,000l. was to be made good out of the produce exported in January. The War Taxes were calculated to produce 4,500,000l. by the 5th of April; and in the last week there had been paid in on account of them 3,130,000l. It did not yet appear whether there was any excess in the Military Department.

In answer to a question from Mr. Johnstone,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer attributed the saving in the Naval Department principally to the economy of the Board of Admiralty; and added, that the number of seamen and marines now on board was not 1500 short of the number voted.

The Vote was then agreed to.

THURSDAY, March 22.—The Sugar Warehousing and Expiring Laws' Bills were read a third time, and passed.

On the report of the Resolutions from the Committee of Ways and Means, Lord Falkstone repeated his observations relative to the deficiency in the supplies, particularly the War Taxes, which had been calculated at 4,500,000l., but had only produced 1,900,000l. He wished to know what had caused the deficiency of nearly 8,000,000l. from the 12,000,000l. held out as the amount of the supplies?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ad-

mitted that his Lordship was right in his statement of the amount of the War Taxes; but denied that the calculation had been made to an earlier period than the 5th of April. The aggregate of the supplies had also been diminished by the considerable alterations in the Property Tax.

The Resolutions were then agreed to.

Mr. Fox wished to know what had taken place relative to the Mediation of Russia; and observed, that four months had elapsed since he was told that existing circumstances prevented Ministers from making any communication on this subject.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that although the temporary circumstances had been removed, yet others now existed, which prevented any communication on the subject.

In answer to a question from Lord A. Hamilton,

Mr. Corry said, that the Officers on the Half Pay of the Irish Establishment, not being called to this country in consequence of the Union, were on the same footing as before the Union with respect to receipt of pay.

On the motion for the third reading of the Volunteer Bill,

Colonel Craufurd expressed his disapprobation of the whole Military System adopted by Ministers. He repeated his former arguments on the impracticability of the regular Army keeping its ground while such large bounties were given for recruiting the Militia and Army of Reserve; and likewise condemned, in the strongest terms, the order for driving the country and destroying the provisions.

Mr. Windham also spoke at much length on what he considered the disadvantages of the Volunteer System; and particularly condemned the confirmation of the exemptions, and the intention of bringing the Volunteers to meet the enemy. He concluded with opposing the whole system.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the measure, and stated it to be one upon which the country must in a great degree rely; though he thanked God that we had a well-disciplined Army and a Militia Force fully competent to meet every attack.

Mr. Fox strongly defended the arguments of Mr. Windham; and after some explanations and observations from General Tarleton, Sir W. Geary, Mr. C. Wyndham, and Mr. H. Lascelles, the Bill was read a third time, and passed.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, March 23.—The Innkeepers' Allowance Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for Copies of the Proceedings of Council respecting the capture of the Ships at Toulon; and added, that on Wednesday he should make a motion respecting the sum which the Council had proposed to be paid for those captures. He then obtained leave to bring in a Bill to repeal as much of the Property Act as made Bankers, &c. liable to the Assessment on the funded property of their employers.

LOYALTY LOAN.

Mr. Dent reminded Ministers of the situation of the holders of this Loan, and the inconvenience they would sustain

if some immediate steps were not adopted for their relief: to which

The Chancellor of the Exchequer answered, that the question was of such an important nature, that a speedy determination would be adopted.

Sir G. Cornwall obtained leave to bring in a Bill to prevent Bribery and Corruption at future Elections for Aylesbury; and

Mr. Rose gave notice, that he should move, after the recess, for directions to be given to the Attorney General to prosecute the persons who had been guilty of bribery at that election. It appeared in the course of the conversation, that 57 of the voters were convicted of receiving bribes, and 200 more were liable to the same charge.

Adjourned.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

DOWNING-STREET, FEB. 25.

THE King has been pleased to appoint Major-General John Stuart to be Lieutenant-Governor of his Majesty's Island of Grenada.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 25.

Copy of a Letter transmitted to the Admiralty from Lord Keith, who speaks of the Capture therein mentioned as very creditable to Lieutenant Williams and his Crew.

His Majesty's hired armed Cutter Active (2), off Gravelines, February 20, 1804.

MY LORD,

In obedience to your Lordship's order to me of the 17th instant, I proceeded with his Majesty's hired cutter, *Active*, under my command, to cruise off Dunkirk; but the wind blowing strong from the eastward, prevented my getting any farther to windward than Gravelines, where I this morning discovered sixteen sail of the enemy's gun-boats and transports running close along shore; I immediately gave chase, and at half past ten commenced a running fight; at eleven, the outermost vessel struck her colours: she proves to be la *Jeune Il bella* transport, fitted for carrying horses, bound to Boulogne from Ostend. I am sorry to say I was prevented capturing any more of the enemy's vessels, from their having run so close in shore, and under the batteries, during the time I was taking possession of this vessel. The conduct of the small

crew I command, while attacking so very superior a force of the enemy, and under their batteries, within three quarters of a mile of the shore, merits my warmest thanks, and I hope will meet with your Lordship's approbation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN WILLIAMS.
The Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. &c.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3.

[This Gazette contains several dispatches from Lord Nelson.—The first encloses a letter from Captain Raynsford, of the *Morgiana*, to Captain Cracraft, of the *Anson*. It is dated off Cape Spartevanto, October 16, 1803, and announces the capture of la *Marguerite* French privateer, of two 6 and two 4-pounders, with forty men. She was taken possession of while at anchor by the boats of the *Morgiana*, under the command of Lieutenant Lawrence, who boarded and carried her under a brisk fire of grape-shot and musketry. One of our seamen was badly wounded, and since dead.—Of the French crew, thirty-seven escaped to shore.

Another letter from his Lordship, dated the 16th of November, announces the capture, by his Squadron, of le *Renard* French schooner, of twelve 4-pounders and six twivels, with eighty men; and le *Titus*, transport, with twenty-six soldiers, from Corsica to Toulon.

And a third encloses a letter from Captain Gore, of the *Medusa*, to Captain Hart, of the *Menmouth*, senior Officer in Gibraltar

Gibraltar bay, which states, that on the 8th of December he chased and captured *l'Esperance* privateer, of two 12 and 2 6-pounders, with seventy men, and destroyed *la Sorciere*, of two 12 and two 6-pounders, to the westward of the New Mole Head, Gibraltar.

Lord Nelson, and Captains Hart and Cracraft, express the most favourable opinion of the Officers who performed the above-mentioned services.]

CARLTON HOUSE, MARCH 3, 1804.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Esq., to be Receiver General of the Duchy of Cornwall, in the room of the Right Hon. Edward Lord Eliot, deceased.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17.

[This Gazette contains a letter from Commodore Hood, on the Leeward Island station, with enclosures to the Admiralty, giving accounts of the recapture of the ship *Westmoreland*, from the coast of Guinea; and of the taking of *la Bellone* French privateer, of eight guns and eighty-four men, by Captain Nourse, of his Majesty's sloop *Cyane*.

Likewise a letter from Lord Keith, stating the capture of the French gunboat the *Penriche*, and two transport vessels, part of a convoy proceeding under her protection from Calais to Boulogne, by the *Harry*, Captain Heywood.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 24.

[This Gazette contains a Letter from Lieutenant Milne, of the *Mary* hired cutter, to Admiral Cornwallis, announcing the capture of two small sloops of 43 and 44 tons, and four men each, one laden with wine and brandy, and the other with flour, going into Brest; they were part of a convoy from Bourdeaux with provisions.

Sir James Saumarez, in a Letter from on board the *Dionede*, at Guernsey, dated the 19th, states the capture of the French brig *Jeune Henri*, of twelve 12-pound and two 24-pound guns and 50 men, by the Tartar privateer of Guernsey, mounting ten 4-pounders, after an action of two hours, in which the enemy had two men wounded.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 31.

Extract of a Letter from the Governor in Council, at Bombay, to the Court of Directors, dated Sept. 3, 1803.

Major General Wellesley having commenced his operations against the fortress of Ahmednagar, on the 8th of August, we had the satisfaction to learn, that the above-mentioned fort fell into the Major-General's hands on the 11th following. The achievement of this enterprise was attended with the loss of several brave officers and men, as will appear by the list of the former, inserted in the margin*, but the acquisition of it is of great importance, as it is considered to be one of the strongest positions in the country. On this ground, therefore, General Wellesley has, for the present, taken possession of the forts and districts dependant thereon, and placed them under the management of Captain Graham, of the Madras Establishment, with orders to collect the revenue, and to render the resources of that acquisition as subservient as possible to the objects of the campaign. In advising this result, we beg leave to offer to your Honourable Court our congratulations on the distinguished and rapid success which attended the British arms, under the direction of the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, in the reduction of Ahmednagar; trusting also, that we shall shortly be enabled to report an equally favourable result with respect to the fort of Broach, the measures for reducing of which are now in progress.

Extract of a Letter from the Governor in Council, at Bombay, to the Court of Directors, dated 4th September, 1803.

Since closing our general address, under date the 3d instant, we have received from Lieutenant Colonel Woodington, the Officer commanding at Broach, the dispatch, of which a copy is enclosed, advising of the reduction of that fortress by assault on the 29th ultimo, an achievement which has been accomplished with a rapidity, energy, and success, reflecting the highest credit on that respectable Officer, and on the Officers and Men under his command.

(ENCLOSURE.)

To the Honourable Jonathan Duncan, Esq. President and Governor, &c. &c. &c. in Council.

HONOURABLE SIR,

I have the honour to enclose, for your

* Killed.—Captains Grant and Humberston, and Lieutenant Anderson, of the 78th Regiment; and Lieutenant Plenderleath, 1st battalion 3d Regiment Madras.

Wounded.—Lieutenant Neilson, 74th Regiment; and Lieut. Larkins, 78th ditto.

information, a letter I have this day addressed to the Honourable Major-General Wellesey, on the capture of Broach. — I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, honourable Sir, your most obedient and faithful servant,
(Signed) H. WOODINGTON, *Lieut. Col. Broach, 29th August, 1803.*
To Major-General Wellesey, Commander in Chief, &c. &c.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that at three o'clock P. M. I stormed the fort of Broach, and carried it with little loss, although the Arabs made considerable resistance, particularly on our entering the breach. The Arabs have suffered very considerably, and we have taken a great many stand of colours. A more steep ascent to the breach, and of such length, is seldom seen. I cannot express myself in sufficient terms on the gallantry of the officers and men I have the honour to command. I shall have the honour to address you more fully to-morrow. I write this for your early information, immediately after we have got possession of the place, which will, I hope, be an excuse for haste. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant.

(Signed) H. WOODINGTON, *Lieut. Col. Broach, 29th August, 1803.*

(True Copies.)

(Signed) JAMES GRANT, *Sec. to Gov.*
ENCLOSURE, No. 1.—Referred to hereafter.

To the Honourable Jonathan Duncan, Esq. President and Governor in Council.

HONOURABLE SIR,

The enclosed is a Copy of a Letter from Colonel Murray, giving cover to one from Lieutenant-Colonel Woodington, respecting the capitulation of Powanghur. I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

OLIVER NICOLLS, *Major-General. Bombay, 27th Sept. 1803.*

(No. 1.)

Head-Quarters, Baroda, Sept. 21, 1803.

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose a letter which I received this morning from Lieutenant-Colonel Woodington. It is necessary to inform you, that the delay of this important communication arises from the miscarriage of the Colonel's letter, although sent in duplicate.

Colonel Woodington highly praises the zeal and activity of the troops under his command; and to judge by their success, the praise is well merited.

Colonel Woodington has, in a most particular manner, requested that I should

lay the meritorious services of Serjeant Moore, of his Majesty's 80th Regiment, before you. He led the Forlorn Hope at the assault of Broach, and behaved with the utmost gallantry on that occasion.—Major Cuyler speaks highly in favour of his general character. I have the honor to be, &c.

J. MURRAY, *Col.*

To Major-General Nicolls.

(True Copy.)

J. C. HARRIS, *Assist. Mil. Sec.*

To Colonel Murray commanding the Forces in the Guzerat.

SIR,

In consequence of your communication to me last night, that you had not received my official communication on the surrender of Powanghur by capitulation, I have the honour to address you again on the subject.

After a breach had been effected in the wall of the inner fort, as also that another was almost practicable in a tower at the angle of the outer fort, the garrison offered to capitulate on the morning of the 17th, on condition of being protected in their persons and private property.

To these terms I agreed, on condition of immediately taking possession of the breach in the inner wall, with a company of Sepoys. They, however, tasked other stipulations to the capitulation; viz. that I should agree to pay them the arrears due from Scindia, and that two of the Commanders of the Gwalwar cavalry with me (amounting to about three hundred horse) should sign the agreement. To those latter articles I would on no account agree; and it was not until four P. M. when they found, from our continuing to batter, that I would admit of no delay, that they agreed to the original terms, which were immediately carried into full effect, by their evacuation of the fort and mountain, of which we took possession.

If this had not taken place, I had made the necessary arrangements for storming both breaches on the morning of the 18th, and I conceive that the garrison were intimidated, from a knowledge that if they opposed us on our entering the breaches, their communication with the upper fort would be cut off, and they had no other way to escape than the road which lay down by our battery.

Could they have obtained possession of the upper fort, or Balla Kulla, at the top of the mountain, I am inclined to think it utterly impregnable.

I have left Captain Cliffe, of the Engineers, to take a plan and view of the
Fort

Fort and Works on the Mountain, which, I doubt not, from his known abilities, will be ably executed.

It is with the greatest pleasure that I embrace this opportunity of submitting, for your notice, the merits, zeal, and great exertions, of all ranks on this service.—I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY WOODINGTON, Lieut. Col.

Baroda, 21st Sept. 1803.

Extract of a Letter from the Governor in Council at Bombay, to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, dated Bombay Castle, 3d October, 1803.

“Our President has received from Honourable Major-General Wellesley a dispatch of the 25th ult, as per copy enclosed. From the report contained in it, your Honourable Committee will observe, that the General attacked the combined forces of Dowlut Bow Scindia and the Berar Rajah on the 23d of September, in the vicinity of the Adjunt Pals, with the division of the army under his own immediate command, and that the very obstinate action that ensued terminated in the complete defeat of the confederates, with the loss to them of ninety pieces of cannon, which the Hon. General Wellesley has captured,

“We have not received an official report of casualties during the engagement; but the General states our loss of officers and men to have been great. As far as private information has enabled us, we have endeavoured to supply this deficiency in the enclosed list of killed and wounded on that occasion; it is considered to be incomplete in not containing the names of all the officers who suffered; but, in other respects, it is supposed to be correct.

“From the most recent private accounts from the Hon. Major-General Wellesley, it appears that Scindia and the Rajah Berar had descended the Adjunt Ghaut, and that the British forces were immediately to proceed in pursuit of them beyond the Nizam’s frontier.”

For ENCLOSURE, No. 1, see the early part of this Gazette.

(ENCLOSURE, No. 2.)

Jonathan Duncan, Esq. &c. &c.

“SIR,

“I attacked the united armies of Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar with my division on the 23d, and the result of the action which ensued was, that they were completely defeated, with the loss of ninety pieces of cannon which I have taken. I have suffered a great loss of officers and men.

“I enclose a copy of my letter to the Governor General, in which I have given him a detailed account of the events which led to and occurred in the action.—I have the honour to be, &c.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Camp, 25th Sept. 1803.

His Excellency the Governor General, &c. &c.

“MY LORD,

“I was joined by Major Hill, with the last of the convoys expected from the River Kistna, and on the 18th, and on the 20th, was enabled to move forward towards the enemy, who had been joined, in the course of the last seven or eight days, by the infantry under Colonel Pohlman, by that belonging to Begum Sumroo, and by another brigade of infantry, the name of whose Commander I have not ascertained. The enemy’s army was collected about Bakerdun, and between that place and Jafferabad.

“I was near Colonel Stevenson’s corps on the 21st, and had a conference with that officer, in which we concerted a plan to attack the enemy’s army with the divisions under our command on the 24th, in the morning; and we marched on the 22d, Colonel Stevenson by the western route, and I by the eastern route, round the hills between Beednapoor and Jalnah.

“On the 23d, I arrived at Naulaiah, and there received a report, that Scindia and the Rajah of Berar had moved off in the morning with their cavalry, and that the infantry were about to follow, but were still in camp, at the distance of about six miles from the ground on which I intended to encamp. It was obvious that the attack was no longer to be delayed, and having provided for the security of my baggage and stores at Naulaiah, I marched on to attack the enemy.

“I found the whole combined army of Scindia and the Rajah of Berar encamped on the bank of the Kistna river, nearly on the ground which I had been informed that they occupied.

“Their right, which consisted entirely of cavalry, was about Bakerdun, and extended to their corps of infantry, which were encamped in the neighbourhood of Assye. Although I came first in front of their right, I determined to attack their left, as the defeat of their corps of infantry was most likely to be effectual; accordingly I marched round to their left flank, covering the march of the column of infantry by the British cavalry in the rear, and by the Mahratta and Mysore cavalry on the right flank.

“We

"We passed the river Kistna at a ford beyond the enemy's left flank, and I formed the infantry immediately in two lines, with the British cavalry as a reserve in a third, in an open space between that river and a Nullah running parallel to it. The Mahratta and Mysore cavalry occupied the ground beyond the Kistna on our left flank, and kept in check a large body of the enemy's cavalry which had followed our march from the right of their own position.

"The enemy had altered the position of their infantry previous to our attack: it was no longer, as at first, along the Kistna, but extended from that river across to the village of Assye, upon the Nullah, which was upon our right. We attacked them immediately, and the troops advanced under a very hot fire from cannon, the execution of which was terrible.

"The picquets of the infantry and the 74th regiment, which were on the right of the first and second lines, suffered particularly from the fire of the guns on the left of the enemy's position near Assye. The enemy's cavalry also made an attempt to charge the 74th regiment at the moment when they were most exposed to this fire, but they were cut up by the British cavalry, which moved on at that moment. At length the enemy's line gave way in all directions, and the British cavalry cut in among their broken infantry, but some of their corps went off in good order, and a fire was kept up on our troops from many of the guns from which the enemy had been first driven, by individuals who had been passed by the line, under the supposition that they were dead.

"Lieut. Colonel Maxwell, with the British cavalry, charged a large body of infantry, which had retired and was formed again, in which operation he was killed, and some time elapsed before he could put an end to the struggling fire which was kept up by individuals, from the guns from which the enemy were driven. The enemy's cavalry also, which had been hovering round us throughout the action, was still near us. At length, when the last formed body of infantry gave way, the whole went off, and left in our hands ninety pieces of cannon. This victory, which was certainly complete, has however cost us dear; your Excellency

will perceive, by the enclosed return, that our loss in officers and men has been very great, and in that of Lieut. Col. Maxwell and other officers, whose names are therein included, greatly to be regretted.

"I cannot write in too strong terms of the conduct of the troops; they advanced in the best order, and with the greatest steadiness, under a most destructive fire, against a body of infantry far superior in numbers, who appeared determined to contend with them to the last, and who were driven from their guns only by the bayonet; and, notwithstanding the numbers of the enemy's cavalry, and the repeated demonstrations they made of an intention to charge, they were kept at a distance by the infantry.

"I am particularly indebted to Lieut. Col. Harness and Lieut. Col. Wallace, for the manner in which they conducted their brigades, and to all the Officers of the Staff, for the assistance I received from them.

"The Officers commanding brigades, nearly all those of the Staff, and the mounted Officers of the Infantry, had their horses shot under them.

"I have also to draw your Excellency's notice to the conduct of the cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Maxwell, particularly that of the 19th Dragoons.

"The enemy are gone off towards the Adjutant Ghaut, and I propose to follow them as soon as I can place my captured guns and the wounded in security. I have the honour to be, &c.

"A. WELLESLEY, M. G."

Camp, at Assye, Sept. 24, 1803.

(ENCLOSURE, No. 3.)

List of the Killed and Wounded in the Action of the 23d of September, 1803.

KILLED.

19th Light Dragoons.—Lieut. Col. Maxwell and Capt. Boyle.

4th Reg. Native Cavalry.—Captain Mackey.

5th Ditto.—Lieutenants Bonomi and Macleod.

His Majesty's 74th Reg.—Captains Macleod, Ayton, Dyce, and Maxwell. —Lieutenants J. Campbell, —Campbell, —Campbell, T. Grant, Morris, Nelson, and Volunteer Moore.

His Majesty's 78th Reg.—Lieutenant Douglas.

1st Battalion 2d Reg. Native Infantry.—Lieut. Brown.

Artillery.

Artillery.—Captains Fowler and Steel.—Lieutenants Lindsay and Griffiths.

WOUNDED.

19th Light Dragoons.—Captains Cathcart and Seale.—Lieut. Wilson.
4th Reg. Native Cavalry.—Lieut. Paley, and Cornet Meredith.

5th Ditto.—Capt. Colebrooke.

7th Ditto.—Capt. Macgregor.

His Majesty's 74th Regiment—Major Swinton, Capt. Lieut. Moore—Lieutenants Shaw, Main, Macmurdo, and Langlands.—Ensign Keefman.

His Majesty's 78th Reg.—Captain Mackenzie.—Lieutenants Larkins and Kinlock.—Ensign Bethune.

1st Battalion 2d Reg. Native Infantry.—Lieut. Walker.

1st Battalion 8th Reg. Native Infantry.

try.—Lieutenants Fair, Davie, Fenwick, and Hunter.

1st Battalion 12th Reg. Native Infantry.—Lieut. Col. Macleod.—Major Macally.—Lieutenants Hervey, Smith, Decruz, and Boodler.

1st Battalion 10th Reg. Native Infantry.—Lieut. Pahry.

Killed. Wounded.

His Majesty's 74th . . . 124 . . . 270

His Majesty's 78th . . . 29 . . . 76

Total — 153 — 346

N.B. Europeans, killed and wounded, including Artillery and Officers, is upwards of 600. Of the Natives no account has yet been received, but supposed about 900.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) J. A. GRANT, Sec.

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

RESPECTING the plot against the Consular Government of France, very few particulars have transpired since our last. A pretended letter of Moreau's is in circulation; but, though well written, it is evidently a fabrication. It recounts with bitterness the sins of the First Consul; admits the design of himself, Georges, and Pichegru, to attempt the restoration of the Bourbons; and finally, defies the Grand Judge and his horde of spies to prove aught against him beyond his own confession.

A band of French spies, amounting to upwards of fifty, have been sent to the vicinity of Warsaw, for the purpose, it is supposed, of carrying off Louis XVIII. and the Duke of Angoulême.

The letter of a person in the Household of Louis XVIII. at Warsaw, dated March 13, speaks of him as follows:—“The King is a truly religious Prince, endowed with every virtue which piety can make affecting; and of a capacity superior to what I ever met with in any other man upon earth. Unfortunately, his personal inactivity is considerable, and his great corpulency unfits him for the arduous task of restoring matters in France. As few equal his talents, it is only in this respect that his nephew and niece are inferior to him; they emulate his piety and his steadfast religious belief. The three lead a most

solitary life; and, though in a city of as much dissipation and pleasure as any in the world, they partake of neither. A jaunt in their carriage when the weather is fine, or a solitary walk on foot, are the only diversions they allow to their melancholy thoughts.”

The Paris Papers of the 3d inst. relate, with great exultation, the capture, by the Squadron of Admiral Linois, of a large ship, of 1300 tons, from Bengal, (supposed to be the Countess of Sutherland,) very richly laden.

By the same Papers we learn, that the report of the Grand Judge, on the supposed plot of assassination, has been sent to all the Foreign Ministers in Paris. The report charges our Resident at Munich, Mr. Drake, with being concerned in the plot. The diplomatic characters in Paris have all of them sent answers, more or less suitable to the characters, policy, and independence, of their respective Courts.

The *Moniteur* contains crowds of addresses from all parts of France, from the Municipalities, the Army, Clergy, &c. on the discovery of the notable plot against the Government.

Mr. Drake's pretended correspondence is circulated all over Europe, with a view to impeach and vilify the English character.

The *Moniteur*, French paper, of the 8th inst. contained an account of the *Death of Pichegru*, in the Ten

ple; the details of which event are given in a report of the Criminal and Special Tribunal of the Seine. By this report it appears, that he put *himself* to death on the night of the 5th, by twisting a stick so very tightly in his handkerchief as to strangle himself.—Other accounts say, that he was strangled by order of the Usurper.

Moreau and Georges will probably experience the fate of Pichegru, if we may judge from the following article, extracted from the *Citoyen Français* :—“ It is reported, that both Moreau and Georges are *unwell* in their prisons: the first, from eating too little; the second, from eating and drinking too much.”

The Duke d'Enghein, son of the Duke of Bourbon, and grandson of the Prince of Condé, has, contrary to the Law of Nations, been arrested in the Elector of Baden's territories, and carried to France, tried before a French Military Commission, and sentenced to death. He was shot on the 22d ult. before day-light, in the forest of Vincennes, near to the Castle of that name.

It is remarkable, that he should have perished in that very Wood in which his ancestor, Louis IX., or St. Louis, was wont to administer justice, under a large oak, according to the simple forms of the thirteenth century. From this Monarch he was the twenty-first in descent.

The arrest of the Duke d'Enghein, in the above unprecedented manner, must excite much interest all over Europe. The Elector of Baden is the father-in-law of the Emperor of Russia; and the invasion of his territory cannot fail to be viewed, not only as a gross insult, but as a precedent for every violence in future.

The Dutch Papers inform us, that the French troops have seized on the town of Meppen, near Embden, through which the British goods found their way into the interior of Germany.

The French Ministers at Berlin, Copenhagen, Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck, have presented an official demand to have all Frenchmen, travelling through their respective territories, in their way for England, arrested.

Disaffection has broken out in three Communes of the Swiss Cantons, against the Government imposed on them by France. An action has already taken place between the insurgents and the troops sent against them.

We have two articles from the Foreign Papers of titled female knavery: one is from Vienna, of a Lady calling herself Baroness Von Pittan, swindling a young tradesman, of that place, of 200,000 florins' worth of diamonds; and the other, of a young Countess of Schwiechelt, in Paris, robbing Madame Denndoff, a Russian Lady, of diamonds worth 300,000 livres. The first mentioned is supposed to have escaped to England; but the Countess is sentenced to stand in the pillory four hours, and be imprisoned two years in *la Salpêtrière*. The Countess has a yearly revenue of 30,000 livres, and her jewel box contained trinkets worth upwards of 150,000 livres. This Lady is not the only victim of the passion for gambling in France: a jeweller's wife lately robbed her husband of 10,000 louis d'ors' worth of diamonds, which she lost in gambling, and afterwards poisoned herself when she heard it had ruined her husband; and a banker, not long since, to save the honour of his wife, was obliged to pay 200,000 livres for her forged bills and losses to gamblers.

A duel was lately fought in South Carolina, between the Hon. John Rutledge and Dr. Contre, of Rhode Island. The Doctor was so severely wounded in the leg, that immediate amputation was rendered necessary. A further account states, that he survived the operation but two days. Mr. Rutledge received a flesh-wound in the side.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH 22.

AT two in the morning, a fire broke out in a cottage at Kempford, Gloucestershire, inhabited by an industrious labourer, named Poole, his wife, and five small children. The house was completely enveloped in

flames before the family were alarmed. The mother, after escaping with difficulty, returned, and penetrated three times successively through the fire to save her children, in which she fortunately succeeded; but, shocking to relate, she was herself so much scorched

in the attempts, as to survive only a few hours. The poor man and two of the children are so much burnt as to leave but little hopes of their recovery.

26. Mr. Light, a respectable farmer, of Sondley, in Shropshire, and a man of great property, being at Newport, approached a waggon loaded with lime, which was passing through the town, and, taking off his hat, placed his head close to one of the wheels, which passed over him, and crushed him to death instantaneously. We have not heard any reason assigned for the commission of this strange and melancholy act.

27. The worsted mills of Ramscot and Swaine, of Bradford, are totally consumed by fire.

28. A fire broke out in the distillery of Messrs. Calvert, Clark, and Co. at Vauxhall. It happened by the bursting of the great still, which contained 10,000 gallons of wash. The loss is estimated at 12 or 1500*l*.

A melancholy accident lately occurred at Docking, Norfolk: Thomas Callaby, who had been only a few days discharged from Bethel Hospital, Norwich, (and who appeared to have recovered his senses,) went to bed on Saturday the 7th inst. apparently composed and easy; but about two o'clock in the morning he arose from his bed, under pretence of being thirsty, when he secured a case-knife, which he hid in his shoe, and about four o'clock the same morning stabbed his wife in a dreadful manner; cut the throat of his grandchild, about three years of age; and also stabbed his daughter, the mother of the child. The maniac was at length confined by his neighbours, to whom the alarm was given by his son, who escaped from the house, or the event might have been much more dreadful. The child is since dead, but his wife and daughter are likely to recover.—The above unhappy man was a servant of Mr. Dufgate, of Summerfield, and had formed the horrid design of murdering Mrs. Dufgate and her child, by secreting himself in a lane where they were accustomed to walk in fine weather, but his intention was happily frustrated by their being accidentally prevented from walking in the lane that evening.

Lately, the remains of the largest person ever known in Ireland, at least since the days of Phil Macoul, the famous Irish giant, were interred in the

church-yard of Roseuallis, in the Queen's county. The coffin, with its contents, weighed fifty-two stone, which amounts exactly to six hundred. It was borne on a very long bier, by thirty strong men, who were relieved at intervals. The name of this extraordinary person is said to have been Roger Byrne, who lived at or near Burros, in Ossory, and is reported to have died of no other disease, but a suffocation, occasioned by an extremity of fat that stopped the play of the lungs, and put a period to his life, in the 54th year of his age. He was thirteen stone heavier than the noted Bright, of Maldon, whose waistcoat enclosed seven large men.—Byrne was a married man; his widow is a very small woman, by whom he has left four boys.

At the quarter sessions for the county of Nottingham, six persons of Culverton were convicted of insulting the corps of Nottingham Volunteer Rangers; five of them were sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and the other to eight months.

At the Cambridge quarter sessions, William Chirney, the jockey, for assaulting Colonel Leigh, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, a fine of 4*os*. and to give security for his good behaviour for two years, himself in 100*l*. and two sureties in 50*l*. each.

A gentleman in the neighbourhood of Stockbridge has lately had great havoc committed among his sheep by dogs, which assembled with singular regularity, on different nights, to worry and destroy the harmless flock.—No less than fifty-nine ewes were killed in one night; but fortunately the offenders were detected, nine of them (supposed to be the whole gang) have been taken, and all hung up together.—Most of the ewes had lambs by their sides, none of which were hurt.

APRIL 3. At Taunton assizes, Alexander Davison, Esq. of St. James's-square, and two others, convicted of bribery at the Ilchester election.

Lieut. George Mozeley and Lieut. Patrick Mannen, of the 7th battalion of Reserve, have been *Gazetted*, as dismissed the service for using gross and indecent language to, and in the hearing of, two officers' wives, at Norman Cross Barracks.

5. At the Westminster sessions, Mary Edwards and Mary Ann Edwards, mother and daughter, were indicted for feloniously stealing a quantity of wearing

ing apparel, the property of Mr. Rogers, of Manchester Buildings, Westminster. It appeared, that on the 2d of March, about half past one o'clock, the child from whom the clothes were taken was decoyed from the door of her father's house, and was not heard of until late in the afternoon of the same day; when she was found naked on the flight of steps leading to the water, on the Surry side of Westminster Bridge. On searching the house of the prisoners, in Brooke's court, Lambeth, the child's bonnet and shoes, with other parts of her apparel, were found. Both were found guilty, and sentenced to be transported for seven years.

At the Surry assizes, James Salter, and several other journeymen hatters, working with Mr. Wall, of Southwark, were indicted for a conspiracy; by which they restrained the free course of that trade, and obliged the masters to dismiss such journeymen as were obnoxious to them, and would work with such only as were conformable to the rules and regulations amongst themselves.—Verdict, *Guilty*.

13. Lady Glanville was found dead in her bed-room, in Manchester-street, at four in the morning; her clothes had taken fire, and were consumed to her body, which presented a shocking spectacle.

Same day, as Mrs. Dawson, of Calbeck, Cumberland, relict of Lieut. General Richard Dawson, formerly Lieut. Governor of the Isle of Man, immediately after dinner, was standing near the parlour fire, part of her muslin dress came in contact with the flame, by which she was dreadfully scorched; in this painful situation (her distress being heightened by the most violent agitation and terror) she languished until Monday following, when she expired. She was 71 years of age.

16. At half past nine at night, a fire broke out at a rope walk, belonging to Mr. Cornwall, at the end of Back-lane, St. George's Road, in the parish of Shadwell, which burnt with great fury, and, in a short time, com-

municated to Mr. Miles's deal-yard; which place, together with the rope-walk, was entirely consumed. Five or six houses were considerably damaged, as well as a house in Mercer's-row, and one in Price's-row.

18. The celebration of High Mass, and a solemn *Requiem* for the late Duke d'Enghien, took place this morning, at the French Chapel, in King-street, near Portman-square. The Bishop of Montpelier assisted on this most solemn occasion, as did the venerable Archbishop of Narbonne, the Bishops of Arras, Avranches, Nantz, Angoulême, Noyon, Rhodes, and Uzez. Of persons of distinction, there were present besides, Monsieur, Duke de Berry, Duke d'Orleans, Duke de Montpensier, Comte Beaujolois, Marquis de Liverot, Earl and Countess of Kenmare, Dowager Marchioness of Donnegal, and Lady Char. Browne. The Prince of Condé intended to have been present; but his health and feelings would not permit him.

19. At a Court of Common Council, held at Guildhall, the Committee of Control over the Coal and Corn Meters presented a report, recommending the purchase of the Coal-Exchange in Thames-street, for the sum of 25,600*l.* for the purpose of carrying into execution the Act of Parliament passed in the last session, for establishing a free market in the city of London, for the vending of all coals; which was read, agreed to, and ordered to be carried into execution.

At night, the premises of a gentleman at Low Layton, in Essex, were broke open, and robbed of plate and other property to a large amount. The yard dog belonging to the house was found dead in a field near the premises, supposed to have been poisoned by the villains.

CAMBRIDGE. The Norrissian Prize is this year adjudged to Mr. James George Durham, of Be'net College. The subject, "The Providence of God."

MARRIAGES.

THE Rev. John Bell, M.A. of Salisbury, to Miss M. A. Collinson, of Lombard street, London.

Mr. G. Athley, leader of Covent Garden Oratorios, to Miss Chandler,

Captain Gardner, of the royal artillery, to Miss Eliza Fyers.

Robert William Wynne, esq. of Garthwen, Denbighshire, to Miss Stanley, of Court House, near Wrexham.

Captain

Captain George Martin, of the royal navy, to Miss Harriet Bentinck.

The Rev. T. R. Malthus, to Miss Fekersal, of Claverton House, Somersetshire.

Sir John Keane, bart. to Mrs. Crespigny, widow of Philip Crespigny, esq.

Charles Godfrey, esq. to Miss A. M. Thurlow, third daughter to the late Bishop of Durham.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

FEBRUARY.

AT Bath, the Rev. John Howlett, vicar of Great Dunmow, Essex, author of several excellent tracts on the population of the kingdom.

MARCH 17. At Ellingham, Northumberland, Edward Haggerston, Esq.

George Molyneux Montgomerie, esq. of Garboldestham Hall, Norfolk.

Lately, aged 74, the Rev. B. Hutchinson, M.A. rector of Ruskden, in the county of Northampton, and of Holywell and Needingworth, in the county of Huntingdon. He was the author of *Kimbolton Park*, a poem, and an *Ode to Marriage*, both in Pearch's Collection; and also "A Calendar of the Weather for the Year 1781," 8vo. 1782.

20. Mr. Charles Carothers, formerly a wine-merchant in Dublin.

22. At Vicars Hill, near Lymington, in his 80th year, the Rev. William Gilpin, vicar of Boldre.

Mr. Joseph Taylor, paper-stainer, of West Smithfield.

At Ely-place, Dublin, Sir Alexander Schomberg, knt. commander of his Majesty's yacht the *Dorset*.

23. At Brighton, John Fordyce, esq. of Birch-lane.

Mr. John Hewetson, cornfactor, Catherine-court, Tower-hill.

24. At Cheltenham, Edward Walter, esq. coroner for the county of Middlesex.

Adam Elliott, esq. of Dantzic,

Lady Peachey.

25. Sir Clement Brydges Jacob, of Bromley, bart. in his 46th year.

The Rev. James Cottingham, D.D. vicar-general of the diocese of Kilmore, and upwards of fifty years vicar of Cavan.

Lately, at Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, Robert Clarke, esq.

26. In St. Thomas's-square, Hackney, Charles Cammeyer, esq. aged 77 years.

Mr. Knight, apothecary, of Queen's-row, Pimlico.

28. At Bath, Charles Dormer, Lord Dormer, of Wenge, and a Baronet. He was born 1723.

At Trevor Hall, near Liangollen, Trevor Lloyd, esq.

At Montreal, the Hon. William Pitt Amherst, second son of Lord Amherst.

29. Thomas Lambe, esq. of Rye, in his 85th year.

30. Charles Gapper, esq. of the King's remembrancer's office.

At Limerick, D. O'Grady, father of the attorney-general of Ireland.

In Park-place, James Bouchier, esq. formerly an officer in the 5th regiment of foot.

31. Mr. Beckwith, upholsterer, in St. Martin's-lane.

Lately, Joshua Pickersgill, esq. of Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

APRIL 1. Mr. John Munns, of Knightbridge.

2. At Exeter, Dr. Adye, of the island of St. Christopher's, in the West Indies.

3. James Hatch, esq. jun. of Claybury Hall, Essex.

Lately, Mr. Howard, many years proprietor of Islington Spa, aged 63.

Lately, at Guernsey, Harry Hitchens, esq. aged 33, of Maddron, near Penzance.

7. George Bengough, esq. of Brittol.

8. George Russell, esq. of Longlands, Kent, in his 77th year.

At Bath, Lieutenant-General Horneck.

At Burghfield, in Berkshire, Archibald Blane, esq. many years a captain in his Majesty's service.

At Gateshead, near Newcastle, Mrs. Ann Parkin, aged 104.

9. Lord Viscount Bury, eldest son of the Earl of Albemarle.

In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 88, Mrs. Alicia Macartney, late of Bath.

Lately, in Ireland, Clement Taylor, esq. late M. P. for Maidstone.

10. John Clarke, esq. of Trowbridge, reputed worth 100,000*l*. Since his death, near 17,000*l*. in guineas have been found in his escrutoire.

Powell Snell, esq. of Guiting Grange, Gloucestershire, aged 66.

11. Mr. Hales, of Dean-street, South Audley-street.

Anthony Kingston, esq. of Widcombe, in his 68th year.

13. At Dupplin Castle, Perthshire, the Right Hon. Auriol, Earl of Kinnoul, Viscount Dupplin, Lord Hay of Kinnfauns, and Baron Hay of Pedwardine, in England.

Of a cancer in his throat, Mr. Charles Bennett, upwards of forty years organist of Truro Church. This Gentleman was respectably descended; but being in childhood deprived of his sight, by the bursting of a wooden gun, he was put under the tuition of that celebrated organist, Stanley, with whom he continued seven years. He was soon after appointed organist of Truro; and, during the earlier part of his life, taught his professional science through a great part of this his native county. His sprightly wit and convivial temper made him a welcome visitor wherever he went, and often has he "set the table in a roar." Although blind, he delighted in amusements which would appear to give pleasure chiefly to the sight. He was partial to horticulture; and so exquisite was his touch, that he could distinguish and describe all his flowers, and even the different weeds which occasionally mixed with them. Although he had reason to lament the effects of gunpowder, yet he has been known to walk above a mile to hear fireworks let off, perfectly distinguishing between the good and the bad. He enjoyed a game at whist, and played with skill and precision, having previously marked his cards with a needle so ingeniously, that the punctures were imperceptible to his adversaries; nor was he long in thus preparing the cards for his use. He attended the Truro theatre, when honoured by the performance of Mrs. Siddons. He scarcely ever failed to recollect any one whose voice he had once heard. He was the author of many musical compositions. Having a son a Lieutenant in the Navy, who was with Captain Sir Edward Pellew and Carthew Reynolds, in several of their engagements, he employed his poetical talents in celebrating their achievements. His memory remained unimpaired to the last; as an instance of which, he recollected that a considerable sum of money was due from him to a person who had no security for it, on which account he had it paid off immediately. He was ever punctual in his attendance at church, and never allowed a slight illness, or any other consideration, to interfere with his public duty in that place.

The Rev. Joseph Dacre Carlyle, B.D. vicar of Newcastle, chancellor of Carlisle,

and professor of Arabic in the university of Cambridge.

John Wilkie, esq. of Hetton, Northumberland:

Mrs. Thomas Smith, of Monkwearmouth, Durham, aged 89:

At Clifton, in his 37th year, Mrs. Robert Weldon, a native of Litchfield, a celebrated mechanic and civil engineer.

The Right Hon. Eleanor Viscountess Wenman.

14. Mr. Rotheram, of Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

Lady Harriet Fitzroy, daughter of the Duke of Grafton.

16. Mr. Wheatley Lumley, of Spring Gardens.

Lately, at Bury, Mrs. Morrall, aged 44, a woman well known throughout the kingdom as an extraordinary production of nature, having been born without arms. She could cut the smallest watch-papers and devices in a most ingenious manner, with a pair of scissors, by means of her toes.

Lately, at Ruthen, the Rev. W. Parry, rector of Llantwrog, and vicar of Llanfair.

Lately, at Stourton Castle, Staffordshire, Edward Carver, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the Warwickshire militia.

17. Mr. George Michell, stationer, formerly of New Bond-street.

18. Colonel Hodges, of Boulney Court, Oxfordshire.

DEATHS ABROAD.

JAN. 9, 1804.—At Tortola, in the West Indies, Mr. S. J. Squire, late 2d attorney-at law in Plymouth.

At Munich, in Bavaria, Count Hatzlang, late ambassador at the court of London.

At Verdun, in France, aged 37, Herbert Pakington esq.

MARCH 7. At Elberfeld, in Germany, Sir Francis William Sykes, bart. of a scarlet fever caught by his attendance on his lady, who died a short time before him.

18. At Schwerin Mecklenbourg, Colonel Durell, deputy commissary-general of the British army.

FEB. 6. Dr. Joseph Priestley, at Northumberland, in America. (See p. 263.)

JAN. 24. At Messina, Samuel Ogden Birch, esq. of Fairworth Lodge, near Manchester; and on the 12th of the same month his daughter, Miss Mary Birch.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR APRIL 1864.

Days	Bank Stock	per C. Aduce	per C. Consols	per C. Consols	Navy per C.	New per C.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	Omn.	Imp. per C.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	Exche. Bills.	Irish per C.	Irish Omn.	English Lott. Tick.
28			56 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		89 $\frac{3}{4}$					55 $\frac{1}{2}$								
29			56 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		89 $\frac{3}{4}$					55 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 11-16							
30																		
31			56 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		89 $\frac{3}{4}$					55 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$							
2																		
3																		
4			56 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		89 $\frac{1}{2}$					55 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 11-16							
5			55 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		89 $\frac{1}{2}$				2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 11-16							
6	149	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	16			55 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 11-16							171. 10s.
7	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 13-16				9 11-16				1 dif.			
8	148	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 15-16				9 11-16				1			
9	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	16				9 11-16				1			
10	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 1-16							par			
11	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	71	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$											
12	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 15-16					169 $\frac{1}{2}$						
13	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	3 1-16				169 $\frac{1}{2}$						
14		55	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	3 1-16				168			1 dif.	81 $\frac{1}{2}$		
15	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	3 1-16										
16	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 15-16					168						
17	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 15-16					167						
18	147	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 15-16					167 $\frac{1}{2}$						
19	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 15-16					168						
20	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	16											
21		55	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 1-16											
22		55	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 1-16	3 $\frac{1}{2}$										
23		55	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$											
24	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$					169						
25																		
26	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 7-16	3 $\frac{1}{2}$				171						
27	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$										

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.